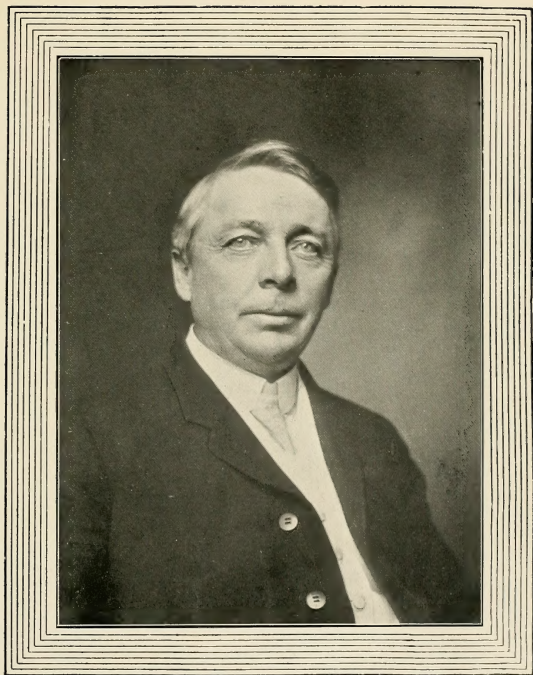


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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION





L. A. Angersoll

INGERSOLL'S
CENTURY ANNALS
OF
San Bernardino County
1769 to 1904

PREFACED WITH

A Brief History of the State of California

SUPPLEMENTED WITH

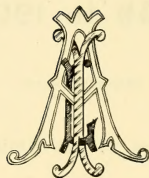
An Encyclopedia of Local Biography

AND

Embellished with Views of Historic Subjects and Portraits of Many of its
Representative People.

L. A. INGERSOLL
Los Angeles
1904

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THE STATE OF TEXAS,
COUNTY OF DALLAS,
SS. I, the undersigned,
a Notary Public in and for
the State of Texas, do hereby
certify that the foregoing is a
true and correct copy of the
original of the same as the same
is on file in my office.

PREFACE.

The publication of these Annals is the outgrowth of efforts made in the year 1898, which contemplated a booklet to cover the history of San Bernardino County in concise form, with other information, so arranged as to serve the purpose of a guide book. The movement met with due encouragement and support; but the officially expressed wish of the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers, seconded by many good citizens not members of that organization, that the history of their "Imperial County" might be preserved in some more permanent and fitting form, induced the abandonment of the original plan and the adoption of the present one, which by suggestion is largely theirs.

In preparing this book the aim has been to give a concise history of the state, a comprehensive history of the county through all the different stages of its development and a biographical record of the men and the women who have made this history. Throughout the work I have had the invaluable aid of Rose L. Ellerbe, whose signal abilities, literary acumen and untiring devotion to editorial duties have materially contributed to the historical excellence of the publication.

The "Brief History of California" printed as an introduction to the County History will, without doubt, be appreciated by the reading public. It comes from the pen of a recognized authority upon the history of the state, Professor J. M. Guinn, of Los Angeles.

The Hon. Horace C. Rolfe, has rendered a great service in writing his recollections of the Bench and Bar of San Bernardino County. His long and continuous residence, his intimate relations with his professional colleagues and his clear memory of past events have made him the fitting person to do this work. From the inception of my book, Judge Rolfe has been constantly referred to for historical facts and consulted upon points of uncertainty and the unfailing courtesy and willingness of his responses and the valuable information furnished, have placed me under the deepest obligation to him.

The late Miss Eleanor Freeman collected the data and largely prepared the history of Ontario before her untimely death, and much credit is due to her memory for the careful labor which she expended on her work. The history of Highlands was written by E. J. Yokam, one of the first permanent settlers of that community, who has been in close touch with its development. Mrs. E. P. R. Crafts, of Redlands, furnished much material of value concerning the early history of San Bernardino and the East San Bernardino Valley and of the early churches, particularly the Congregational

churches of San Bernardino and Redlands. The scholarly article upon the Geology of the San Bernardino mountain ranges and San Bernardino Valley by the Rev. George Robertson, of Mentone, elucidates a subject upon which little has been written. The excellent story of Mill Creek zanja, written by Professor Charles R. Paine, gives the reader new facts upon an interesting subject of hitherto uncertain information.

A large number of manuscripts, interviews and reminiscences which are of great value, since they furnish historical material which would otherwise be entirely lost, have been supplied by the pioneer residents of the county. The San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers has freely opened its archives; Miguel Bustamante, of Agua Mansa; the late Marcus Katz, and William McDonald, deceased; Sheldon Stoddard and the late Mrs. Stoddard; Mrs. Harriet Mayfield, W. F. Holcomb, F. T. Perris, John Brown, Jr., Sidney P. Waite, all of San Bernardino; John Isaac, now of Sacramento; Bishop Verdaguer, of Brownsville, Texas; Bethel Coopwood, of Loreda, Texas; Richard Gird, Los Angeles; E. G. Judson, William M. Tisdale, Frank E. Brown, Scipio Craig, Robert Hornbeck, Mrs. E. B. Seymour, of Redlands; Dr. James P. Booth and Justice L. V. Root, of Needles, as well as many others, have furnished data and personal reminiscences which have gone far toward making this work of value and interest.

One of the most valuable sources of information has been the files of the newspapers. It is here we find the most authentic record of local history. The files of the following papers and magazines have been consulted:

The Los Angeles Star, Los Angeles Library; The San Bernardino Guardian and Argus, furnished by John Brown, Jr.; The San Bernardino Times, from 1879 to 1888, supplied an invaluable fund of information, covering that period; the files of the Redlands Citrograph, from the first publication in 1887 to the present, were placed at my disposal by the editor, Scipio Craig, and have furnished not only local history, but much valuable data on horticultural, agricultural and irrigation topics; the early numbers of the Riverside Press and Horticulturist gave data regarding the beginnings of citrus culture and marketing; the early numbers of the Rural Californian supplied much useful information.

"The Land of Sunshine" and Out West, Overland Monthly, Journal of Electricity, Power and Gas; the Colton Chronicle, Redlands Daily Facts; Chino Champion, San Bernardino Daily Sun, San Bernardino Times-Index; Ontario Observer, and many other newspapers and pamphlets were referred to.

The following authorities have also been consulted:

History of California, H. H. Bancroft.

History of California, Theodore H. Hittell.

Publications of the Historical Society of Southern California.

On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer, Elliott Coues.

Diary of Padre Juan Crespi, translation published in Los Angeles Times.

- Spanish Colonization in the Southwest, F. W. Blackmar.
 Franciscans in California, Z. Engelhardt.
 Life in California, Alfred Robinson.
 In Pioneer Days, W. H. Davis.
 Reminiscences of a Ranger, Horace C. Bell.
 California in 1839, A. Forbes.
 Old California Days, James Steele.
 Special Reports on Mission Indians, B. D. Wilson; H. H. Jackson.
 Annual Reports of Agents for Mission Indians.
 Present Condition of Mission Indians in California, Helen Hunt Jackson.
 History of San Bernardino Valley, Father Juan Caballeria.
 Ethno-Botany of the Coahuillas, C. P. Barrows.
 Centennial History of Los Angeles, J. J. Warner.
 San Bernardino County—Its Climate and Resources, W. D. Frazee, 1876.
 History of San Bernardino County, 1883, Warren Wilson.
 History of Southern California, Lewis Publishing Company.
 History of Los Angeles County, Lewis Publishing Company.
 History of Los Angeles County, J. M. Guinn.
 History of Utah, H. H. Bancroft.
 Conquest of New Mexico and California, Col. P. St. George Cooke.
 History of Mormon Battalion, D. Tyler. (This book, which is exceedingly rare, was furnished through the courtesy of Dr. J. A. Munk, of Los Angeles.)
 The Story of the Death Valley Party, W. Manley.
 Death Valley, John R. Speare.
 Reports of the State Board of Horticulture.
 Reports of the State Board of Agriculture.
 Orange Culture, Thomas A. Garey.
 Culture of the Citrus in California, B. M. Le Long.
 Irrigation in Southern California, Wm. Hamilton Hall.
 Reservoirs for Irrigation, Domestic Supply and Power, J. R. Schuyler.
 The Water Question in Redlands, William M. Tisdale.

The Biographical Supplement will doubtless prove not the least valuable feature of the book. It records so much of the personal experience of those who have contributed to the material development of this county and have borne an honorable part in the direction of its public affairs, that it constitutes a fairly comprehensive encyclopedia of local biographical reference. These sketches have not been printed for the purpose of gratifying the desire of any person to appear conspicuously in print and no compensation has been solicited, or received, for such publication. Neither have these notices been limited to people who have patronized my enterprise. This feature of the work has required a vast amount of labor. More than one thousand personal interviews have been made: upwards of two thousand personal letters have been written and posted—not to mention the rigid exactions in the labor of editing the material furnished. The facts, in the main, have been gleaned by personal talks with those represented, or with relatives of those who have passed away. To insure accuracy the written articles have been submitted to those from whom the information was ob-

tained. In some instances the sketches have not been returned corrected, and in such cases errors may have been printed, for which I must disclaim responsibility.

The histories of churches and fraternal societies are, in many cases, not so complete as I desired, because the necessary data was not obtainable.

It would have been impossible to illustrate the volume so liberally but for the public spirit of people who, in many instances, have shared with me the burden of expense.

It is a matter of no little satisfaction that such a work, costing so much effort and so large an expenditure of money is, however imperfect, a realized fact. I am still further gratified with the thought of having rescued from oblivion a historical story which, with the rapid passing of the true pioneers and the destruction of other evidences indispensable to the writing of history, will soon be entirely out of the reach of human effort, and I trust that, to some future historian this work will prove an inspiration, and serve as a basis for the more perfect completion of his labors.

LUTHER A. INGERSOLL.

Los Angeles, California, October 19, 1904.

"No community can claim to be highly
enlightened which is content to remain
ignorant of its antecedents, or in other
words, ignorant of the prime causes that
have made it what it is."—*H. D. Barrows.*

CONTENTS

HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA

THE SPANISH ERA.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY.

Sandoval's Mythical Island—Jiminez's Discovery—Cortez's Attempts at Colonization—Origin of the Name California—Ulloa's Voyage—Cabrillo's Discoveries—Francis Drake—Sebastian Viscaino.

CHAPTER II.

COLONIZATION.

Missions in Lower California—Explorations of Father Kino—Expulsion of the Jesuits—Galvez fits out Four Expeditions for Alta California—Father Junipero Serra—The Four Expeditions United—Founding of San Diego Mission—Gov. Portola's Expedition to Monterey Bay—Discovery of San Francisco Bay—Founding of San Carlos Mission—Founding of Other Missions—Description of Missionary Establishments.

CHAPTER III.

PRESIDIOS AND PUEBLOS.

Military Establishments—Anza Explores Colorado River Route—Agricultural Colonies, or Pueblos—Founding of San Jose—Founding of Presidio at San Francisco—Founding of Los Angeles—Restrictions on Commerce. Struggle for Mexican Independence—Bouchard, the Privateer—Hard Times in California.

THE MEXICAN ERA.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM MONARCHY TO REPUBLICANISM.

Transition—Empire—Republic—Royalist Friars—Russians—Other Foreigners—Hide Droghers—The Beginning of Revolution.

CHAPTER V.

REVOLUTION AND SECULARIZATION.

Expulsion of Governor Manuel Victoria—Dual Governors—Governor Figueroa—The Hijar Colony—Secularization of the Missions—The Pious Fund of California—Slaughter of Cattle—Death of Figueroa—Chico—First Vigilance Committee—Guitierrez Deported.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FREE STATE OF ALTA CALIFORNIA.

The "Hijos del Pais" in Power—The Monterey Plan—California Declared a Free and Sovereign State—Los Angeles Rebels—War Between the "Uppers" and the "Lowers"—Los Angeles Surrenders—Carlos Carrillo Appointed Governor—Los Angeles the Capital—Alvarado and Castro Invade

the South—Battle of San Buenaventura—Carrillo Flees to San Diego—Battle of Las Flores—Carrillo Surrenders and is Sent Home to His Wife—Alvarado Takes the Oath to Support the Constitution of 1836—The "Free State" ceases to Exist—Alvarado Appointed Governor by the Supreme Government—The Graham Affair—Commodore Jones Takes Possession of Monterey.

CHAPTER VII.

CLOSING YEARS OF THE MEXICAN ERA.

Micheltorena Governor—His Army of Convicts—Meets Commodore Jones at Los Angeles—His Extravagant Demands—Angeles Weary of the Cholos—On to Monterey—Micheltorena Establishes Schools—Rebellion Against Micheltorena—Bloodless Battle of Cahuenga—Micheltorena Surrenders—Pio Pico Governor—Los Angeles the Capital—Castro's Rebellion, Fremont's Arrival at Monterey—Castro's Threat—Fremont Marches Northward—Overtaken by Lieut. Gillespie—Returns—The Bear Flag Revolution. Commodore Sloat Raises the Stars and Stripes in Monterey.

THE AMERICAN ERA.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA.

Commodore Sloat Departs—Commodore Stockton in Command—Fremont's Battalion Arrives at Monterey and is Sent to San Diego—Stockton's Proclamation—Pico and Castro at Los Angeles—Stockton at San Pedro—March Against Los Angeles—Fremont and Stockton Join Forces—Flight of Pico and Castro—Captain Gillespie garrisons Los Angeles—Revolt of Californians—Gillespie Evacuates Los Angeles—Captain Mervine Arrives at San Pedro—March to Recapture Los Angeles—Battle of Dominguez Rancho—Defeat of the Americans—Arrival of Stockton at San Pedro—Departs for San Diego—Fremont's Battalion Comes Down the Coast—Defeat of Kearney at San Pasqual—Stockton and Kearny March for Los Angeles—Battle of Paso de Bartolo—Battle of La Mesa—Surrender of Los Angeles—Fremont Reaches San Fernando—Treaty of Cahuenga—Fremont Governor—The Mormon Battalion—Kearny Governor—Fremont Deposed—Mason in Command—Arrival of Stevenson's Regiment—Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—Large Immigration—The Donner Party.

CHAPTER IX.

TRANSITION FROM A CONQUERED TERRITORY TO A FREE STATE.

Discovery of Gold—Rapid Growth—Military Government—Dissatisfaction—Call for a Convention—Constitution Making—The Great Seal—Election of State Officers—Opposition of Slave-holding Element to the Admission of California—A Self-constituted State—Admission into the Union—Great Rejoicing in San Francisco.

CHAPTER X.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES. GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

Vigilance Committee of 1851—Production of Gold—Vigilance Committee of 1856—Filibustering—State Capitals—Civil War—Mining—Cattle Industry—Railroad Building—Education.

CONTENTS

HISTORY OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

ANNALS.

INTRODUCTORY.

CHAPTER I.

SPANISH ERA.

Spanish Missionaries in New Spain....	69	San Bernardino Mission Station.....	83
Early History of Indians.....	72	Later History of Indians.....	84
Tribes of San Bernardino County.....	75	Mexican Rule	84
Indians Under Mission Rule.....	76	Our Shame	84
Description of San Gabriel.....	77	Coahuilla Chiefs	87
Mission Settlements in San Bernardino		Mojaves in Later Days.....	89
County	80	Coahuillas of Today	92
Politana	81	San Manuel Reservation	94

CHAPTER II.

MEXICAN ERA.

Jurupa Grant	95	Irving Affair	110
Agua Mansa	97	El Cajon de Muscupiabe	111
Cucamonga	101	Other Grants	113
Rancho Santa Ana del Chino.....	105	San Gorgonio Grant	114
Battle of Chino	107	Los Dias Alegres	114
San Bernardino Grant.....	108	Cattle on a Thousand Hills.....	118
Indian Troubles	110		

CHAPTER III.

MORMON ERA.

History of Mormonism	125	First Fourth of July.....	144
The Mormon Battalion.....	126	Troubles Between Mormons and Gen-	
San Bernardino Colony	130	tiles	144
Organization of Colony.....	131	Fort Benson	146
Fort of San Bernardino.....	133	The Recall	147
Settlement	135	Character of the Mormons.....	148
Segregation of San Bernardino County.....	137	Captain Jefferson Hunt	149
First Election	141	Death Valley Party	151
The Town of San Bernardino.....	142		

CHAPTER IV.

A BETWEEN PERIOD—1858-1875.

General History	153	The Bee Business.....	161
Agriculture	155	Schools	162
Trade	157	The Town of San Bernardino.....	162
Sawmills and Lumbering.....	158	First Telegraphic Communication.....	164
Manufacturing	159	Railroads	166
Mining	161		

CHAPTER V.

PROGRESSION—1875-1890.

General History	167	City of San Bernardino.....	168
Agriculture and Horticulture.....	168	Expansion—the Boom	169

CHAPTER VI.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Development of Resources.....	174	The Development of Electrical Power...	190
Public Buildings	177	Floods	192
Roads	180	Drouths ..	194
County Divisions	183	Earthquakes	194
The Forest Reserve	187	Rainfall Tables	196
Agricultural Experimental Station.....	189		

CHAPTER VII.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Agriculture	197	Associations, Packing Houses	212
Statistics	200	Trade Marks and Labels.....	214
Alfalfa	201	Transportation	215
Wineries, Canneries and Dried Fruits.....	202	Present Situation	215
Citrus Culture—General History.....	203	Citrus Fairs and Exhibits.....	216
Washington Navel Oranges.....	205	Statistics	218
First Orange Trees in County.....	210	Horticultural Commission	219
Marketing of Oranges.....	211		

CHAPTER VIII.

IRRIGATION.

San Bernardino Valley.....	223	Bear Valley Reservoir and Bear Valley Company	231
The Water Supply.....	224	Arrowhead Reservoir System.....	237
Early Irrigation	224	Artesian Basin and Wells.....	239
Mutual Water Companies.....	227	Water Litigation	242
The Wright Irrigation District Law.....	228		

CHAPTER IX.

TRANSPORTATION.

First Travelers	245	Santa Fe Shops	266
Staging and Freighting	246	Oil Burning	268
Railroad History	249	Rate War	269
Southern Pacific	251	Salt Lake Route	271
Santa Fe System.....	257		

CHAPTER X.

MINING.

General Review	273	Borax	278
Bear and Holcomb Valleys.....	277	The Desert Districts.....	280
Lytle Creek District.....	277	The Geology of the County.....	285

CHAPTER XI.

THE SCHOOLS.

Early History	293	Present Condition	296
H. C. Brooks.....	295	Statistics	297

CHAPTER XII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Early Legal Affairs.....	299	District Attorneys, Attorneys of Rec- ord	317
First County Judges.....	300	The Law Library.....	319
The Bar of San Bernardino County.....	302		
List of County Judges, Superior Judges,			

CONTENTS

XI

CHAPTER XIII.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC AND FIRST BATTALION.

California in the Civil War.....	321	First Battalion, Seventh California In-	
Organization of the G. A. R.....	323	fantry, U. S. V.....	331
W. R. Cornman Post No. 57.....	325	Company K	337
Woman's Relief Corps.....	327	Company G	340
A Heroine of the War.....	328		

CHAPTER XIV.

CRIMES AND LAWLESSNESS.

Ainsworth-Gentry Affair	343	Bear and Holcomb Valleys.....	345
Piercey-Showalter Duel	344	Crimes	345

CHAPTER XV.

REMINISCENCES AND BITS OF THE PAST.

Marcus Katz	348	•Assessment of Louis Rubidoux.....	365
Mrs. E. P. R. C..raft.....	352	Report of Grand Jury, June 18, 1859.....	365
"Father Peter"	353	San Bernardino's Stock Company.....	366
Daniel Sexton	357	First and Last May Day Picnic.....	368
W. F. Holcomb.....	357	Some Bear Stories.....	369
Captain Joseph Garcia.....	361	Legends of Arrowhead.....	374

CHAPTER XVI.

CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO—1885-1904.

Chronological History	377	Postoffice	399
Banks	387	Schools	401
San Bernardino Valley Traction Com-		Public Library	404
pany	391	Newspapers	406
Gas and Electric Company.....	393	Churches	409
Water Supply and System	394	Societies	416
Fire Department	395	Resorts	427

CHAPTER XVII.

REDLANDS.

Old San Bernardino.....	431	Transportation	491
Crafton	432	Schools	495
Lugonia	435	Postoffice	499
Kenwood Colony	440	Smiley Brothers and Library.....	501
The Settlement of Redlands.....	440	Newspapers	509
The Town of Redlands.....	449	Board of Trade.....	511
The City of Redlands.....	455	Visitors	513
Business Growth	457	Parks, Drives and Resorts.....	515
Homes of Redlands.....	469	Fire Department	518
Hotels	471	The Saloon Question.....	521
Water Companies and Water Problem.....	476	Women and Their Work.....	525
Mill Creek Zanja.....	483	Churches	529
Fruit Growing	486	Societies	544

CHAPTER XVIII.

COLTON.

Charcoal Sketch of Pioneers.....	548	Fruit Exchange	561
General History	551	Water Supply	562
Portland Cement Works.....	558	Schools	563
Other Industries	560	Churches	564

CHAPTER XIX.

ONTARIO.

General History	565	Schools	585
Water Supply	581	Churches	586
Fruit Industry	582	Fraternal Societies	589

CHAPTER XX.

CHINO.

General History	590	Chino Beet Sugar Factory	595
Schools	594	How Beet Sugar Is Made	598

CHAPTER XXI.

HIGHLAND.

General History	603	East Highland	611
Irrigation in Highland District	605	West Highland	613
The Town of Highland	606	Brookings Lumber and Box Co.	613

CHAPTER XXII.

OTHER TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS.

Cucamonga	615	Rialto	619
Etiwanda	616	Upland	622
Iamosa	617		

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE DESERT AND ITS TOWNS.

The Desert	626	The Colorado River	627
Needles	631		

PIONEERS.

THE EARLIEST PIONEERS.

A Tribute to the Pioneers	637	Mormon Pioneers and Occupants of	
Our Pioneers	638	"Old Fort"	640
New Mexican Colonists	639		

THE SAN BERNARDINO SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

History of the Society	643	Biographies of Members	649
------------------------------	-----	------------------------------	-----

Other Pioneers	673	Biographical Supplement	708
----------------------	-----	-------------------------------	-----

INDEX OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Agua Mansa, Little Church of.....	98
Bells of San Gabriel	77
Bear Valley Dam	234
Bear Valley Reservoir Site.....	232
Cabrillo	69
Camp Rochester	274
Chapel, San Bernardino Mission.....	82
Court House, San Bernardino.....	62
Court House, Old	177
County Officials—1874	160
Colton Pioneers	548
Colton, Business Corner	550
Chino, Gird School House	594
Desert Dwellers	626
Fort Benson	146
Fort San Bernardino	132
Grist Mill, Built by Mormons.....	136
La Praix Sawmill	158
Lugonia in 1881	435
Mojave Buck	76
Mormon Council House	143
Needles Smelter	280
Old Fire Engine	396
Ontario, General View	575
Ontario, Gravity Street Railway.....	578
Original Plat of San Bernardino.....	142

Redlands and Lugonia, From the Heights, 1890	442
Redlands, From Canyon Crest Park.....	451
Junction of Citrus Ave., Orange and Cajon Sts.	454
State Street, 1890	461
Casa Loma	475
Prospect Park	515
Residence A. C. Burrage.....	469
Residence J. W. England.....	846
Rose Brand	489
Smiley Library	430
Rialto, First Congregational Church.....	619
San Bernardino in 1852.....	124
San Bernardino City High School.....	292
Pavilion	384
Public Library	378
Masonic Temple	417
First M. E. Church.....	410
St. Paul's M. E. Church.....	409
San Bernardino Whoop	263
Salt Lake Officials.....	270
"Shorty"	90
Stage Advertisements	248
Uplands, Hotel Algonquin	623
Victorville, Bridge	628

INDEX OF PORTRAITS

Alvarado, Francisco	638
Amos, J. Wayne	662
Andreson, John Sr.....	380
Andreson, John Jr.....	423
Armstrong, Royal M.....	865
Bagley, Malon A.....	716
Bailey, Charles F.....	843
Bandini, Juan	96
Barton, Dr. Ben.....	156
Barton, John H.....	887
Bedford, Alfred D., M. D.....	815
Benjamin, Isaac	710
Black, Simon H.....	747
Blakeslee, Henry D.....	866
Bledsoe, Benjamin F.....	312
Bledsoe, Robert E.....	314
Boggs, William S.....	713
Boren, A. D.....	300
Boren, Wilford A.....	664
Bradford, Daniel M.....	678
Brazleton, James A.....	682
Breed, Dr. J. B.....	471
Brookings, J. E.....	614
Brooke, Henry C.....	295
Brown, Frank E.....	230
Brown, John Sr.....	637
Brown, John Jr.....	646
Brown, Philo R.....	446
Brunn, I. R.....	688
Brush, Frederick M.....	877
Bublitz, G. H.....	715

Bustamante, Miguel	99
Byrne, John J.....	264
Campbell, John Lloyd.....	309
Carlisle, Robert	108
Chaffey, George B.....	566
Clapp, T. J. S.....	717
Clarke E. P.....	572
Clock, Charles L.....	542
Clusker, Charles C.....	698
Conn, W. A.....	153
Colton, D. R.....	503
Conner, Henry	807
Conrad, F. W.....	402
Cook, George A.....	438
Coopwood, Bethel	304
Cornman, W. R.....	326
Cornwin, W. S.....	612
Cox, Mr. and Mrs. S. C., Sr.....	706
Cox, Mr. and Mrs. S. C., Jr.....	706
Coy, Louis I.....	718
Crafts, Mrs. E. P. R.....	531
Crafts, M. H.....	665
Craig, Scipio	508
Craig, Dr. and Mrs. William.....	538
Cram, Lewis F.....	675
Curtis, Robert T.....	423
Curtis, William	711
Daniels, H. H.....	448
Davies, Benjamin	878
Davis, John W. Sr.....	557

XIV

CONTENTS

Davis, John W. Jr.....	290	Huff, Samuel G., M. D.....	820
Denman, A. C. Jr.....	392	Humeston, Monroe W.....	778
Desmond, Louis A.....	608	Hunt, Capt. Jefferson.....	150
Drew, H. L.....	382	Huntington, C. P.....	252
Duckworth, Thomas W.....	808	Hutchings, James.....	809
Dunham, Edward L.....	709	Ingersoll, L. A. (Frontispiece).....	
Dunn, Frederick W.....	746	Ingersoll, Joseph.....	883
Ellerbe, Rose L.....	62	Isaacs, John.....	257
England, J. W.....	847	Jacobs, Lewis.....	386
Esler, Fred J.....	885	Jacobs, B. H.....	543
Fisk, John P.....	464	Jennings, Thomas R.....	864
Flagg, John.....	879	Jensen, Cornelius.....	674
Fowler, Benjamin.....	875	Jensen, Mercedes Alvarado.....	674
Fowler, Charles D.....	773	Johnson, A. K., M. D.....	816
Fowler, William T.....	453	Johnson, Mrs. F. M.....	180
Fox, William R., M. D.....	553	Johnson, J. F. Jr.....	857
Freeman, Miss Eleanor.....	505	Jones, Isaac.....	774
Galbreath, Mr. and Mrs. Brenton K.....	850	Keir, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander.....	704
Garcia, Joseph S.....	362	Kelley, Stephen F.....	399
Gaylord, Cass.....	844	Kenniston, Almira Moses.....	886
Gazzola A. B.....	339	King, Lyman M.....	511
Gibson, James A.....	311	Knight, Augustus Sr.....	670
Gilbert, Milo.....	554	Knox, John T.....	400
Gifford, Charles T.....	494	Kurtz, Christian.....	697
Girard, Isaac C.....	863	Leeke, William T.....	624
Gill, Joseph B.....	790	Leonard, Frank A.....	811
Gird, Richard.....	592	Lester, Edward.....	699
Gird, Mrs. Richard.....	596	Light, J. E.....	547
Glatz, Albert.....	398	Liles, Abraham B.....	783
Glover, J. B.....	182	Linville, H. H.....	712
Godfrey, William M.....	701	Lockwood, Dr. William E.....	535
Godfrey, Mrs. Lucia.....	701	Lord, George.....	642
Goff, T. H.....	335	Lord, Isaac W.....	176
Goodcell, Henry Jr.....	806	Luce, G. W.....	256
Goodcell, Henry Sr.....	866	Lytle, Andrew.....	126
Graham, E. S.....	472	Lyman, Amasa.....	130
Graham, H. L.....	512	Marshall, Seth.....	741
Green, Thomas J.....	828	Martin, Earnest.....	804
Gregg, Frederick W.....	805	Martin, H. B.....	408
Gregory, John.....	696	Martin, W. P.....	621
Gregory, Mrs. Mary.....	696	Mashek, V.....	765
Guernsey, Henry A.....	854	Mayfield, Mrs. Harriet.....	685
Guinn, J. M.....	1	McDonald, Alexander.....	797
Gustafson, Victor.....	595	McDonald, William.....	667
Haight, Ira C.....	842	McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R.....	763
Haight, L. G.....	488	McKie, R. M.....	598
Hamilton, Rev. J. F.....	539	McManus, Edward.....	839
Harbison, R. C.....	407	McNealy, W. T.....	301
Harris, O. W.....	884	McPherron, A. S.....	293
Hartzell, Joshua.....	222	Mellen, T. J.....	714
Hattery, J. L.....	327	Meredith, Wm. M.....	782
Hattery, Mrs. J. L.....	787	Meyer, John, M. D.....	810
Hayes, Benjamin.....	306	Milliken, Daniel B.....	788
Hayes, Samuel J.....	478	Millikin, Henry L., D. D. S.....	822
Henderson, Wm. McD.....	681	Monaghan, Frank.....	632
Henderson, Mrs. Isabel.....	681	Morris, Cramer B.....	812
Hixon, William.....	830	Murphy, M. A.....	556
Holcomb, W. F.....	358	Nichols, Frederick C.....	793
Holt, L. M.....	170	Nisbet, Henry W.....	808
Holt, W. F.....	522	Norton, W. A.....	764
Hubbard, A. G.....	???	Noyes, W. T.....	604
Hubbard, Francis M.....	882		

CONTENTS

XV

Oakey, J. L.....	389
Oster, F. F.....	318
Otis, George E.....	315
Owen, Charles E.....	660
Paddock, Aland B.....	794
Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R.....	803
Paris, Andrew B.....	316
Pease, S. A.....	220
Perris, Fred T.....	259
Petsch, J. B Adolph.....	618
Pettijohn, Ernest A.....	780
Pfeiffer, Louis A.....	845
Phillips, Louis.....	840
Phillips, Mrs. Louis.....	842
Pine, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Jr.....	695
Pine, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Jr.....	696
Pittman, Henderson, M. D.....	813
Polhemus, Jacob.....	799
Prescott, Frank C.....	332
Rabel, Mrs. E. A.....	692
Rabel, Henry.....	690
Rains, John.....	103
Randall, Wm. Henry.....	880
Rasor, E. A.....	394
Reeves, Truman.....	708
Rich, Chas. C.....	131
Rich, Joseph E.....	422
Richardson, N. A.....	403
Robbins, Ellison.....	294
Roberts, J. W.....	388
Roberts, E. D.....	390
Roberts, Wm. M.....	876
Robertson, Rev. George R.....	285
Rolfe, H. C.....	298
Root, Leroy V.....	631
Rubio, Andrew.....	580
Satterwhite, John W.....	307
Searles, John W.....	276
Sepulveda, Diego.....	109
Shaw, Rev. Mark B.....	834
Shaw, Hon. David A.....	658
Shorey, F. A.....	887
Shuman, Abraham W.....	770
Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. B. E.....	620
Slaughter, Mr. and Mrs. F. M.....	663
Slaughter, Frank E.....	792
Sloat, Maj. O. P.....	331
Smiley, Albert K.....	592
Smiley, Alfred H.....	506
Smith, Hiram H.....	800
Smith, Lewis.....	771
Smith, Wm. M., M. D.....	814

Smithson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B.....	656
Sparks, Q. S.....	393
Spring, A. D.....	562
Squires, J. P.....	719
Starbuck, Granville Ellis.....	869
Steele, Robert C.....	827
Steinbrenner, Prof. Leopold.....	754
Stevenson, O. M.....	397
Stillman, Dr. J. D. B.....	427
Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon.....	654
Stowell, N. W.....	568
Suess, J. J.....	459
Suttonfield, G. W.....	657
Swarthout, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan.....	661
Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. O.....	570
Thomas, Calvin L.....	648
Thompson, Albert, M. D.....	821
Thompson, Wesley, M. D.....	818
Thurman, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus.....	760
Tisdale, Wm. M.....	498
Troxall, Francis P., M. D.....	817
Tuck, J. W.....	870
Tyler, Hoell, M. D.....	546
Underwood, E. J.....	341
Van Frank, M. H.....	751
Van Luven, Earl F.....	561
Vardaguer, Father Peter.....	354
Vestal, W. L.....	323
Wade, K. H.....	268
Waite, Everett R.....	425
Wagner, W. D.....	423
Waters, Byron.....	308
Waterman, R. W.....	179
Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. John C.....	873
Wells, Curtis.....	482
Wells, Karl C.....	480
West, J. H.....	634
Westland, W. C.....	625
White, Theo. F.....	183
Wilcox, W. W.....	560
Williams, Col. Isaac.....	104
Willis, Henry M.....	305
Wilsey, Mr. and Mrs. E. S.....	802
Wilson, John S.....	832
Wilson, J. W.....	462
Wiltshire, J. E.....	777
Wood, Adolph.....	237
Woodward, De La M.....	165
Wright, W. H.....	784
Wozencraft, Oliver M.....	686
Wyatt, H. C.....	468
Young, Nicholas S.....	769

INDEX TO BIOGRAPHIES

Abbey, Charles C.....	862	Bledsoe, James Blair.....	730
Adams, Charles E.....	715	Boalich, George.....	733
Adams, S. H.....	720	Bodenhamer, William J.....	722
Alford, John.....	713	Boggs, William Stewart.....	713
Allen, Jared Ethan.....	747	Bohannon, Charles H.....	725
Allen, Halsey W.....	805	Bohnert, Henry.....	713
Allen, Oliver A.....	721	Booth, Dr. James.....	725
Alvarado, Francisco.....	674	Boren, Alley Dennis.....	664
Alverson, David B.....	719	Boren, Beverly C.....	664
Alvidson, Fred.....	709	Boren, Wilford A.....	664
Ammann, F. X.....	711	Borthwick, John P.....	730
Amos, John Wayne.....	662	Bowler, Robert L.....	743
Anderson, Casper.....	716	Bradford, Daniel McKenzie.....	678
Anderson, John Y.....	680	Bradford, James.....	745
Anderson, Louis.....	832	Brazleton, James A.....	682
Anderson, John Sr.....	693	Breed, Dr. J. B.....	734
Andreson, John Jr.....	708	Brenell, C. W.....	738
Andrews, Joseph.....	707	Brenner, John F.....	729
Aplin, Alfred M.....	709	Briggs, E. J.....	729
Arborn, Robert.....	701	Brimmer, Porter.....	733
Armstrong, John S.....	715	Brink, Charles Edwin.....	739
Armstrong, Royal M.....	865	Bristol, F. M.....	839
Atwood, George Arnold.....	705	Bristol, Irvin.....	838
Atwood, Henry L.....	837	Brookings, John Emory.....	731
		Brookings, Walter Dubois.....	732
Babson, John W.....	881	Brooke, Henry C.....	295
Bagley, Malon A.....	816	Brooks, James S.....	745
Bagnell, J. H.....	769	Brooks, S. F.....	728
Bailey, Charles F.....	843	Brown, Charles T.....	731
Bailey, Dwight B.....	724	Brown, David Rowland.....	738
Baillie, Fred H.....	726	Brown, James R.....	728
Baker, Calvin.....	727	Brown, John Sr.....	649
Baker, Dr. Ira S.....	823	Brown, John Jr.....	651
Bandini, Juan.....	96	Brown, Philo R.....	745
Barker, George H.....	723	Browning, John F.....	833
Barrett, S. H.....	745	Bruckman, Rudolph A.....	743
Barton, Dr. Benjamin.....	677	Brunn, I. R.....	689
Barton, H. M.....	723	Brush, Frederick M.....	877
Barton, John H.....	886	Bublitz, G. H.....	715
Bates, Nelson S.....	868	Buffington, Mrs. Susan C.....	737
Baxter, James I.....	740	Bunting, Samuel J.....	743
Bean, W. H.....	722	Burgess, Clarence W.....	724
Bedford, Alfred D., M. D.....	815	Burkhardt, Charles.....	739
Bedford, Lyman N., D. D. S.....	815	Burrage, Albert C.....	742
Behlmer, John Peter.....	775	Butterfield, Minor C.....	768
Bemis, Edwin.....	702	Byrne, John J.....	834
Bemis, Levi A.....	702	Byrne, Mathew.....	684
Bemis, William.....	702		
Benjamin, Isaac.....	710	Cadd, Thomas.....	697
Bennette, John T.....	740	Campbell, John Lloyd.....	309
Bennington, Thomas R.....	740	Campbell, Samuel R.....	303
Bennink, Cornelius G. H.....	739	Canterbury, Milton F.....	860
Benson, Alfred William.....	705	Cantwell, Mathew B.....	729
Bentien, Troels F.....	736	Carpenter, Daniel J.....	739
Berryman, Robert F.....	744	Carroll, James.....	744
Bessant, Joseph H.....	707	Carson, Milton L.....	733
Black, Simon H.....	747	Cave, William Pemberton.....	714
Blair, W. J.....	727	Chaffee, Edwin P.....	738
Blakeslee, Henry D.....	866	Clapp, T. J. S.....	716
Bledsoe, Benjamin F.....	313	Clark, Albert H.....	304

CONTENTS

XVII

Clark, A. R.....	715	Donald, D. M.....	760
Clark, John D.....	705	Downer, Jonathan.....	721
Cleghorn, John M.....	866	Downey, William A.....	707
Cleghorn, Mathew.....	867	Driskell, Joseph.....	717
Clemmons, Coston P.....	813	Driver, J. W.....	885
Clemmons, Thomas Benton.....	816	Duckworth, Thomas W.....	808
Clock, Charles L.....	735	Dunham, Edward L.....	709
Clothier, Alfred T.....	748	Dunn, Frederick W.....	740
Clucker, Charles C.....	698		
Coburn, James A.....	705	Easton, W. H. H.....	734
Cole, Frank H.....	732	Edwards, James.....	748
Coleman, Leonidas W.....	718	Edwards, William.....	772
Collier, Albert A.....	740	Elam, Charles S.....	772
Colliver, Dr. Jefferson T.....	824	Elam, Tilman F.....	772
Colliver, Dr. John A.....	824	Elkins, Samuel L.....	777
Conner, Henry.....	807	England, J. W.....	847
Conrad, Francis W.....	720	Esler, Fred J.....	885
Consolidated Abstract Co.....	731	Evans, M. H.....	755
Cook, George A.....	804	Ewing, Thomas A.....	770
Cook, Marion L.....	718		
Coopwood, Bethel.....	304	Fabun, Clark S.....	681
Corwin, Walter S.....	612	Fay, John Lyman.....	680
Cox, J. H.....	730	Fish, Gail B.....	751
Cox, Silas C.....	706	Fisk, John P.....	722
Coy, Louis I.....	718	Flagg, John.....	879
Crafts, Myron H.....	665	Fleming, James.....	802
Crafts, Mrs. E. P. R.....	665	Folz, Walter F.....	753
Craig, Scipio.....	831	Foote, Ephraim S.....	753
Craig, Dr. William.....	726	Ford Byron.....	700
Cram, Henry.....	676	Fowler, Benjamin.....	875
Cram, Lewis F.....	676	Fowler, Charles D.....	773
Cruickshank, William.....	718	Fowler, George S.....	773
Cunningham, George D.....	730	Fowler, William T.....	755
Cunningham, John D.....	727	Fox, William R., M. D.....	812
Currier, L. G.....	736	Foy, Charles W.....	859
Curtner, James.....	735	Foy, John M.....	850
Cushing, David J.....	734	Franklin, Reuben H.....	730
Curtis, Jesse William.....	809	Frazier, Charles L.....	863
Curtis, Robert T.....	711	Frazier, Guy L.....	863
Curtis, William.....	711	Freeman, Miss Eleanor.....	766
Curtis, William Jesse.....	311	Freeman, W. F., M. D.....	818
		Frink, Alonzo M.....	703
Daley, Edward Sr.....	656	Frink, Horace Monroe.....	703
Daley, Judson M.....	683	Frink, Marcus L.....	703
Dalglish, Orrin W.....	716	Fuller, Elijah P.....	753
Daniels, H. H.....	737	Fuller, Joseph P.....	694
Darrow, Clyde.....	717	Fuqua, John M.....	756
Davenport, N.....	736		
Davies, Benjamin A.....	877	Galbreath, Benton K.....	850
Davies, William H., M. D.....	820	Garcia, Joseph S.....	361
Davis, John W. Jr.....	829	Garner, B. F.....	859
Davis, Lewis Smith.....	712	Gass, Octavius Decatur.....	694
Davis, William Watson.....	769	Gaylord, Cass.....	844
Day, Asa.....	732	Gazzola, A. B.....	860
Day, Edwin M.....	732	Gibson, James A.....	311
Dean, Otis.....	734	Gifford, Charles T.....	812
Decrow, Albert A.....	744	Gilbert, Milo.....	755
Decrow, George W.....	744	Gilbert, J. D.....	668
Delphey, William H.....	734	Gill, Joseph B.....	791
Desmond, Louis A.....	720	Girard, Isaac C.....	863
Des Noyers, Vincent.....	733	Gird, Richard.....	599
Denton, Richard A.....	719	Glasgow, N. B., D. D. S.....	815
Dickey, Clarence D, M. D.....	818	Glass, Mrs. A. M.....	844
Dickey, Dudley R., M. D.....	661	Glass, Zachariah, M. D.....	816
		Glatz, Albert.....	751

XVIII

CONTENTS

Glover, James B.....	686	Hubbard, A. G.....	781
Godfrey, William M.....	701	Hubbard, Frances M.....	881
Gooding, Leonard.....	732	Hubbard, Walter.....	750
Goodrich, W. H.....	862	Huff, Jacob.....	752
Goodcell, Henry, Jr.....	806	Huff, Samuel G., M. D.....	820
Goodcell, Henry, Sr.....	666	Hughes, Henry S.....	873
Goff, T. H.....	750	Humphrey, David T.....	748
Gray, Robert W.....	770	Humeston, Monroe W.....	778
Green, Thomas J.....	828	Hunt, Ambrose.....	601
Gregg, Frederick W.....	805	Hunt, F. M.....	788
Gregory, John.....	696	Hunt, Captain Jefferson.....	149
Grow, Samuel L.....	753	Huntoon, William.....	770
Grundy, Isaac.....	671	Hutchings, James.....	809
Guernsey, Henry A.....	854		
Gustafson, Victor.....	710	Illingsworth, James.....	872
Guthrie, Harrison H., M. D.....	822	Ingersoll, Joseph.....	883
Hadden, Thomas.....	765	Ingersoll, Luther A.....	881
Hagerman, Harrison W.....	763	Ingersoll, Thurlow.....	885
Haight, Ira C.....	842	Ives, Willis C.....	836
Haile, Smith C.....	798		
Halsey, Robert J.....	826	Jacobs, Bernard H.....	764
Hamer, N. J.....	752	Jacobs, Lewis.....	678
Hamerly, John W.....	750	Jackson, Alden.....	302
Hamilton, Charles B.....	757	James, William C.....	844
Hamilton, John W.....	746	Jansen, Chris.....	860
Hamilton, Rev. J. F.....	721	Jennings, Thomas R.....	864
Hammer, Carl.....	748	Jensen, Cornelius.....	673
Hanford, J. J.....	701	Jessen, Christian.....	737
Harbison, R. C.....	836	John Andrew, Joseph.....	670
Harmon, Frank H.....	719	Johnson, A. K., M. D.....	816
Harris, C. S., M. D.....	824	Johnson, Charles N.....	804
Harris, O. W.....	886	Johnson, Emil.....	764
Harris, Will A.....	807	Johnson, Frank M.....	786
Hart, Dr. O. P.....	821	Johnson, J. F. Jr.....	857
Hartley, Seth.....	787	Jones, Alonzo E.....	671
Hartman, Hiernonymus.....	835	Jones, Henry H.....	728
Hartzell, Joshua.....	766	Jones, J. P.....	759
Harwood, A. P.....	749	Jones, Isaac.....	774
Harwood, Charles E.....	749	Jones, W. H.....	765
Hattery, Lewis O.....	787	Jordan, George.....	729
Hattery, Jeremiah L.....	787		
Hauck, Michael.....	766	Katz, Marcus.....	659
Haven, George D.....	835	Keir, Alexander.....	704
Hayden, George B.....	752	Kelley, Stephen F.....	799
Hayes Benjamin.....	306	Kellogg, T. D. Dr.....	817
Hayes, Samuel J.....	752	Kendall, George T.....	774
Heap, James.....	703	Kenniston, Almira M.....	886
Hebbard, M. A.....	754	Kincaid, Madison Moss.....	789
Hecht, Milton E.....	754	King, John C.....	776
Henderson, William McD.....	680	Kingsbury, Rev. Chas. A.....	773
Henderson, William T.....	787	Knight, Augustus, Sr.....	670
Hendrickson, Nelson T.....	868	Knight, Augustus, Jr.....	772
Henslee, George Thomas.....	788	Knoblauch, John N.....	775
Hill, Claudius M.....	748	Kohl, O. H.....	723
Hill, William.....	749	Kohl, Walter.....	723
Hixon, William.....	830	Kouts, Jacob W.....	775
Hoagland, Lucas.....	667	Kuesthardt, G. W.....	855
Hobbs, William A.....	683	Kurtz, Christian.....	697
Holcomb, William F.....	651	Kylling, George P.....	773
Holden, John A.....	736		
Holt, W. F.....	756	Lackey, Thomas H.....	725
Hooper, William Swayzer.....	837	La Follett, Charles F.....	774
Houghton, Lazona D.....	750	LaNiece, James.....	784
		Lamar, C. P.....	768

CONTENTS

XIX

Lamar, W. F.	768
Lane, J. Lansing	779
Langford, Julius D.	804
La Praix, William S.	683
Lathrop, Asel A.	672
Laurance, John	839
Leach, E. E.	783
Leahy, Patrick H.	785
Leavens, John W.	786
Leedom, Andrew J.	781
Leeke, William T.	747
Leffen, John Tempest	672
Leonard, Frank A.	811
Lester, Edward	699
Letts, Archie D.	860
Lewis, Judson	797
Lewis, Silas J.	780
Levick, William R.	660
Light, John E.	808
Lightfoot, W. E. W.	768
Liles, Abraham B.	783
Lindner, Charles H.	781
Linfesty, J. P.	783
Linville, Henry Herbert	712
Little, Samuel M.	759
Littlepage, Louis W.	798
Littlewood, William	860
Lockwood, Dr. William E.	792
Loehr, William	781
Logsdon, W. H.	863
Longmier, Charles W.	789
Longmier, Rufus E.	789
Lord, George	649
Loubet, J. P.	775
Louthian, R. L.	833
Lugo, Antonio Maria	108
Lujan, Manuel	686
Lyman, Cornelius	772
Lyman, Eugene H., D. D. S.	824
Lyman, Lorenzo Snow	684

Mack, J. A. M. D.	824
Magill, C. W.	758
Mark, Julius	785
Marr, Joseph S.	757
Marshall, Seth	741
Mart, John A.	797
Martin Earnest	804
Martin, E. I.	728
Martin, Frank B.	762
Martin, H. B.	833
Martin, Howard J.	759
Martin, John S.	862
Martin, Moses	704
Martin, Robert J.	730
Martin, William P.	761
Matinez, Antonio Jose	704
Mashek, V.	705
Mayfield, John	685
Mayhew, J. T.	697
Meyhew, Jesse	695
McBride, John	708
McCain, John R.	874

McCain, W. P.	759
McConnell, Clyde E.	856
McDonald, Alexander	797
McDonald, John O.	785
McDonald, William M.	667
McGarvey, John A.	778
McGarvey, George N.	778
McIntosh, Thomas W.	779
McKie, R. M.	796
McKinley, J. R.	763
McKinzie, William H.	859
McLain, Henry L.	724
McManus, Edward	839
McNally, Henry J.	758
McPherron, Asbury S.	757
McRae, George W.	798
McWelthy, Marshall	828
Mecham, Augustus	861
Mecham, George F.	861
Mecham, Lafayette	669
Mellen, Thomas J.	714
Mellon, J. A.	775
Menkin, John R.	826
Meredith, William M.	782
Meserve, Frank P.	864
Mespelt, August	707
Meyer, Christopher	782
Meyer, Henry	795
Meyer, John H., M. D.	819
Middlemiss, Robert H.	767
Miller, George	879
Milliken, Daniel B.	788
Millikin, Henry L., D. D. S.	822
Mills, James W.	758
Miner, Arthur D.	874
Moffatt, James	794
Moffatt, Thomas	794
Mogle, Harvey E.	874
Monaghan, Frank	731
Monaghan, Patrick	838
Moore, F. C.	779
Morris, Cramer B.	812
Morrison, Frank P.	861
Morse, Clement Ray	756
Morse, Henry	680
Mort, Joseph	758
Moyse, Maurice	797
Muel, David C.	786
Murphy, M. A.	776
Myers, Winifred A.	786
Newcomb, Leroy E.	778
Nichols, Frederic C.	793
Nisbet, Henry W.	808
Nish, J. N.	870
Noble, John	869
Norton, W. A.	764
Noyes, William Tobey	795
Nye, William E.	795
Oakey, John Lewis	837
Oehl, Julius	707
Oster, Frank F.	314
Otis, George E.	315

Oweger, Frank	767	Richardson, Noble Asa	852
Owen, Charles E.	660	Richardson, W. W.	880
Oxley, W. E.	795	Richenberger, Louis	856
Packard, O. M.	777	Rightmier, William C.	826
Paddock, Aland B.	794	Riley, Joseph H.	845
Paine, Charles R.	803	Robarts, Orlando Perry	858
Painter, Dr. Edwin Thomas	843	Roberds, R. Thomas	653
Paris, Andrew B.	316	Roberts, Berry	667
Parker, Edward C.	763	Roberts, Edward David	711
Parker, Lemuel	723	Roberts, J. W.	710
Parks, Arthur	687	Roberts, William M.	876
Parrish, Enoch K.	726	Robertson, Rev. George	849
Pate, James W.	871	Robidoux, Louis	100
Payton, J. E., M. D.	819	Robinson, William Henry	674
Peacock, Dr. J. C.	658	Rohrer, Charles H.	874
Pease, Stillman A.	771	Rolfe, Horace C.	305
Peck, James W.	796	Root, Leroy V.	858
Perris, Fred T.	858	Ross, Thomas Benton	825
Peters, Emanuel	871	Rouse, Charles A.	759
Petsch, J. P. Adolph	762	Rubio, Andrew	693
Pettijohn, Earnest A.	780	Ruedy, Charles	850
Pfeiffer, Louis A.	845	Sandoz, Henry	783
Phillips, Louis	839	Satterwhite, John W.	307
Pickett, William	304	Schaefer, Jacob W.	866
Pine, Edward	696	Scheerer, Clem	872
Pine, Myron	697	Schindler, B.	778
Pine, Samuel C., Sr.	695	Scott, Josiah P.	852
Pine, Samuel C., Jr.	696	Scott, L. S.	760
Pittman, Dr. Henderson	813	Schlott, Dwight C.	852
Polhemus, Jacob	799	Schumacher, Charles	850
Polhemus, William	799	Searles, John W.	679
Poole, Edward	707	Sell, William	828
Poole, James H.	838	Sexton, Daniel	357
Poppett, Robert	671	Seymour, Mrs. Ellen Brown	726
Porter, Burton S.	765	Shafer, William E.	867
Porter, L. E.	767	Shaw, John Gerald	717
Powell, John Clark	796	Shaw, Rev. Mark B.	834
Pozell, W. B.	762	Shaw, David Augustus	658
Prader, Thomas	761	Shay, Walter A., Sr.	662
Pratt, Dr. Armstrong C.	819	Shay, Walter A., Jr.	664
Pratt, James Ellis	668	Sheld, Leander	851
Preciado, Antonio P.	860	Sherlock, George K.	791
Prescott, Frank C.	810	Shephard, George	860
Rabel, Frederick H.	691	Sholander, Peter	864
Rabel, Henry	691	F. A. Shorey	887
Rabel, Hiram D.	691	Shuman, Abraham W.	770
Randall, William Henry	880	Sibley, Benjamin E.	826
Rapp, Christ	767	Skinner, William W.	825
Rasor, C. M.	876	Skinner, George P.	868
Rasor, E. A.	876	Slade, E. W.	848
Reed, H. A.	877	Slaughter, Frank E.	792
Reid, E. W., M. D.	823	Slaughter, Fenton M.	663
Reimers, Reimer	785	Sloan, Joseph G.	853
Reimers, Francis	786	Sloat, O. P.	851
Renwick, George	877	Smiley, Albert K.	507
Reynolds, William	838	Smiley, Alfred H.	507
Reeves, Truman	708	Smith, Burgess W.	801
Rhea, A. R., M. D.	823	Smith, Lewis H.	771
Rhodes, Edwin	796	Smith, Hiram H.	801
Rich, Joseph E.	855	Smith, Howard B.	721
Richardson, D. Hartley	857	Smith, John Hartley	833
Richardson, E. E.	880	Smith, William M., M. D.	814
		Smithson, John Bartley	655

CONTENTS

XXI

Snow, H. L.	789
Sparks, Q. S.	302
Spring, Adolphus D.	867
Squires, Josiah P.	719
Starbuck, G. E.	869
Starke, August Henry	857
Stearns, A. G.	866
Steele, James B.	827
Steele, Robert C.	827
Steele, William A.	827
Steinbrenner, Leopold	754
Stewart, Jerre F.	874
Stewart, Munroe	672
Stewart, William B.	865
Stewart, William	867
Stevenson, O. M.	792
Stiles, Edward I.	793
Stillman, J. D. B., M. D.	861
Stine, Charles R.	872
Stine, Rollie A.	872
Stine, William A.	872
Stoddard, Sheldon	653
Stroven, Henry	791
Stuart, Zebulon B.	811
Sutherland, John H.	774
Suttonfield, George W.	657
Swarthout, Nathan	661
Sweesey, Mathias V.	875
Swinney, Robert H.	868

Tasker, B. W.	853
Taylor, John	694
Terrell, W. P.	849
Thaxter, George E.	848
Thayer, P. L.	849
Thomas, A. B.	876
Thomas, Calvin L.	659
Thomas, Charles F.	857
Thompson, Dr. Albert	821
Thompson, Robert S.	794
Thompson, Wesley, M. D.	818
Thoms, Charles F.	857
Thornton, Hugh	853
Throop, W. S.	871
Thurman, Sylvanus	760
Tibbott, C. E.	871
Tisdale, William M.	842
Tittle, John H.	879
Tolle, Robert S.	874
Troxall, Francis P., M. D.	817
Tuck, J. W.	870
Turner, George N.	871
Turner, John W.	791
Turner, John C.	851
Turner, Robert	851
Tyler, Charles N.	698
Tyler, Charles Y.	702
Tyler, J. B.	699
Tyler, Hoell, M. D.	813

Vale, Milton	838
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Van Frank, M. H.	751
Van Leuven, Anson	679
Van Leuven, Orson	680
Van Leuven, Lewis F.	865
Van Luven, Earl F.	799
Van Slyke, W. E.	855
Verner, Peter	848
Victor, J. N.	825
Wagner, Joseph H.	831
Wagner, Walter Douglas	831
Waite, Everett R.	855
Waite, Edward R.	829
Waite, Russell,	856
Wallace, William	727
Wallin, John V.	702
Walsh, Henry A.	856
Warner, Henry Clay	826
Warren, Alva A.	670
Waters, Byron	308
Watson, Charles D., M. D.	819
Watson, James B.	865
Watt, Robert F.	845
Watts, George E.	789
Weaver, Duff G.	660
Weaver, Warren	666
Weir, Cyrus D.	848
Weir, Richard	671
Weimar, George	839
Weeks, John Carter	873
Welch, Charles Courtney	793
Wells, Karl C.	746
Wells, Louis	703
Weller, James Edward	853
West, John H.	836
Westland, W. C.	870
White, D. W., Dr.	814
Whiting, D. G.	830
Wickersham, Levi	829
Wilcox, W. W.	837
Wilkinson, Ralph E.	848
Wilkinson, Samuel J.	849
Williams, Isaac	105
Williams, J. R.	831
Willis, Henry M.	305
Wilsey, Edwin S.	802
Wilson, Benjamin D.	99
Wilson, H. B.	832
Wilson, John S.	832
Wilson, John W.	833
Wilson, Sylvester K.	873
Wiltshire, Joseph E.	777
Windle, Stephen M.	798
Woodward, De La M.	655
Wozencraft, Oliver M., Dr.	686
Wright, W. H.	784

Yerkes, James H.	755
Yokam, E. J.	801
Young, Nicholas S.	769

Zeus, Carl C.	836
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SPANISH VOCABULARY

Acequia, ditch canal.
 Administrador, administrator.
 Agua, water.
 Alabado, hymn in praise of the sacrament.
 Alegres, joyful.
 Aliso, alder tree.
 Arroba, 25 pounds.
 Arroyo, stream or stream bed.
 Ayuntamiento, body of magistrates.

Baja, below.
 El Benito, prayer used in Catholic service
 Blanco, white.
 Bueno, good.

Cajon, box, chest.
 Campo santo, graveyard.
 Capilla, chapel.
 Carreta, cart.
 Castillo, fort.
 Cienega, marsh.
 Ciudad, city.
 Compadre, friend, comrade.

Dias, days.
 Diputacion, deputy, committee.

Embarcadero, embarking in a ship.
 Español, Spaniard.
 Ensenada, creek, small bay.

Fandango, dance.
 Frey, father of a religious order.
 Frijoles, beans.

Hijos del pais, native sons.

Junta, assembly.
 Juez del campo, Judge of the plains.
 Lomerias, ridges of hills or mountains.

Manteca, lard, fat.
 Matanza, slaughter-yard.
 Mayor-domo, steward, overseer.
 Metate, a curved grinding stone.
 Mezcal, a liquor made from the maguey plant.

Ojo, eye.
 Olla, a round earthen pot, a stew.
 Oso, bear.

Padre, father.
 Palacio, palace.
 Pais, country.
 Pesos, dollars.
 Plaza, square, market place.
 Presidio, garrison, fortress.
 Primer, first.
 Pronunciamento, publication, announce-
 ment.
 Pueblo, town.

Ramada, a brush house or shed
 Rancheria, an Indian village
 Ranchita, small ranch.
 Rancho, farm, range.
 Real, coin.
 Rebosa, shawl.
 Reglamento, regulation.
 Riata (Reata), rope, lasso.
 Seco, dry.
 Serritos, hills.
 Soberano, sovereign, supreme.
 Sobrante, residue, left over.
 Tortillas, little cakes, pancakes.
 Vara, 33.385 inches.
 Vaquero, cow-keeper.
 Viñero, one who cares for vines.
 Viva, hurrah.
 Yerba, herb.

Brief History of California

By J. M. GUINN, A. M.

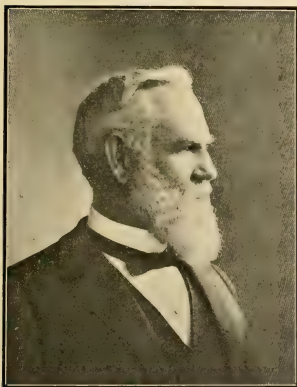
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SPANISH ERA.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY.

Romance enters into the story of California with its very beginning. When Gonzales de Sandoval, in 1524, gave Cortes an account of a wonderful



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island, ten days westward from the Pacific coast of Mexico, inhabited by women only, and exceedingly rich in pearls and gold, he no doubt derived his information from Montalvo's romance, "The Sergas of Esplandian." Cortes seems to have given credence to his lieutenant's story, and to have kept in view the discovery of this wonderful island, California. The discovery by Fortuno Jiminez, in 1534, of what is now known as the peninsula of Lower California, but which was then supposed to be an island, no doubt confirmed in Cortes' mind the truth of Sandoval's story told him a decade before. For, did not the island of Jiminez, like the island in Montalvo's fiction, lie on the right hand of the Indies—or of where the Indies were

then supposed to be? Pearls were found on it and gold, and—the Amazons must be there, too.

Fortuno Jiminez, the discoverer of Lower California, was chief pilot on one of the two ships which Cortez, in 1533, fitted out to explore the

northwest coast of Mexico. A mutiny broke out on the ship commanded by Becerro de Mendoza. Mendoza was killed and his friends forced to go ashore at Jalisco. The mutineers, commanded by Jiminez, sailed westerly away from the coast of the main land. After several days' sailing out of the sight of land they discovered what they supposed to be an island. They landed at a place now known as La Paz, in Lower California, and there Jiminez and twenty of his followers were killed by the Indians. The few survivors of the ill-fated crew managed to navigate the vessel back to Jalisco where they reported the discovery of an island rich in pearls.

Cortes, hearing the report and probably believing the island to be the California of the story, fitted out an expedition to colonize it. With three ships and a number of soldiers and settlers, he landed in May, 1535, at the place where Jiminez was killed, which he named Santa Cruz; but instead of an island peopled with women who lived after the manner of the Amazons and whose arms and trappings were made of gold, he found a sterile country inhabited by the most abject and degraded of human beings. Disaster after disaster fell upon the unfortunate colony. Some of the ships sent to bring supplies were wrecked and others driven out of their course. Some of the colonists died from starvation before the supplies reached them and others died from overeating afterward. After two years of struggling against misfortune, Cortes abandoned the attempt and the wretched colonists were brought back to Mexico. Thus ended the first attempt to colonize California.

Sometime between 1535 and 1537 the name California was applied to the land still supposed to be an island; but whether Cortes applied it in the hope of encouraging his colonists, or whether the country was so named in derision, is not known. The name was subsequently applied to all the land along the Pacific Coast northward to 42 degrees, the limit of the Spanish possessions.

The vast unexplored regions to the northward of that portion of Mexico which he had conquered had a fascination for Cortes. He dreamed of finding in them empires vaster and richer than those he had already subdued. For years he had fitted out explorations by sea and by land to explore this terra incognita; but failure after failure wrecked his hopes and impoverished his purse. The last of these parties sent out by him was the one commanded by Francisco de Ulloa. Ulloa, in 1539, sailed up the Gulf of California on the Sonora side to its head, and then down the inner coast of Lower California to the cape at its extremity which he doubled and then sailed up the outer coast to Cabo de Engano (Cape of Deceit). Here the two vessels of the expedition, after being tossed and buffeted by head winds, parted company in a storm. The smaller, the *Aguedo*, returned to Santiago. Of the other, the *Trinidad*, directly under Ulloa's command, nothing is definitely known, nor of Ulloa's fate. The only thing accomplished by this voyage was to demon-

strate that California was a peninsula, although even this fact was not fully accepted for two centuries after this.

Cortes returned to Spain in 1540, where after vainly trying to obtain from the king some recognition of his services and some recompense for his outlay, discouraged, disappointed and impoverished, he died.

The next voyage which had anything to do with the discovery and exploration of California was that of Hernando de Alarcon. With two ships, he sailed from Acapulco, May 9, 1540, up the Gulf of California, or Sea of Cortes, as it was sometimes called. His object was to co-operate with Coronado. The latter with an army of four hundred men, had marched from Culiscan, April 22, 1540, to discover and conquer the "Seven Cities of Cibola," which the romancing friar, Marcos de Niza, "led by the Holy Ghost" and blessed with a fertile imagination, claimed to have seen somewhere in the wilds of what is now Arizona. Alarcon, at the head of the gulf, discovered the mouth of a great river. Up this river, which he named the Buena Guia—now the Colorado—he claimed to have sailed eighty-five leagues. He was probably the first white man to set foot in territory now included in the state of California.

While Coronado was still absent in search of the "Seven Cities" and of Quivera, a country rich in gold, lying somewhere in the interior of the continent, the successor of Cortes entered into a compact with Pedro de Alvarado, governor of Guatemala, who had a fleet of ships lying at anchor in the harbor of Navidad, Mexico, to unite their forces in an extensive scheme of exploration and conquest. An insurrection broke out among the Indians of Jalisco and in trying to suppress it, Alvarado was killed. The return of Coronado dispelled the myths of Cibola and Quivera and put an end to further explorations of the interior regions to the north of Mexico.

By the death of Alvarado, Mendoza became heir to his ships and it became necessary to find employment for them. Five ships were placed under the command of Ruy Lopez de Villalobos and sent to the *Islas de Poniente* (Isles of the setting sun—now Philippines) to establish trade with the natives. Two ships of the fleet, the *San Salvador* and the *Vitoria*, were placed under the command of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and sent to explore the northwest coast of the Pacific. He sailed from Navidad June 27, 1542. Rounding the southern extremity of the peninsula of Lower California, he sailed up its outer coast. On August 20th he reached Cabo de Engano, the most northern point of Ulloa's exploration. Continuing his voyage along the coast, he discovered a number of bays and islands. On September 28, 1542, Cabrillo entered a bay called by him San Miguel, now known as San Diego bay. October 3d, after three days' sailing, he discovered the islands, now known as Santa Catalina and San Clemente, which he named San Salvador and Vitoria, after his ships. From the islands, on October 8th, he crossed to the mainland and entered a bay which he named Bahia de los Fumos (Bay

of Smokes), now San Pedro bay. The bay and mainland were enveloped in smoke from the burning of the dry grass on the plains which was periodically set on fire by the Indians to drive out the small game. On October 9th, Cabrillo anchored in a large *ensenada*, or bight, supposed to be what is now Santa Monica bay. Sailing northwestward he passed through the Santa Barbara Channel and discovered the islands of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa and San Miguel. Continuing up the coast he found a long narrow point of land, extending into the sea, which from its resemblance to a galley boat, he called Cabo de la Galería—the cape of the Galley—now Point Concepcion. November 17th, he doubled Point of Pines and entered Monterey Bay, which he named *Bahia de los Pinos*—the Bay of Pines. Finding it impossible to land on account of the heavy seas, he proceeded northward until he reached a point on the coast in 40 degrees north latitude, as he estimated. On account of cold weather and storms, he turned back and ran down to San Miguel, where he decided to winter. Here, from the effects of a fall, he died January 3, 1543, and was buried on the islands. His companions named the island Juan Rodriguez, after the brave commander, but subsequent navigators have robbed him of this small honor. The discoverer of California sleeps in an unknown grave.

The command of the expedition devolved on Bartholomé Ferrelo, chief pilot. Ferrelo prosecuted the voyage of discovery with a courage and daring equal to that shown by Cabrillo. On February 28th he discovered a point of land which he named Cape Mendocino in honor of the Viceroy—a name that it still bears. Passing this cape he encountered a furious storm which drove him violently to the northeast and greatly endangered his ships. On March 1st the fogs lifted and he saw Cape Blanco, in the southern part of what is now Oregon. The weather continuing stormy and the cold increasing, Ferrelo was compelled to turn back. He ran down the coast and reached the island of San Clemente. Here, in a storm, the ships parted and Ferrelo, after a search, gave up the *Vitoria* as lost. The ships, however, came together again at Cerros Islands and from there, in sore distress for provisions, they reached Navidad April 18, 1543.

The next navigator who visited California was Francis Drake, an Englishman. He was not so much seeking new lands as a way to escape capture by the Spaniards. Francis Drake, the sea-king of Devon, and one of the bravest men who ever lived, sailed from Plymouth, England, December 13, 1577, in command of a fleet of five small vessels on a privateering expedition against the Spanish settlements on the Pacific coast. When he sailed out of the straits of Magellan into the South Sea, he had but one ship, the *Golden Hind*, a vessel of one hundred tons burden; all the others had been lost or had turned back. With this small ship he began a career of plundering among Spanish settlements that for boldness, daring, and success, has no equal in the world's history. The quaint chronicler of the voyage sums up the pro-

ceeds of his raids at "eight hundred and sixty-five thousand pesos of silver, a hundred thousand pesos of gold and other things of great worth." Plundering as he went he reached the port, Guatulco, on the Oaxaca coast. Surfeited with spoils and his ship laden to her fullest capacity, it became a necessity for him to find some other way of returning to England than the one that he came. In the language of the chronicler, "he thought it was not good to return by the straits, lest the Spaniards should attend for him in great numbers." So he sailed away to the northward to find the "Straits of Anian," which were supposed to connect the North Pacific with the Atlantic. For two hundred years after the discovery of America navigators searched for that mythical passage.

Drake, keeping well out to sea, sailed northward for two months. The cold, the head winds and the leaky condition of his vessel compelled him to turn back. He sailed down the coast until he found a fit harbor under the lee of a promontory, now known as Point Reyes. Here he repaired his ship, took formal possession of the country in the name of his sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, and named it New Albion from a fancied resemblance to Old Albion (England).

He had his chaplain, Parson Fletcher, preach a sermon to the natives. The savages were not greatly impressed with the sermon, but were delighted with the psalm singing. After a stay of thirty-six days, on the 23rd of July, 1579, Drake sailed for England by the way of Cape Good Hope. After an absence of nearly three years during which he had circumnavigated the globe, he reached home safely and was knighted by Elizabeth. Drake supposed himself to be the discoverer of the country he named New Albion.

Sixty years passed after Cabrillo's voyage before another Spanish explorer visited California. The chief object of Sebastian Viscaino's voyage was to find a harbor of refuge for the Philippine galleons. These vessels on their return voyage sailed northward until they struck the Japan current which they followed across the ocean until they sighted land in the vicinity of Cape Mendocino, then sailed down the California coast to Acapulco. Viscaino sailed from Acapulco, May 5, 1602, with three ships and 160 men. He followed substantially the same course that Cabrillo had taken. November 10th he anchored in Cabrillo's bay of San Miguel, which he named San Diego in honor of his flag ship. He remained there ten days, then sailed up the coast and on the 26th, anchored in a bay which he named Ensenada de San Andres, but which is now San Pedro bay, named—not after the apostle Saint Peter—but for St. Peter, Bishop of Alexandria, who suffered martyrdom November 26th, A. D. 368. From the mainland he passed over to an island which he named Santa Catalina—this was Cabrillo's San Salvador. Viscaino also changed the name of Cabrillo's Vitoria to San Clemente. He then sailed through a channel, to which he gave the name Santa Barbara, and visited the different channel islands. He found many towns on the

main land but did not stop to visit them. The natives came off in canoes to visit the ships and one enterprising chief, as an inducement to the Spaniards to stop at his town, offered ten wives to each man who would visit him. After passing Point Concepcion, heavy fogs obscured the land. On the 16th of December, Viscaino rounded the Point of Pines and entered a bay to which he gave the name of Monterey, after the viceroy who had fitted out the expedition. The scurvy—that scourge of the sea in early times—had broken out on his ships and sixteen had already died. The *San Thomás* was sent back to Acapulco with the sick; twenty-five died on the way and only nine reached their destination. With his two remaining ships, the *San Diego* and the *Tres Reyes* (Three Kings), Viscaino continued his voyage northward. He saw Cape Blanco—discovered and named by Cabrillo—and at this point turned back. The scurvy had made fearful inroads on his crew. The *Tres Reyes* had become separated from the flag ship and sailed about one degree further north than Viscaino himself reached. On her return voyage her two commanders and all the crew except five, died of the scurvy. After eleven months absence, Viscaino reached Mazatlan, having lost nearly half of his crew.

Viscaino wrote the king a glowing account of the harbor of Monterey and the adjacent country, which he pictured as almost a terrestrial paradise. His object was to induce the king to establish a settlement on Monterey bay. In this he was doomed to disappointment. Delay followed delay until hope had vanished. Finally in 1606 orders came from Philip III to the viceroy to fit out immediately a new expedition for the occupation and settlement of Monterey, of which Viscaino was to be made commander. In the midst of his preparations for the dearest object of his life, Viscaino died, and the expedition was abandoned. Had it not been for Viscaino's untimely death a colony would have been planted on the Pacific Coast of California a year before the first English settlement was made on the Atlantic Coast of North America.

Two hundred and twenty-seven years had passed since the ships of Cabrillo had first cut the waters that lap the shores of Alta California, and yet through all these years the interior of the vast country whose sea-coast he had visited remained a *terra incognita*—an unknown land. For more than two centuries the Manila galleons had sailed down the coast on their return voyages; but after the death of Viscaino and the colonization scheme that died with him, no other attempt had been made to find a refuge on the California coast for the storm-tossed and scurvy-afflicted mariners of the Philippine trade.

CHAPTER II.

COLONIZATION.

The Jesuits began their missionary work among the degraded inhabitants of Lower California in 1697. Under their devoted leaders, Salvatierra, Kino, Ugarte, Piccolo and their successors, with a perseverance and bravery that were highly commendable, they had founded sixteen missions on the peninsula. Father Kino, or Kuhn, besides his missionary labors, had made between 1697 and 1702, explorations around the head of the gulf of California and up the Colorado to the mouth of the Gila which had clearly demonstrated that the peninsula was part of the mainland instead of an island as was still thought by some. Father Kino formed the design of establishing a chain of missions around the head of the gulf and down the inner coast line to Cape San Lucas, but did not live to complete his ambitious project. The Jesuit missions of Baja California never grew rich in flocks and herds. The country was barren and the few fertile valleys around the missions gave the padres and neophytes, at best, but a frugal return for their labor.

For years there had been growing up in Spain a strong hostility to the Jesuits, which finally resulted in the issuance of a decree by Carlos III, in 1767, banishing the order from that country and its American possessions. Without previous warning the monks in California were forced to abandon their missions and hurried from the country. The missions were turned over to the Franciscan order. At the head of the Franciscan contingent that came to California to take charge of the abandoned missions, was Father Junipero Serra, a man of indomitable will and great zeal.

Don Jose de Galvez, visitador general of New Spain, had been sent to the peninsula to regulate affairs—both secular and ecclesiastical—which had been thrown into disorder by the sudden expulsion of the Jesuits. He had also received orders to advance the scheme for the occupation and colonization of San Diego and Monterey in Alta, or Nueva California. Galvez was a man of energy and of great executive ability. As soon as he had somewhat systematized matters on the peninsula, he set vigorously to work to further the project of occupying the northern territory. Father Serra entered heartily into his plans and church and state worked together harmoniously. Galvez decided to fit out four expeditions—two by sea and two by land. These were to start at different dates but all were to unite at San Diego and after occupying that place, pass on to Monterey.

On January 9, 1769, the San Carlos sailed from La Paz with sixty-two persons on board, twenty-five of whom were soldiers under Lieutenant Fages. She carried supplies for eight months. On the 15th of February, the San Antonio sailed from Cape San Lucas, with two friars—Vizcaino and Gomez

on board beside the crew, and a few mechanics. The first land expedition started from Velicatá, the most northern settlement in Lower California, on March 24th. It was commanded by Rivera y Moncado, and consisted of twenty-five soldiers, forty-two natives and Padres Crespi and Cañizares. The last expedition which was under the immediate command of Governor Gaspar de Portola, left Velicatá, May 15th. It consisted of ten soldiers with a band of Lower Californians and was accompanied by Father Serra.

The San Antonio, although the last to sail was the first to arrive. She cast anchor in San Diego bay, April 11, 1769. The San Carlos, after a most disastrous voyage, drifted into the harbor on April 29th. The crew were prostrated with scurvy and there were not enough well men to man a boat to go ashore. The sick were landed, but when the scourge had run its course there were but few of the crew left. Rivera's land expedition, after an uneventful march, reached San Diego, May 14th. On the first day of July, Portola's command arrived and the four divisions aggregating 126 persons who had come to remain, were united. The ravages of the scurvy had so depleted the crews of the two vessels that only enough men remained to man one vessel. The San Antonio was sent back to San Blas for supplies and a crew for the San Carlos. A third vessel, the San Jose, named for the patron saint of the California expedition, had been fitted out by Galvez and loaded with supplies for the missionaries. She was never heard of after the day of sailing.

On July 16th, Father Serra formally founded the first mission in Nueva California, which was dedicated to San Diego de Alcalá—St. James of Alcalá—a Franciscan friar who died in 1463 and was canonized in 1588. On July 14th, Governor Portola with Padres Crespi and Gomez and a force made up of soldiers and natives of Lower California, numbering in all sixty-five persons, set out from San Diego to go overland in search of Monterey bay and found the intended mission and settlement there. The route of the expedition was mainly along the coast, with an occasional divergence inland. On the second of August they camped on the future site of Los Angeles. Along the coast of the Santa Barbara Channel they found many Indian villages, some quite populous. The explorers passed by Monterey bay without recognizing it and traveled along the coast to the north. On November 2nd, some of the hunters of the party climbed a hill and saw what they termed a "brazo de mar," an arm of the sea. This is the body of water that we know as San Francisco bay. Their provisions were exhausted and many were sick. The expedition turned back and, following the trail it had made on the northward journey, reached San Diego in January, 1770. Portola's expedition had failed in its object—to found a mission on the harbor of Monterey, but it had accomplished a far greater feat, it had discovered the bay of San Francisco.

In April, 1770, Portola set out again with a force of twenty-five soldiers

and natives for Monterey. At the same time Father Serra sailed on the San Antonio for the same destination. On June 3, 1770, the mission of San Carlos Borromeo de Monterey was formally established on the beach, with solemn church ceremonies, accompanied by the ringing of bells, the crack of musketry and the roar of cannon. Father Serra conducted the services and Governor Portola took possession of the country in the name of the king of Spain—Carlos III. A presidio, or fort, of palisades, was built and a few huts erected. Portola, having formed the nucleus of a settlement, turned over the command of the territory to Fages and sailed to Lower California on the San Antonio, July 9, 1770. This was the end of his term as governor. The Mission of San Carlos, shortly after its founding, was transferred to the Carmelo valley, about five miles from its former site.

The third mission, founded by Junipero Serra was that of San Antonio de Padua, June 14, 1771. It was located on a branch of the Salinas river in a beautiful oak-covered valley. The bells were hung from a live oak tree and rung loudly; a cross was erected and President Serra said a mass beneath a shelter made of branches; but there were no Indians there to hear it. The patron saint of the mission, San Antonio de Padua, was born in Lisbon, 1195, and died at Padua 1231, and was canonized in 1232. His day in the church calendar is June 13th.

The fourth mission established was that of San Gabriel de Arcangel on the San Gabriel River, then known as the San Miguel. The founders, Padres Somera and Cambon, with a supply train of mules set out from San Diego August 6th; following Portola's trail they reached the river San Miguel, where a spot was selected and the mission founded, September 8, 1771. In 1775, the site was removed five miles north from its first position. The Padres made slow progress at first in the conversion of the Indians. The soldiers stationed at the missions as a guard were a bad lot and abused the natives. Although christians, their morals were, if anything, worse than those of the heathen.

The fifth mission established was that of San Luis Obispo (St. Louis, the Bishop), founded September 1, 1772, by Father Serra. The mission system may now be considered as firmly established in California. Father Serra went to Mexico in 1773 and secured a number of concessions favorable to the missions and an increase of supplies. With increased supplies and an additional force of missionaries, the work of founding new missions progressed rapidly. The following list gives the names and the date of founding of the twenty-one missions established in California, excepting those already named: San Francisco, October 9, 1776; San Juan Capistrano, November 1, 1776; Santa Clara, January 18, 1777; San Buenaventura, March 31, 1782; Santa Barbara, December 4, 1786; La Purisima Concepcion, December 8, 1787; Santa Cruz, August 28, 1791; La Soledad, October 9, 1791; San Jose, June 11, 1797; San Juan Bautista, June 24, 1797; San Miguel, July 25, 1797; San Fernando

Rey, September 8, 1797; San Luis Rey de Francia, June 13, 1798; Santa Inez, September 17, 1804; San Rafael, December 14, 1819; and San Francisco de Solano, August 25, 1823.

It was not the intention of the Spanish government that these establishments should remain permanently as missions. According to the law, at the end of ten years from the founding of each mission it was to be converted into a municipal organization, known as a pueblo or town, and the property of the mission, both personal and real, was to be subdivided among the neophytes of the mission. But the training the natives received at the missions did not fit them for self-government. They were forced to labor and were instructed in some of the ceremonial observances of the church; but they received no intellectual training and they made no progress. The padres persistently urged that the neophytes were incompetent to use and manage property. During the time California was subject to Spain no attempt was made to secularize the missions. In form the different mission buildings resembled one another. Col. Warner thus describes them: "As soon after the founding of a mission as the circumstances would permit, a large pile of buildings in the form of a quadrangle, composed partly of burnt brick, but chiefly of sun-dried ones, was erected around a spacious court. A large and capacious church which usually occupied one of the outer corners of the quadrangle was a conspicuous part of the pile. In this mission building, covered with red tile, was the habitation of the friars, rooms for guests and for the mayor-domo and their families, hospital wards, store-houses and granaries." A guard of four or five soldiers was kept at each mission to control the neophytes. Each establishment held possession of large tracts of land contiguous to its buildings. These lands were divided, for convenience, into ranchos, over which roamed vast herds and flocks under charge of Indian vaqueros. The lands were supposed to be held in trust by the padres for their Indian wards and were to be divided among the neophytes. Some of the brighter Indians at each mission were taught mechanical trades and became fairly good blacksmiths, weavers, tanners, shoemakers, saddlers and brickmakers. The Indian received for his labor, food and scanty clothing. All the profits of these vast establishments, holding as they did in some cases, millions of acres of land in their possession, went to the padres.

The neophytes, for the most part, were docile and easily managed, but sometimes they rebelled. At the mission of San Diego, November 4, 1775, three or four renegade neophytes stirred up a rebellion among the "gentile" population outside of the mission who attacked the mission in large numbers, killing one of the friars and two of the mechanics stationed there. The other friar and the five soldiers escaped after a desperate fight.

CHAPTER III.

PRESIDIOS AND PUEBLOS.

For the protection of the missions and to prevent foreigners from entering California, military posts, called presidios, were established at San Diego, Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Francisco. These enclosures were in the form of a square and were surrounded by adobe walls ten or twelve feet high. Within were the officers' quarters, the soldiers' barracks, a guard house, chapel, granaries, or storehouses. A military force, usually consisting of one company was stationed at each post under the command of a lieutenant or captain. The largest force was kept at Monterey, the capital of the territory. The governor, or commandante-general, who, under Spanish rule, was always an army officer, was commander-in-chief of the troops in the territory. The principal service of the soldiers was to keep in check the neophytes, to protect the missions from the incursions of the "gentiles" or wild Indians and to capture deserting neophytes who had escaped to their unconverted relatives.

The mission fathers were opposed to the colonization of the country by white people. They well knew that the bringing of a superior race into contact with a lower would result in the demoralization of the inferior race. As rapidly as they could found missions they arrogated to themselves all the choice lands within the vicinity of each establishment. A settler could not obtain a grant of land from the public domain if the padres of the nearest mission opposed the action. The difficulty of obtaining supplies from Mexico for the soldiers at the presidios, necessitated the founding of agricultural colonies in California. Previous to 1776, the governor of "Las Californias" as the country from Cape San Lucas to the most northern point of the Spanish possessions was called, resided at Loreto, in Lower California. In that year the territory was divided into two districts and a governor appointed for each. Felipe de Neve, who had succeeded Felipe de Barri in 1774, was made governor of Nueva California, of which Monterey was designated as the capital; and Rivera y Moncada was appointed governor of Lower California, to reside at Loreto.

Hitherto all expeditions to California had come either by the coast route, up the peninsula, or by the sea, but in 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, commander of the Tubac presidio in Sonora, with a company of thirty-four men, explored a route by the way of Gila and Colorado rivers across the desert and through the San Geronimo Pass to San Gabriel mission. On his return to Sonora, he recruited a second expedition composed of soldiers and settlers and their families, aggregating in all over two hundred persons, who were designed to found a mission and establish a presidio on the San Fran-

cisco bay. After a long and toilsome journey this party reached California in 1776. On the 17th of September, 1776, the presidio of San Francisco was formally established and on the 9th of October following, the mission christened for the founder of the Franciscan order of friars, San Francisco de Asis, was founded.

Governor Felipe de Neve, on his journey overland in 1777 from Loreto to Monterey, was instructed to examine the country from San Diego northward and select locations for agricultural settlements. He chose two colony sites, one in the south, on the Rio de Porciuncula, where Portala's expedition had camped in August, 1769, and named by Portala, "Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles," and the other in the north on the Rio de Guadalupe.

On November 29, 1777, Governor de Neve founded the pueblo of San Jose on the site selected on the Guadalupe. The colonists were nine soldiers from the presidios of Monterey and San Francisco and five settlers of Anza's expedition. These with their families made a total of sixty-six. The site of the pueblo was about a mile north of the present site of the city of San Jose. Each settler was given a tract of irrigable land, a house lot, a soldier's rations and ten dollars a month. Each head of a family received a yoke of oxen, two horses, two cows, a mule, two sheep and two goats, a few farming implements and seed for sowing. The colonists were to reimburse the royal treasury for all the articles furnished them except their rations and monthly pay. Payments were to be made in installments from the sale of fruits, grains and cattle to the presidios.

A Spanish pueblo contained four square leagues, either oblong or in the form of a square. The public lands were divided into suertes, or planting fields—so called because they were divided among the colonists by lot; propios, lands rented for the purpose of raising a municipal fund; dehesas, or the great pasture lands, where the herds of the pueblo pastured in common and the realengos, or royal land, also used for raising revenue. Wood and water were communal property.

Under Spanish domination the pueblo was governed by a *comisionado*, a semi-civil, semi-military officer. There was also an *alcalde* who was mayor and petty judge. A guard of soldiers were kept at the guard house, partly for protection against the Indians and partly to preserve peace in the pueblo.

In 1779, Rivera y Moncada, the governor of Lower California, was instructed to recruit in Sonora and Sinaloa settlers for the founding of a pueblo on the Rio Porciuncula and soldiers for the founding of a presidio and mission on the Santa Barbara channel. The settlers were to receive each \$106.50 for two years and \$60 for the next three years, the payment to be in clothing and other necessary articles at cost price; also they were to receive live stock, farming implements and seeds, to be paid for in installments. These liberal offers secured but few recruits and those of poor quality. After a year spent

in recruiting, Rivera had secured but fourteen settlers. Two of these deserted before the company left Sonora and one was left behind at Loreto when, in April, 1781, the expedition began its march up the peninsula. The colonists under command of Lieutenant Zuniga, arrived at San Gabriel, August 18th, where they remained until September 4th. The eleven settlers and their families—forty-four persons in all, escorted by Governor de Neve and a small guard of soldiers and accompanied by the priests of San Gabriel mission, on September 4, 1781, proceeded to the site previously selected for the pueblo. This was on the right bank of the Rio Porciuncula near the spot where Portala's explorers had celebrated the feast of "Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles de Porciuncula," from which circumstance was derived the name of the pueblo and the river. A plaza, seventy-five by one hundred varas, was laid off on the mesa above the river as the center of the settlement. A mass was said by the priests of the mission, a procession was formed and marched around the plaza, the soldiers bearing the imperial standard of Spain and the women the image of "Our Lady of the Angels." The priests blessed the plaza and the house lots. The services over, the governor and his escort took their departure and the colonists were left to work out their destiny.

Another pueblo called Branciforte was founded in 1797 near Santa Cruz, but it never prospered. The settlers were discharged soldiers, unused to labor and adverse to acquiring industrious habits.

A few grants of land were made to private citizens, but substantially, during the Spanish era, all the land outside of the pueblos used for grazing or for cultivation was held by the missions.

The commerce of California at this period was limited to the supply ships of the missions which usually came twice a year from San Blas with supplies for the missions and presidios and took away the few commercial products of the country, such as otter skins, hides and tallow of cattle. About 1800 the American smugglers began to come to the coast. The vessels engaged in this trade were principally from Boston and were fast sailing craft. They exchanged Yankee notions for otter skins. The authorities tried to suppress this illicit traffic but were not often successful. The vessels were heavily armed and when not able to escape the revenue officers by speed or stratagem were not averse to fighting themselves out of a scrape.

Of the long and bloody struggle for Mexican Independence, beginning with the insurrection led by the patriot priest, Hidalgo, in 1810, and continuing under various leaders for eleven years, but little was known in California. The men who filled the office of territorial governor during the years of the fratricidal struggle—Arillaga, Arguella and Sola—were royalists and so were the mission padres, nearly all of whom were Spanish born. The soldiers and the common people knew but little about what was going on in

the world beyond and cared less. They had no ambition to be freed from monarchical rule—they, too, were loyal to the king and the church.

The one event that disturbed the placidity of life in California during the closing years of the Spanish rule was the appearance on the coast of Bouchard, a privateer, with two frigates heavily armed. Bouchard was a Frenchman cruising under letters of marque from the insurgent government of Buenos Ayres, against the Spanish. He entered the harbor of Monterey, November 21, 1818, probably to obtain supplies, but being coldly received, he fired upon the fort. The Californians made a brave resistance but were finally overpowered. Bouchard landed and sacked and burned the town. He next appeared at Ortega's rancho, where he burned the buildings. Here the Californians captured three prisoners who were exchanged next day, when Bouchard anchored off Santa Barbara, for one Californian whom the insurgents had captured at Monterey. Bouchard next visited San Juan Capistrano, where his "pirates" drank the padres' wine and then he took his departure from California. Four of Bouchard's men were left in California. They became permanent residents. They were Joseph Chapman, an American, and Fisher, a negro, who were captured at Monterey; John Ross, a Scotchman, and José Pascual, a negro, who deserted at San Juan. Chapman was the first American resident of Southern California. He married Guadalupe Ortega, a daughter of the owner of the Refugio rancho, which was plundered by the insurgents. He settled at the mission San Gabriel and built there the first flour mill erected in California.

The war of Mexican Independence caused hard times in California. The soldiers received no pay and the mission supply ships came at long intervals. Money was almost an unknown quantity. There were products to sell but no one to sell them to—except an occasional smuggler, or a tallow ship from Peru. The Independence of Mexico was finally achieved, September 21, 1821, by the insurgent army under Agustin Iturbide.



THE MEXICAN ERA.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM MONARCHY TO REPUBLICANISM.

Pablo Vicente de Sola was governor of California when Mexico attained her independence from Spain. He was of Spanish birth and was bitterly opposed to the Revolution, even going so far as to threaten death to any one who should speak in favor of it. Although the rule of Spain in Mexico was overthrown in September, 1821, it was not until March, 1822, that official dispatches reached Sola informing him that the "Sovereign Council of the Regency of Imperial Mexico" was the governing power. The "Plan of Iguala," under which Iturbide finally overthrew the Spanish power, contemplated the placing of Fernando VII on the throne of the Mexican Empire, or, if he would not accept, then some scion of the royal family of Spain. Such a termination to the revolution did not jar Sola's loyalist sympathies. He called a junta to meet at Monterey and on the 11th of April the oath was taken to the new government and the day was closed with a blare of artillery, music and an illumination in honor of the "Soberano Junto."

But Sola's royalist sympathies received a rude shock a few months later when news reached California that Iturbide, by coup-d'etat, had overturned the "Sovereign Council of the Regency," seized the government for himself and been proclaimed Emperor with the imposing title of "Agustin I, by Divine Providence and by the Congress of the Nation, first Constitutional Emperor of Mexico." In September, 1822, the flag of Spain that for half a century had waved over the palacio of the governor at Monterey, was lowered and the Imperial banner of Mexico took its place. California, from the dependency of a kingdom, had become a province of an empire. Important events followed each other in rapid succession. Scarce half a year after the flag of the empire floated on the breeze in California, before the emperor was dethroned and forced into exile. The downfall of the empire was followed by the establishment of a republic fashioned after that of the United States. The country over which the viceroys of Spain had ruled for three hundred years was divided into nineteen states and four territories. The executive power was vested in a president and vice-president and the legislative power in a senate and chamber of deputies. Only the states were allowed representatives in the senate, the territories, of which Alta California was one, were to be governed by a governor appointed by the president and a diputacion, or territorial assembly, elected by the people. Each

territory was entitled to send a diputado, or delegate, to the Mexican congress.

Luis Antonio Argüello succeeded Sola as governor, or "gefe politico" (political chief), as the office was later styled under the republic. He was elected November 9, 1822, president of the provincial diputacion and by virtue of his office became temporary governor instead of Sola, who had been elected delegate to the imperial congress. Argüello was the first governor under the republic. He was a native Californian, having been born at the presidio of San Francisco in 1784. He was a man of limited education but made good use of what he had. Argüello, as well as Sola, had been a pronounced royalist during the revolution, but with the downfall of Spanish domination he had submitted gracefully to the inevitable.

The success of the revolution was most bitterly disappointing to the mission padres. Through the long years of internicine strife between Mexico and the mother country they had hoped and prayed for the triumph of Spain. In the downfall of Spanish domination in California and the rise of republicanism, they read the doom of their feudal institutions, the missions. On the promulgation of the Federal Constitution of October, 1824, in California, Father Vicente de Serria, the president of the missions—a Spaniard and a royalist—not only refused to take the oath of allegiance to it, but also declined to perform religious services in favor of it, or to allow his immediate subordinates to do so. An order was issued by the Supreme Government for his arrest, but before it reached California he had been superseded in the presidency by Father Narciso Duran, of San Jose. A number of the padres were hostile to the Republic and evaded taking the oath of allegiance on the ground of obedience to the orders of their Superior. Their unfriendly attitude to the Republic was one of the causes that led to the secularization of the missions a few years later.

The Mexican government shortly after its inauguration, removed most of the restrictions imposed by Spain against foreigners settling in California. The colonization law of 1824 was quite liberal. The state religion was the Roman Catholic and all foreigners who settled in the country were required to embrace the doctrines and be baptized into that church. During Spanish domination not more than half a dozen foreigners had been allowed to become permanent residents in California. The earliest English settler was John Gilroy, after whom the town of Gilroy was named. He was left by his vessel at Monterey in 1814. Being sick with scurvy, he was allowed to remain in the country. He married a daughter of Ignacio Ortega and at one time owned a considerable body of land, but died poor. Joseph Chapman, the first American settler was, as has been previously mentioned, one of Bouchard's men captured at Monterey in 1818.

Beginning with Baron Rezánof's visit in the ship *Juno*, to San Francisco, in 1806, for the purpose of buying grain for the starving Russian

colony at Sitka, the Russians made frequent visits to the California coast, partly to obtain supplies, but more for the purpose of hunting seal and sea otter. Their Aleut fur hunters in their bidarkas, or skin canoes, killed otter in San Francisco bay and the Spaniards, destitute of boats or ships, were powerless to prevent them. While hunting otter the Russians had examined the coast north of San Francisco bay with the design of founding an agricultural colony where they might raise grain for their settlements in the far north. In 1812 they built a village and fort about eighteen miles north of Bodega bay, which they named Ross. The fort mounted ten cannon. They also maintained a port on Bodega bay. They had also a small station on Russian River. The Spanish protested against this invasion of territory and threatened to drive out the Russians, but nothing came of either their protests or threats. The Russian ships came to California for supplies and were welcomed by the people and the padres, if not by the government officials. The Russian colony was not a success: the ignorant soldiers and the Aleuts, who formed the bulk of the three or four hundred inhabitants, knew little about farming. After the decline of fur hunting the settlement became unprofitable. In 1841 the buildings and stock were sold by the Russian governor to Captain John A. Sutter for \$30,000. The settlement was abandoned and the fort and town have long since fallen into ruins.

Among the foreigners who came to California soon after the establishment of Mexican independence and became prominent in affairs may be named W. E. P. Hartnell, Captain John R. Cooper, Wm. A. Richardson, Daniel A. Hill and Wm. A. Gale.

Wm. Edward Petty Hartnell came to California from Lima as a member of the firm of McCulloch, Hartnell & Co., of Lima, engaged in the hide and tallow trade. Hartnell was an Englishman by birth, well educated and highly respected. He married Maria Teresa de la Guerra and twenty-five children were born to them. He died at Monterey in 1859.

Wm. A. Gale came to California in 1810 as a Boston fur-trader. He returned to the territory in 1822 on the ship *Sachem*, the pioneer Boston hide drogher. The hide drogher was, in a certain sense, the pioneer immigrant ship of California. It brought to the coast a number of Americans who became permanent residents of the country. California, on account of its long distance from the centers of trade, had but few products for exchange that would bear the cost of transportation. Its chief commodities for barter, during the Mexican era, were hides and tallow. The vast range of country adapted to cattle raising made that its most profitable industry. After the restrictions on commerce with foreigners had, to a great extent, been removed by the Mexican government, a profitable trade grew up between the New England ship owners and the Californians.

Vessels were fitted out in Boston with a cargo of assorted goods suitable for the California trade. Voyaging around Cape Horn, they reached Cali-

foria, and stopping at various points along the coast they exchanged their stock of goods and Yankee "notions" for hides and tallow. It took from two to three years to make the voyage out from Boston and return, but the profits on the goods sold and the hides received in exchange were so large that these ventures paid handsomely. Cattle raising, up to the time of the discovery of gold in 1848, continued to be the principal industry of the country.

During the first decade of Republican rule in California, there was but little change in its political condition or in the views of the people concerning the government. Mission rule was still dominant and the people were subservient to the rule of the governors appointed over them. But with the increase of foreigners and the advent of ex-revolutionists from Mexico, the old-time native Californian loyalists gradually became imbued with a kind of republicanism that transformed them into malcontents whose protests against the sins of governmental officials took the form of pronunciamientos and revolutions.

The first of the numerous revolts against the rule of the governors appointed by the Mexican government was that known as the Solis revolution which occurred in November, 1829. The soldiers at the presidios for years had received but a small part of their pay and were but poorly clothed and provisioned. The garrison at Monterey rebelled and seized and imprisoned their officers. Those at San Francisco followed the example of their comrades at Monterey. Putting themselves under the leadership of Joaquin Solis, an ex-revolutionist of Mexico who had been banished from that country, they marched southward to meet Governor Echeandia, who was moving northward with a force of about one hundred men from San Diego, where he had established his capital. The two forces met at Dos Pueblos, near Santa Barbara and a bloodless battle ensued. During two days the firing was kept up, then the revolutionists, having exhausted their ammunition and their courage, took to their heels and fled to Monterey, pursued—at a safe distance—by the governor's soldiers. The rebellious "escoltas" (militia) were pardoned and returned to duty. Herrera, the deposed commissary-general, Solis and several other leaders were arrested and sent to Mexico to be tried for high crimes and misdemeanor. On their arrival in that land of revolutions, they were turned loose and eventually returned to California.

The principal cause of the California disturbances was the jealousy and dislike of the "hijos del pais" (native sons) to the Mexican born officers who were appointed by the superior government to fill the offices. Many of these were adventurers who came to the country to improve their fortunes and were not scrupulous as to methods or means, so that the end was accomplished.

CHAPTER V. REVOLUTIONS AND SECULARIZATION.

Manuel Victoria succeeded Echeandia as gefe politico of Alta California in January, 1831. Victoria was a soldier with but little idea as to how to administer civil affairs. He was arbitrary and tyrannical. He refused to convoke the diputacion, or territorial assembly. From the very beginning of his term he was involved in quarrels with the leading men of the territory. Exile, imprisonment and banishment were meted out for small offenses—and sometimes for none at all.

At length Jose Antonio Carrillo and Don Abel Stearns, who had been exiled to Lower California with Juan Bândini and Pio Pico, residents of San Diego, formulated a plot for the overthrow of Victoria, and issued a pronunciamiento arraigning him for misdeeds and petty tyrannies. The soldiers at the presidio, with their captain, Portilla, joined the revolt. Portilla and the leading conspirators with fifty men marched northward. At Los Angeles they released the prisoners from the jail and chained up instead Alcalde Sanchez, the petty despot of the pueblo who had been very ready to carry out the arbitrary decrees of Victoria.

The San Diego army, augmented by the liberated prisoners and volunteers from Los Angeles, to the number of 150 men, marched out to meet Victoria, who, with a small force, was moving southward to suppress the rebellion. The two armies met west of Los Angeles in the Cahuenga valley. In the fight that ensued Jose Maria Avila, who had been imprisoned by Victoria's orders in the pueblo jail, charged single-handed upon Victoria. He killed Captain Pacheco, of Victoria's staff, and dangerously wounded the governor himself. Avila was killed by one of Victoria's men. Victoria's army retired with the wounded governor to San Gabriel mission and the revolutionists retired to Los Angeles. Next day, the governor, who supposed himself mortally wounded, abdicated; later he was deported to Mexico. Pio Pico, senior vocal of the diputacion, was elected gefe politico by that body, but Echeandia, on account of his military rank, claimed the office. Pico, for the sake of peace, did not insist upon his rights, but allowed Echeandia to take the office.

Echeandia did not long enjoy in peace the office obtained by threats. Captain Agustin V. Zamorano, late secretary of the deposed Victoria, raised the standard of revolt at Monterey and pronounced against the San Diego plan under which Echeandia and the diputacion were conducting the government. He raised an army of about one hundred men, some of whom were cholos, or convicts. This army, under the command of Captain Ibarra, marched southward and met no opposition until it reached El Paso de

Bartolo on the San Gabriel river. Here Captain Barroso, of Echeandia's force, with fourteen men and a piece of artillery, stopped the onward march of the invaders. Echeandia gathered an army of neophytes from the missions—said to have been a thousand strong. On the approach of this body Ibarra's men retreated to Santa Barbara. Captain Barroso, with three hundred of his neophyte retainers mounted on horses and armed with rude lances, set out to capture Los Angeles, which at the approach of Ibarra's army had acknowledged allegiance to Zamorano; but at the intercession of the repentant inhabitants, the recreant pueblo was spared and the neophyte invaders were turned aside to San Gabriel, where—much to the disgust of the padres—they were regaled on the fat bullocks of the mission. The neophyte army was then dismissed.

The diputacion, which was really the only legal authority in the territory, after much correspondence, finally effected a compromise between the rival claimants. Zamorano was recognized as military chief of all the territory north of San Fernando, and Echeandia all south of San Gabriel, while Pio Pico, who, by virtue of his rank as senior vocal, was the lawful governor, was left without any jurisdiction. After this adjustment all parties kept the peace and California, with its trio of governors, was happier than with one.

On the 14th of January, 1833, about one year after the enforced departure of Victoria, Jose Figueroa, "gobernador propietario" of Alta California, by appointment of the Supreme Government of Mexico, arrived at Monterey. Zamorano at once turned over to him whatever authority he had in the north and Echeandia at San Diego, as soon as the arrival of Figueroa was known to him, did the same.

Figueroa was Mexican born and of Aztec descent. He was a general in the Mexican army and is regarded as one of the ablest and most efficient of the Mexican governors of California. He instituted a policy of conciliation and became very popular with the people. He inaugurated a number of reforms and gave attention to the condition and treatment of the neophytes. Two of the most important events in the history of California during the Mexican era occurred in Figueroa's term of office. The first was the arrival of the Hajar colonists and the second was the secularization of the missions.

In 1833, Jose Maria Hajar, a Mexican gentleman of considerable property, aided by Jose Maria Padres, who in modern times would be styled a "promoter," set about organizing a scheme for the founding of a colony in California. The colonists were to be enlisted in Mexico and were to be given free passage from San Blas to California. Each man was promised a ranch and each adult was to receive rations to the amount of four reals—and each child two reals—per day. The colonists were to be allowed a certain amount of live stock and tools. All of these allowances were to be repaid later in

products of the farms. A corporation known as the "Compania Cosmopolitana" was organized for the purpose of buying vessels and carrying on a shipping business between California and Mexico.

About 250 colonists were recruited in and about the city of Mexico. They left the capital for San Blas in April and in August, 1834, sailed from that port for California on the brig Natalia and the ship Morelos. The Natalia, on account of sickness on board, put into San Diego, September 1, 1834, where the passengers were landed. The Morelos arrived at Monterey September 25th. The colonists were hospitably received by the Californians.

Hijar had been appointed gefepolitico by Vice-President Farrias, but after the departure of the colonists, President Santa Ana, who had assumed control of the government, countermanded the appointment and sent a courier overland by the Yuma route with an order to Figueroa not to give up the governorship. The courier, by one of the most remarkable rides in history, reached Monterey before Hijar and delivered his message to Governor Figueroa. Hijar, on his arrival at the capital, found himself shorn of all authority.

Part of the scheme of Hijar and Padres was the sub-division of the mission property among themselves and their colonists. But the revocation of his commission as gefepolitico deprived him of all power to enforce his scheme. An attempt was made to form a settlement of the colonists at San Francisco Solano on the northern frontier, but it was abandoned. The colonists were finally scattered throughout the territory. Some of them returned to Mexico, those who remained in California were incorporated in the different settlements and formed a very respectable element of the population. Hijar and Padres were accused of being the instigators of a plot to overthrow Figueroa and seize the mission property. They were shipped out of the country and thus ended in disaster to the promoters, the first California colonization scheme.

The missions, as has been previously stated, were founded by Spain for the conversion of the Indians and their transformation into citizens. As originally planned by the Spanish government at the end of ten years from its founding, each mission establishment was to be secularized and the land divided among the Christianized Indians. Early in the history of the missions it became apparent that although the California Indian might be made a Christian, he could not be made a self-supporting citizen.

The Indians inhabiting the country between the Coast Range and the ocean from San Diego to San Francisco, had been gathered into the various missionary establishments and had been taught, by the padres and mayordomos, some rude industrial callings. While controlled and directed by the priests and white overseers, the Indian could be made self-supporting, but the restraint removed, he lapsed into barbarism.

Each of these religious establishments held possession, in trust for its

neophyte retainers, of large areas of the most fertile lands in the territory. This absorption of the public domain by the missions prevented the colonization of the country by white settlers.

The first decree of secularization was passed by the Spanish Cortes in 1813, but nothing came of it. Spain was engaged in a death struggle with her American colonies and she had neither power nor opportunity to enforce secularization decrees. In July, 1830, the territorial diputacion adopted a plan of secularization formed by Echeandia in 1828, but before it could be enforced, Echeandia was superseded by Victoria, who was a friend of the padres and opposed to secularization. Governor Figueroa, after his arrival in California, was instructed to examine into the condition of the neophytes and report the best method of bringing about a gradual emancipation of the Indians from missionary rule. His examination convinced him that any general measure of secularization would be disastrous to the neophytes. A few might be trusted with property and given their liberty, but the great mass of them were incapable of self-support or self-government. Figueroa visited the older missions in the south with the purpose of putting into effect his plan for their gradual secularization. He found the Indians at San Diego and San Luis Rey indifferent to the offers of freedom and caring nothing for property of their own, unless they could immediately dispose of it to gratify their passions. Out of all the families at these missions, only ten could be induced to try emancipation.

In the meantime the Mexican Congress, without waiting for information from the governor, or those acquainted with the true condition of the neophytes, ordered their immediate emancipation. August 17, 1833, a decree was passed ordering the secularization of the missions in both Alta and Lower California. This decree provided that each mission should constitute a parish served by a priest, or curate, who should be paid a salary. The regulars, or those who were connected with the great orders, as the Franciscans and Dominicans, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the republic were to return to their colleges, or monasteries, while those who had refused to take the oath should quit the country. The expense of putting in operation this decree was to be paid out of the "pious fund."

The "Pious Fund of California" was a fund made up of contributions from pious persons for the founding and maintenance of missions in the Californias. It began with contributions to the missions of Lower California in 1697. It increased until it amounted to one and a half millions of dollars in 1832. It was finally confiscated by the Mexican government; but after long litigation the Catholic Church of California was given judgment for its loss by the Hague tribunal in 1902.

Figueroa and the territorial diputacion, under instructions from the Supreme Government, June 31, 1834, adopted a plan for the secularization of the missions of Alta California and the colonization of the neophytes into

pueblos. Each head of a family was to receive from the mission lands a lot not more than 500 nor less than 100 varas square. One-half of the cattle and one-half of the farming implements and seed grains were to be divided pro rata among those receiving lands for cultivation. Out of the proceeds of the remaining property, which was to be placed under a mayor-domo, the salaries of the administrator and the priest in charge of the church were to be paid. No one could sell or incumber his land nor slaughter his cattle—except for subsistence. The government of the Indian pueblos was to be administered the same as that of the other pueblos in the territory. Before the plan of the diputacion had been promulgated, Figueroa had experimented with the neophytes of the San Juan Capistrano mission and a pueblo had been organized there. For a time it promised to be a success but finally ended in a failure.

For years the threat of secularization had hung over the missions, but heretofore something had always occurred to avert it. When it became evident that the blow would fall, the missionaries determined to save something for themselves before the final wreck came. There were, on the various mission ranges, in 1833, nearly half a million head of cattle. San Gabriel, the richest of the missions, had over fifty thousand head. Thousands of these were slaughtered on shares for their hides alone and the carcasses left on the ground to rot. So terrible was the stench arising that the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles, in 1834, passed an ordinance compelling every one slaughtering cattle for their hides to cremate the carcasses. The diputacion finally issued a reglamento prohibiting the wholesale destruction of the mission cattle. What remained of the mission property was inventoried by the commissioners appointed by the governor and a certain portion distributed to the Indians of the pueblos into which the missions had been converted. The property was soon wasted; for the Indian was improvident and indolent and took no thought for the morrow. He would not work except under compulsion. Liberty to him meant license to commit excesses. His property soon passed out of his hands and he became virtually the slave of the white man, or else a renegade living by theft.

Governor Figueroa died at San Juan Bautista, September 29, 1835, and was buried in the mission church at Santa Barbara. His funeral obsequies were the grandest ever witnessed in the territory. He was called the "Benefactor of California."

Figueroa, before his death, had resigned his political command to José Castro, primer-vocal of the diputacion. Castro held the office for four months, when, by order of the Supreme Government, he delivered it over to Col. Nicolas Gutierrez, who held the military command of the territory, until the arrival in May, 1836, of Mariano Chico, the regularly appointed "gobernador propietario." Chico was a man of inordinate self-conceit and of but little common sense. He very soon secured the ill-will of the Californians.

Shortly before his arrival in California a vigilance committee, or as it was called by its organizers, "Junta Defensora de la Seguridad Publica," the first ever formed in California, had taken from the legal authorities at Los Angeles, two criminals, Gervasio Alispas and Maria del Rosaria Villa, under arrest for the murder of the woman's husband, Domingo Feliz, and had executed them by shooting them to death. This violation of law greatly enraged Governor Chico and one of his first acts on taking office was to send Col. Gutierrez with troops to Los Angeles to punish the vigilantes. Victor Prudon, the president of the Junta Defensora, Manuel Arzaga, the secretary, and Francisco Arango, the military officer who had commanded the members of the junta, were arrested and committed to prison until such time as the governor could come to Los Angeles and try them. He came in June and after heaping abuse and threats upon them, he finally pardoned the three leaders of the "Defenders of Public Security." Then he quarreled with Manuel Requena, the alcalde of Los Angeles, who had opposed the vigilantes, and threatened to imprison him. He returned to Monterey, where he was soon afterward involved in a disgraceful scandal which ended in his placing the alcalde of that town under arrest.

The people, disgusted with him, arose en masse and with arms in their hands, assumed a threatening attitude. Alarmed for his safety, Chico took passage for Mexico in a brig that lay in the harbor and California was rid of him. Before his departure he turned over the political and military command of the territory to Col. Gutierrez. Chico had filled the office just three months. He was a centralist, or anti-federalist, and was in sympathy with the party in Mexico that favored a centralized government. Centralism virtually placed the government in the hands of the president and made him a dictator. The Californians were federalists and bitterly opposed to "centralism."

Gutierrez, like Chico, was a man of violent temper. It was not long before he was involved in a quarrel that eventually put an end to his official career in California. In his investigation of governmental affairs at Monterey, he charged fraud against Angel Ramirez, the administrator, and Juan Bautista Alvarado, the auditor of the custom house. A war of words ensued in which volleys of abuse were fired by both sides. Gutierrez threatened to put the two officials in irons. This was an insult that Alvarado, young, proud and hot-blooded could not endure in silence. He left the capital and with José Castro, at San Juan, began preparations for a revolt against the governor. His quarrel with Gutierrez was not the sole cause of his fomenting a revolution. He was president of the diputacion and the governor had treated that body with disrespect, or at least, the members, of whom Castro was one, so claimed. General Vallejo was invited to take command of the revolutionary movement, but, while he sympathized with the cause, he did not enlist in it.

News of the projected uprising spread rapidly among the rancheros of San José and of the Salinas and Pajaro valleys. Castro and Alvarado without much effort soon collected an army of seventy-five Californians. They also secured the services of an auxiliary force of twenty-five Americans—hunters and trappers—under the command of Graham, a backwoodsman from Tennessee. With this force they marched to Monterey. By a strategic movement they captured the castillo. The revolutionists demanded the surrender of the presidio and the arms. Upon the refusal of the governor a shot from the cannon of the castillo crashed through the roof of the commandante's house and scattered Gutierrez and his staff. This—and the desertion of most of his soldiers—brought the governor to terms. November 5, 1836, he surrendered the presidio and resigned his office. With about seventy of his adherents he was placed on board a vessel in the harbor and a few days later departed for Mexico.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FREE STATE OF ALTA CALIFORNIA.

The Mexican governor having been expelled, the diputacion, which was composed of hijos del pais, was called together and a plan for the independence of California was formulated. This plan declared that "California is erected into a free and sovereign state, establishing a congress which shall pass all special laws of the country, also assume the other necessary supreme powers." The diputacion issued a Declaration of Independence which arraigned the mother country, Mexico, for sins of commission and omission; and Castro promulgated a pronunciamiento ending with a "Viva for El Estado Libre y Soverano de Alta California." (The Free and Sovereign State of Alta California.) Amid the vivas and the pronunciamientos, with the beating of drums and the roar of cannon, the state of Alta California was launched on the political sea. The revolutionists soon found that it was easy enough to declare the state free; but quite another matter to make it free.

For years there had been a growing jealousy between Northern and Southern California. Los Angeles, through the efforts of Jose Antonio Carrillo, had, by the decree of the Mexican congress in May, 1835, been raised to the dignity of a city and made the capital of the territory. In the movement to make California a free and independent state, the Angeleños recognized an attempt on the part of the people of the north to deprive their city of its honor. Although as bitterly opposed to Mexican governors and as actively engaged in fomenting revolutions against them as the people of Monterey, the Angeleños chose at this time to profess loyalty to the mother

country. They opposed the Monterey plan of government and formulated one of their own, in which they declared that California was not free and they would obey the laws of the supreme government only.

Alvarado had been made governor by the diputacion and Castro comandante general of the army of the Free State. They determined to suppress the recalcitrant *sureños* (southerners). They collected an army of eighty natives, obtained the assistance of Graham with his American riflemen and marched southward. The ayuntamiento of Los Angeles had organized an army of 270 men, part of whom were neophytes. This force was stationed at the Mission San Fernando. Before the northern troops reached the mission, commissioners from Los Angeles met them and a treaty of peace was patched up. Alvarado with his troops arrived in Los Angeles January 23, 1837, and was received with expressions of friendship. An extraordinary meeting of the ayuntamiento was called. Pio Pico expressed the great pleasure it gave him to see a "hijo del pais" in office and Antonio Osio, one of the most belligerent of the southerners declared that "sooner than again submit to a Mexican governor, or dictator, he would flee to the forest and be devoured by wild beasts." Alvarado made a conciliatory speech and an agreement was entered into to support the "Monterey plan," with Alvarado as governor *pro tempore*, until the Supreme Government should decide the question. Quiet reigned in the south for a few months. Then San Diego formulated a plan of government and the standard of revolt was again raised. The San Diego plan restored California to allegiance to the Supreme Government and the officials at San Diego and Los Angeles took the oath to obey the centralist constitution of 1836; this, in their opinion, absolved them from obedience to Juan Bautista Alvarado and his Monterey plan for a "Free State."

In October came the news that Carlos Carrillo of Santa Barbara had been appointed governor of California by the Supreme Government. Then consternation seized the "Free State" men of the north and the *sureños* of Los Angeles went wild with joy. They invited Carrillo to make Los Angeles his capital—an invitation which he accepted. December 6th was set for his inauguration and great preparations were made for the event. Cards of invitation were issued asking the people to come to the inauguration "dressed as decent as possible." A grand inauguration ball was held in the governor's *palacio*—the house of the widow Josefa Alvarado, the finest in the city. Cannon boomed on the old plaza, bonfires blazed in the streets and the city was illuminated for three nights. Los Angeles was at last a real capital and had a governor all to herself.

Alvarado and Castro, with an army, came down from the north determined to subjugate the troublesome southerners. A battle was fought at San Buenaventura. For two days cannon volleyed and thundered—at intervals. One man was killed and several mustangs died for their country. The

"sureños" were defeated and their leaders captured and sent as prisoners of state to Vallejo's bastille at Sonoma. Los Angeles, Carrillo's capital, was captured by Alvarado. Carrillo rallied his demoralized army at Las Flores. Another battle was fought—or, rather a few shots were fired, at long range, from the cannon. Nobody was hurt. Carrillo surrendered, and was sent home to his wife, at Santa Barbara, who became surety for his future good behavior. Alvarado was now the acknowledged governor of El Estado Libre de Alta California, but the "Free State" had ceased to exist. Months before the last battle in the war for Independence, Alvarado had made his peace with the Supreme Government by taking the oath of allegiance to the constitutional laws of Mexico, and thus restoring California to the rule of the mother country. In November, 1838, Alvarado received his formal appointment as "gobernador interino" of California, or rather of the Californias; for under the new constitution creating twenty-four departments instead of states, the two Californias constituted one department.

In their internecine wars and in their revolts against the Mexican governors, the Californians invoked the aid of a power that would not down at their bidding—that was the assistance of the foreigners. Zamorano in his contest with Echeandia was the first to enlist the foreign contingent. Next Alvarado secured the services of Graham and his riflemen to help in the expulsion of Gutierrez. In his invasion of the south he and Castro again called in the foreign element headed by Graham and Coppinger. Indeed the fear of the American riflemen, who made up the larger part of Graham's force, was the most potent factor in bringing the south to terms. These hunters and trappers, with their long Kentucky rifles, shot to kill and any battle in which they took part would not be a bloodless affair.

After Alvarado had been confirmed in his office, he would gladly have rid himself of his late allies. But they would not be shaken off and were importunate in their demands for the recognition of their services. There were rumors that the foreigners were plotting to overthrow the government and revolutionize California as had already been done in Texas. Alvarado issued secret orders to arrest a number of foreigners whom he had reason to fear. About one hundred men were arrested during the month of April, 1840. Of these, forty-seven were sent as prisoners in irons to San Blas. The others were released. The prisoners were about equally divided in nationality between Americans and Englishmen. They were confined in prison at Tepic. Here the British consul, Barron, was instrumental in securing their release—the American consul being absent. The Mexican government paid them damages for their imprisonment and furnished those who had a legal right to residence in California with transportation to Monterey, where they landed in July, 1841, better dressed and with more money than when they were sent away.

The most important event during Alvarado's rule that remains to be

noted is the capture of Monterey, October 19, 1842, by Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones, commander of the United States forces of the Pacific. Jones, who was cruising in the South Pacific, learning that Admiral Thomas, in command of the English squadron of the Pacific, had sailed out of Callao under sealed orders, suspected that the Admiral's orders were to seize California. Knowing that war was imminent between Mexico and the United States, Jones determined to take possession of California for the United States, if he could reach it before the English admiral did. Crowding on all sail, he reached Monterey October 19th and immediately demanded the surrender of California, both Upper and Lower, to the United States government. He gave Governor Alvarado until nine o'clock on the morning of the 20th to decide on his course. Alvarado had already been superseded by Micheltorena, who was then somewhere in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. Alvarado at first decided to shirk the responsibility of surrender by leaving the town; but he was dissuaded from this step. The terms of surrender were agreed upon and at ten o'clock the next morning 150 sailors and marines disembarked, took possession of the fort, lowered the Mexican flag and raised the American colors. The officers and soldiers of the California government were discharged and their guns and arms taken possession of by the United States troops and carried into the fort. On the 21st, at four p. m., the flags again changed places—the fort and arms were restored to their former claimants. Commodore Jones had learned from some Mexican newspapers found in the captured fort that war did not exist between the two republics.

CHAPTER VIII.

CLOSING YEARS OF MEXICAN ERA.

For some time ill feeling had been growing between Governor Alvarado and the commandante general, M. G. Vallejo. Each had sent commissions to the Supreme Government to present the respective sides of the quarrel. The Supreme Government decided to combine the civil and military offices in the person of a Mexican officer. On January 22, 1842, Manuel Micheltorena, who had seen service with Santa Anna in Texas, was appointed to this office. He was to be provided with a sufficient number of troops to prevent the intrusion of foreigners—particularly Americans—into California. The large force promised him finally dwindled down to 300 convicts, known as cholos, who were released from Mexican prisons on condition that they serve in the army.

Governor Micheltorena had landed with his ragged cholos at San Diego, in August, and was leisurely marching northward to the capital. On the

night of October 24th he had arrived at a point twenty miles north of San Fernando when news reached him of the capture of Monterey by Commodore Jones. The valiant commander and his cholos retreated to San Fernando, where they remained until they learned of the restoration of Monterey to the Californians. Then they fell back to Los Angeles. Here, January 20, 1843, Commodore Jones held a conference with the governor, who made some exorbitant demands—among others that the United States government should pay \$15,000 to Mexico for the expense incurred in the general alarm and for a set of musical instruments lost in the retreat, and also replace 1500 uniforms ruined in the violent march. Commodore Jones did not deign an answer to these ridiculous demands; and Micheltorena did not insist upon them. The conference closed with a grand ball—and all parties were pacified.

Micheltorena took the oath of office at Los Angeles, December 31, 1842. Speeches were made, salutes were fired and the city was illuminated for three nights. With his Falstaffian army, the governor remained at Los Angeles until mid-summer. The Angeleños had, for years, contended with the people of Monterey for the capital and had gone to war for it in Alvarado's time. Now that they had the coveted prize, they would gladly have parted with it, if, by so doing, they could have rid themselves of Micheltorena's thieving soldiers. The men were not altogether to blame. Their pay was long in arrears and they received but scant supplies of clothing or rations. It was a case of steal or starve—and they stole.

In August, Micheltorena and his cholo contingent reached Monterey. The Californians did not welcome the Mexican governor very heartily.

Micheltorena, while indolent and vacillating, was a man of considerable ability. He began his rule with the intention of improving conditions in California. One of his first attempts was to establish a public school system. Education had been sadly neglected, both under Spanish and Mexican domination. Five hundred dollars was apportioned from the public funds for the maintenance of schools in each of the larger towns and arrangements were made for the opening of several schools for girls in the territory. Heretofore the public schools had been open—when they were open at all—only to boys. He restored what was left of the mission estates to the padres and made an earnest effort to reconcile the sectional animosity that had long existed between the *arribeños* (uppers) of the north and the *abejeños* (lowers) of the south; but with all of his efforts to be just and better the condition of California, there was still an undercurrent of hostility to him. Part of this was due to the thieving of his convict soldiers; but a more potent cause was the ambition of certain *hijos del país* to rule the territory. They blamed the governor for retaining his cholos in the country, claiming that they were kept for the purpose of subjugating or terrorizing the natives.

The appointment of Micheltorena to fill both the civil and military offices was a bitter disappointment to Alvarado and Vallejo. They were

not long in discovering that much as they hated each other—they hated the Mexican more. They buried the hatchet and combined with Castro to do what the trio had done before—drive the Mexican governor out of the country. The depredations of the cholos had so imbibtered the people that they were ready to join the standard of anyone who would head a revolution. On November 15, 1844, a meeting of the leaders of the dissatisfied was held at Alvarado's Rancho del Aliso; and a pronunciamiento against Micheltorena was issued.

Alvarado and Castro headed a body of revolutionists, numbering about thirty, who moved northward to San Jose, where they were largely reinforced. Micheltorena set out in pursuit of them. The two forces maneuvered some time without coming to battle. A treaty was finally effected between the belligerents. Micheltorena pledged his word of honor to send back to Mexico, within three months, his vicious soldiers and officers; while Alvarado and Castro, on their part, agreed to go into winter quarters at San Jose, with their troops, who were to constitute the military force of the territory after the departure of the convict soldiers. Micheltorena returned to Monterey, but the censure of his officers for the surrender caused him to break his word and secretly plot for the capture of the insurgents. He secured the aid of Captain John A. Sutter, a Swiss gentleman, who had an establishment at New Helvetia—now Sacramento. Sutter had a company of Indians drilled in military maneuvers and the use of arms. Beside his Indians, Sutter secured for Micheltorena the services of a number of foreigners, mostly Americans. Alvarado and Castro learned of the perfidy of Micheltorena through the capture of one of his messengers with a letter to Sutter.

Not being prepared to sustain an attack from the combined forces of Micheltorena and Sutter, they hurriedly broke camp at San Jose and with a portion of their force marched to Los Angeles, where they arrived January 21, 1845. They endeavored to fire the southern heart against the governor, but the old animosity between the abajeños and the arribeños was as strong as ever and the southerners regarded with suspicion the friendly advances of their old enemies. The Pico brothers were finally won over and Pio Pico, who was primer-vocal of the "junta departmental," or assembly, called that body together to meet at Los Angeles. It met on January 28th and declared Micheltorena to be a traitor to the country who must be deposed.

Sutter with his force numbering about two hundred men, one hundred of whom were Indians and the rest foreigners—mostly Americans, joined Micheltorena at Salinas early in January. The combined forces—about four hundred—began a leisurely march to the south. The fear of a raid by Micheltorena's cholos and Sutter's Indians had stimulated recruiting in the south. Castro and Pico soon found themselves at the head of about four hundred men. A commission from Los Angeles met Micheltorena at Santa Barbara on February 7th with propositions for a settlement of the difficulty. The

governor treated the commissioners with scant respect and offered but one condition—unconditional surrender of the rebels.

A week later the departmental assembly met at Los Angeles and passed resolutions deposing Micheltorena and appointing Pio Pico temporary governor. In the meantime, disgusted with Micheltorena's slow movements, about half of the foreigners in his army had deserted. February 7th, Micheltorena's army, moving down by way of Encinas, and Castro's forces advancing from Los Angeles, met on the Cahuenga plains. Artillery firing began at long range and continued at long range all day. A horse, or, some say, a mule had its head shot off—this was the only blood shed. The foreigners in the respective armies got together in a ravine during the fight and agreed to let the Mexicans and Californians settle their dispute in their own way.

Toward evening Micheltorena undertook to make a flank movement and marched his troops to the eastward, evidently intending to follow the river down to the city. Castro and Alvarado moved back through the Cahuenga Pass and again encountered the opposing force at the Verdugo rancho. A few cannon shots were fired when Micheltorena displayed a white flag in token of surrender. Terms of capitulation were drawn up by which Micheltorena and his convict army were to be sent back to Mexico. Pio Pico was recognized as temporary governor and Castro was made comandante general of the military force. As a sedative to his military pride, Micheltorena was granted permission to march his army to San Pedro with all the honors of war, trumpets sounding, drums beating and colors flying, taking with them to San Pedro their three pieces of artillery, but the guns were to be given up at the embarcadero (port). The governor and his soldiers were sent in the *Don Quixote* to Monterey and there, joined by the garrison that had been stationed at the capital, all were sent to San Blas, Mexico. Captain Sutter was taken prisoner during the battle and was held under arrest for some time after the departure of Micheltorena. He was at length released and allowed to return, with his Indians, by way of Tejon Pass and the Tulares, to New Helvetia—a sadder and perhaps a wiser man for the experience.

Pio Pico, by virtue of his position as senior vocal of the assembly became governor and Castro, in accordance with the treaty of Cahuenga, was comandante general. Alvarado was made administrator of the custom house in Monterey. Thus the *hijos del pais* were once more a power and the factional fight between the "uppers" and the "lowers" was once more declared off.

Pico established his government at Los Angeles and that ciudad, ten years after the Mexican Congress had decreed it the capital, became the seat of government. Castro established his military headquarters at Monterey and Jose Antonio Carrillo, one of the leaders of the "lowers," was made comandante of the military in the south. Pico began his rule with a desire

to benefit the territory. He might have succeeded had he been able to control the discordant factions.

As has been previously stated, Micheltorena restored, as far as possible, the mission property to the padres. It was impossible for the missionaries to establish the old order—even on a small scale. The few Indians remaining at the missions were unmanageable. Through the neglect or incompetency of the administrators, debts had been incurred and creditors were importunate. The padres in charge were mostly old men, unable to cope with the difficulties that beset them on every side. Pico, with the concurrence of the junta, decided to make a change in the mission policy of his predecessor. In June, 1845, he issued a decree, warning the Indians at San Rafael, Soledad, San Miguel and Purisima to return to their respective missions. Failing to do so, they were to be declared vagrants and punished as such. At Carmel, San Juan Bautista, San Juan Capistrano and Solano, where pueblos had been established, the church and the curate's home were to be reserved and the balance of the property sold at auction to pay the debts of the missions. The abandoned missions (the Indians not returning) of San Rafael, Solano, San Juan Bautista, San Miguel and Purisima and the mission pueblos before mentioned were sold in December, 1845, and ten of the missions were rented for a term of nine years. The proceeds of the sale were to be used for the benefit of the Indians and the support of the padres. In those rented, the Indians were at liberty to remain in the service of the lessees. A portion of the proceeds were to be used for the support of religious services. The change brought no improvement in the condition of the neophytes. They sank still lower in degradation; while the missions, deprived of income and of power, ceased to exist.

Notwithstanding Pico's efforts to conciliate the discordant elements, it soon became evident that the old spirit of turbulence was still dominant. The first insurrectionary movement originated with Jose Antonio Carrillo, Pico's own brother-in-law. This was suppressed and Carrillo and Vareles, one of his auxiliaries, were shipped to Mexico for trial, but were released and returned to California. Castro ignored Pico in military affairs and soon a bitter quarrel was on between the jefe politico and the comandante general. For a number of years there had been a steady influx of foreigners—mostly Americans. Many of them had married into prominent families and had become by naturalization Mexican citizens. In 1841, the first train of immigrants arrived in California overland. The immigration over the plains continued to increase after this. The leading Californians saw that it was the manifest destiny of California to become a territory of the United States. Texas had been wrested from Mexico by the same foreign element that was now invading California. Early in 1846, Castro called a junta of his officers at Monterey. This council issued a pronunciamiento declaring hostility to the United States and the members pledged themselves to defend the

honor of the Mexican nation against the perfidious attacks of its rivals—the North Americans. In this council, Pico had been ignored and the hostile feeling between the political and military chiefs grew more bitter. Pico had been appointed constitutional governor by President Herrera and, April 18, 1846, in the presence of the territorial assembly and a large concourse of people gathered at Los Angeles, he took the oath of office.

Castro and his associates were soon to be given an opportunity to test their courage in the defense of Mexican honor against the attacks of the perfidious North Americans. Captain John C. Fremont, who had previously led two expeditions through the Rocky Mountains, Oregon and California, in January, 1846, arrived in California. His company numbered sixty-two men, scientists, guides and servants. These he left encamped in the Tulare country, east of the Coast Range, while he repaired to Monterey to secure some needed supplies and to acquaint the comandante general with the object of his expedition. As the expedition was scientific in its object and Fremont expressed his intention of proceeding to Oregon as soon as his men were rested and recruited, Castro made no objection to his remaining in California during the winter. But when, a few weeks later, the whole force of men marched into the Salinas valley, Castro ordered Fremont to leave the country at once. Instead of leaving, Fremont marched his men to Gabilan Peak (Hawk's Peak) about thirty miles from Monterey, where he raised the Stars and Stripes and proceeded to fortify his camp. Castro marshaled his force on the plains below out of range of Fremont's men. After holding the fort on Gabilan Peak two days, Fremont, on the night of March 9th, abandoned it and leisurely proceeded northward by way of the San Joaquin Valley to Sutter's Fort, and from there, after a short stop, to Lassen's Rancho on Deer Creek, where he remained until April 14th. He then resumed his march toward the Oregon line.

On May 5th, he was encamped near Klamath Lake, when Samuel Neal and William Sigler, two settlers of the Sacramento valley, rode into his camp and informed him that a United States officer, bearing dispatches, was endeavoring to overtake him. The officer had but a small escort and the Indians being hostile, he was in great danger. Fremont next morning took nine of his men and the two messengers and hurried to the relief of the officer. The parties met that evening and encamped on the bank of a creek. About midnight the Indians attacked the camp, killing three of Fremont's men and losing their chief. The dispatch bearer proved to be Lieutenant Archibald H. Gillespie, of the United States Navy. He had left Washington in November, 1845, with instructions from the government. He had crossed Mexico, disguised as a merchant and from San Blas had taken passage to Honolulu and from there reached Monterey, April 17th. He had then followed Fremont's trail until they met near the Oregon line.

Fremont, with his entire force, after punishing the Klamath Indians for

their treachery, returned to Sutter's Fort, where Lieutenant Gillespie, who had gone ahead, met them with supplies procured from San Francisco through Captain Montgomery of the Portsmouth. The substance of the dispatches sent to Fremont from Secretary of State Buchanan was to prevent the occupation of California by any European power and in the event of war with Mexico to take possession of the country for the United States. It was well known that England had designs on California and it was partly to circumvent these and partly to warn Fremont that war with Mexico was pending that the dispatches had been sent. The report that a large immigration was on its way to California from the United States was no doubt the cause of the hostility of the authorities to Fremont and to the recently arrived immigrants. There were rumors that Castro was organizing a force to drive the settlers out of the country. Many of the Americans were in California without authority under the Mexican laws and a feeling of uncertainty pervaded the country.

Believing themselves in danger and regarding Fremont as their protector, a number of the settlers repaired to Fremont's camp. The first aggressive act of the settlers was the capture of 250 horses that were being moved by Lieutenant de Arce and fourteen men, from the north side of the bay to Castro's camp at Santa Clara. A party of twelve Americans, under Ezekiel Merritt, captured the horses and made prisoners of the escort. The prisoners were brought into Fremont's camp and there released. Hostilities having been begun, it became necessary for the settlers to widen the breach so as to provoke retaliation on the part of the Californians rather than be punished for the seizure of government property without authority. The next move was to seize the military post and the principal men of Sonoma.

On the morning of June 11th, twenty men under command of Merritt, armed with pistols and rifles and mounted on fresh horses, set out from Fremont's camp on Bear Creek for Sonoma. On the way their number was recruited to thirty-two men. On the morning of the 14th, about daybreak, they surrounded the town and took Gen. M. G. Vallejo, Captain Salvador Vallejo, his brother, and Lieut. Col. Victor Prudon prisoners. There seems to have been no private soldiers at Sonoma—all officers. The military force that had formerly been stationed there to guard the northern frontier against the Indians had been disbanded or had dwindled away. The castillo, or fort, contained about a dozen rusty old cannon and two hundred and fifty muskets.

Gen. Vallejo and his officers as prisoners of war gave their word of honor not to take up arms against the revolutionists on a guarantee from their captain to respect the lives and property of the prisoners, their families and the residents of the jurisdiction. The guarantee, signed by Merritt, Semple, Fallon and Kelsey, was given in writing. The prisoners, although they had given their parole, were taken to Sutter's Fort by a guard which

included Merritt, Semple, Grigsby, Hargrove, Knight and five or six others. Twenty-four men remained at the fort. The leaders of the party having gone with the prisoners, W. B. Ide, who had come to the front on account of a speech he made advocating a movement to make the country independent, was chosen commander. **1622186**

Ide immediately set about formulating a Declaration of Independence and Wm. Todd, one of his men, having procured a piece of manta, or coarse cotton cloth, about two yards long, set to work to fashion a flag for the new republic. Todd, assisted by some others, painted a star in the upper corner and in the center a figure supposed to represent a bear, but which the natives called a "cochina" (pig). Below these figures he painted in large letters, "California Republic." Along the lower edge of the flag was stitched a strip of red woolen cloth said to have been a part of a red woolen petticoat that had been brought across the plains. When completed the famous "Bear Flag" of California was run up on the flag staff where the Mexican colors had formerly floated. The cannon and muskets were loaded, guards posted, military discipline established and the California Republic duly inaugurated. On June 18th, the same day that Ide issued his proclamation, Thomas Cowie and George Fowler, two of Ide's men, volunteered to go to Fitch's ranch to procure a keg of powder from Mose Carson. On the way they were captured by a band of Californians under Juan Padilla and brutally murdered. The news of this outrage reached Sonoma and later a report that Todd, who had been sent to Bodega with a message, had been captured. Captain W. L. Ford, with a force of twenty-three men, hastily set out from Sonoma to capture Padilla. At Olampali Rancho Captain Ford unexpectedly came upon the combined forces of Captain de la Torre and Padilla, numbering eighty-three men. The Americans fell back into a willow thicket. The Californians, supposing that they were retreating, charged upon them but were met by a volley of rifle balls that some reports say killed eight of the Californians. Todd, while the fight was going on, made his escape and joined Ford's men, who fell back to Sonoma.

Fremont, who had been encamped at the Buttes, having learned of Ide's attempt to establish a California Republic and that Castro would not attack them to rescue the prisoners, but was gathering a force to recapture Sonoma, broke up his camp and moved down to New Helvetia, where he put his prisoners in the fort under guard.

On June 23d, Fremont, leaving his prisoners at Sutter's Fort, hastened to Sonoma with a force of seventy-two mounted riflemen. He arrived June 25th. The force of Americans, including Fremont's men now numbered two hundred. The next day Fremont and Ford, with a force of 135 men, started out to hunt Captain de la Torre, who was in command of the Californians north of the bay. Torre, it is claimed, wrote letters stating that Castro was about to attack Sonoma with a large force. These were placed

in the boots of three of his men who allowed themselves to be captured. The stratagem succeeded. Fremont and Ford hurried back to Sonoma, but the three Californians were shot without trial. Authorities differ as to the capture of the letters on the three prisoners. If such letters were captured, they were not preserved, and it is more than probable that the prisoners, Berryessa and the two de Haro boys, were shot in retaliation for the murder of Cowie and Fowler. Whether from the captured letters, or from some other source, Fremont believed that Castro's force was north of the bay. Castro, however, had not left Santa Clara. Captain de la Torre, taking advantage of the absence of his pursuers, crossed the bay at Saucelito and joined Castro. Fremont finding himself deceived, returned to the pursuit the next morning; but he was too late—the game had escaped and he marched back to Sonoma, where he arrived July 3d. The Fourth of July was celebrated with great eclat by the Bears. Wine, gunpowder, eloquence and a grand ball stirred up all the latent patriotism of the revolutionists. The California Republic reached the zenith of its power that day. The next day it collapsed. Ide was deposed by a vote of the Bears. Fremont was chosen to head the movement for Independence.

On the 7th of July, Commodore Sloat raised the Stars and Stripes at Monterey and took possession of the country in the name of the United States. He had arrived on the Savannah on the 2d from Mazatlan, where he had heard rumors of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, but not having learned of any formal declaration of war, he was undecided what course to pursue. Having heard of the Bear Flag movement and of Fremont's connection with it, he presumed that Fremont had later information from the United States and finally decided to take possession of the country.

Fremont, on July 6th, leaving Captain Grigsby with fifty men at Sonoma, started with the rest of his battalion, about 160 men, for Sacramento with the intention of making preparations to attack Castro. Captain Montgomery, of the Portsmouth, had raised the flag at San Francisco, Lieut. Revere arrived at Sonoma on the 9th; the Bear flag was lowered and the Stars and Stripes unfurled. On the 11th the flag was raised over Sutter's Fort and the same day over Bodega. All Northern and Central California was now in possession of the Americans.

For months there had been ill feeling between Governor Pico and the comandante-general, Castro. Pico had made Los Angeles his capital, while Castro had established his headquarters at Monterey. Their quarrel was the old sectional jealousy of the "uppers" and the "lowers"—of the north and the south—and their respective sections supported them in their dispute. Castro was accused of plotting to overthrow the government. At the time Sloat raised the United States flag at Monterey, Pico, with an armed body, had reached Santa Barbara, intending to fight Castro, who was at Santa Clara when Sloat seized the country. With a part of his force, Castro re-

treated southward and joined Pico. They patched up a truce and, uniting their forces, retreated to Los Angeles, where they began preparations to resist the "perfidious North Americans."

CHAPTER VIII.

THE AMERICAN ERA.

THE CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA.

The American era of California history begins with the raising of the flag at Monterey on July 7, 1846. Within a week after that event all of the territory north of Monterey had been taken possession of without opposition. Castro, with a part of his force had retreated to Los Angeles, and those remaining behind had disbanded and retired to their homes. Fremont, as previously stated, had moved his battalion of about 160 men to a camp on the American river above Sutter's Fort. Here he was encamped when, on the 11th of July, a messenger bearing Sloat's proclamation and an American flag reached him. This flag was raised over the fort and saluted with twenty-one guns. Immediately after the receipt of the news that Sloat had taken possession of California, Fremont's battalion began its march to Monterey, where it arrived on the 19th. Fremont had an interview with Commodore Sloat which was not very satisfactory to either. Sloat was inclined to blame Fremont for acting without sufficient authority in precipitating hostilities and Fremont was disappointed because Sloat would not endorse his scheme of making a campaign against Castro.

On the 15th of July, Commodore Stockton, on the Congress, arrived at Monterey from Honolulu and reported to Commodore Sloat for duty. Sloat was an old man, having entered the Navy in 1800; his health was failing and he was anxious to retire from active service. He made Stockton commander-in-chief of all the land forces in California. Stockton on taking command, made Fremont a major and Gillespie a captain. On July 26th, the battalion was loaded on the Cyane which sailed the next day for San Diego. Sloat, after transferring the command of the Pacific squadron to Stockton, sailed on July 29th, on board the Levant for home.

Commodore Stockton, on assuming command, issued a proclamation in which he arraigned the Mexican government for beginning hostilities against the United States. He was very severe on General Castro, whom he called a usurper, and upon the Californians for outrages committed on the American settlers. "Three inoffensive Americans," said he, "residents of the country, have been within a few days brutally murdered; and there are no California officers who will arrest and bring the murderers to justice—although it is well known who they are and where they are." He ignored the brutal mur-

der of the three Californians, Berryessa and the two de Haro boys, who were shot down in cold blood by Fremont's men while begging for quarter. Bancroft says of the proclamation: "The paper was made up of falsehood, of irrelevant issues and of bombastic boasting in about equal parts." Commodore Sloat read the proclamation at sea and did not approve of it.

Governor Pico and General Castro, on their arrival at Los Angeles immediately set to work to organize an army. Every man between fifteen and sixty was summoned for military duty and any Mexican refusing or excusing himself on any pretext was to be treated as a traitor. Those physically unable to do military duty were required to aid with their property. The response to the call of the leaders was not very enthusiastic; sectional jealousies, quarrels and feuds had destroyed, or at least, paralyzed patriotism. The foreigners, who were mostly Americans, secretly sympathized with the invaders. Money and the munitions of war were scarce. Castro had brought about 100 men with him from the north and Pico had recruited about the same in the south—these constituted the available force to resist Stockton and Fremont. Stockton, with 360 sailors and marines, arrived at San Pedro on August 6th. This force was landed and drilled in military maneuvers on land. Castro sent a message by two commissioners, Flores and de la Guerra, expressing his willingness to enter into negotiations with Stockton. The commodore showed the messengers scant courtesy and dismissed them with an "insulting threat." Castro and Pico finding it impossible to defend the capital with the small force at their command, determined to quit the country. On the night of August 10th, they took their departure; Castro accompanied by his secretary Francisco Arce and eighteen men, going by way of the San Geronio Pass and the Colorado river route; Pico, by the way of San Juan Capistrano and Santa Margarita, to Lower California.

Stockton began his march to Los Angeles on August 11th. Two days were spent on the road. On the 13th, Major Fremont, with his battalion of 160 mounted men, met him just outside the town and the combined force entered the capital. The U. S. flag was raised and possession taken of the town. The reception of the Americans was not cordial. Some of the better class of citizens had fled from the city, but these in a few days returned to their homes. Fremont's cavalry scoured the country and brought in a number of the leading men who had held civil or military office; these were paroled.

Stockton, on the 7th, published a proclamation in which he announced himself as commander-in-chief and governor of the territory of California. This was a much milder production than the first; he stated that California belonged to the United States and would be governed by military law until a civil government could be established.

Captain Gillespie was commissioned by Stockton as commandant of the southern department with headquarters at Los Angeles. He was assigned

a garrison of fifty men taken from Fremont's force. On September 29th, Commander Stockton, with his sailors and marines, returned to their ships at San Pedro and sailed for Monterey. A few days later Fremont, with the remainder of his battalion, began his march northward for Sutter's Fort, where he expected to recruit his force from the immigrants now arriving in the country.

While the combined forces of Stockton and Fremont, numbering about 500 men, had occupied the town, the inhabitants had been quiet and submissive. But with a small force left to keep them in subjection, they soon began to manifest their old turbulent and revolutionary disposition. On September 16th, the anniversary of Mexican Independence, a number of young men, under the stimulation of wine, and probably more in a spirit of mischief than with any serious intent, made an attack about midnight on Gillespie's headquarters, which were in the old government house. The garrison drove them off with a volley of musketry, in which three men were killed—so Gillespie reported—but the dead were never found. The next day Gillespie ordered the arrest of a number of leading citizens to be held as hostages. He also vigorously enforced military law. In a very short time he had a full grown Mexican revolution on his hands. Some 300 men, under the leadership of Flores and Serbulo Vareles, besieged his garrison. In the corral of the government house were five or six old cannon that Castro had spiked and abandoned. Gillespie had two of these unspiked and hauled up Fort Hill, where they were mounted. He made cannon balls out of some lead pipe that he found and cartridge covers out of a piece of red flannel captured from a store. The Californians had a brass four-pounder, known as "the Old Woman's Gun," because, on the approach of Stockton's army, an old woman by the name of Rocha had buried the gun in her garden; it had been used in firing salutes at church festivals, and the old lady declared that the "gringos" should not have the gun of the church.

While besieged on Fort Hill, Gillespie on September 24th, sent a messenger, Juan Flaco (lean John) with dispatches to Stockton asking aid. By one of the most wonderful rides in history, this man, John Brown, reached San Francisco where Stockton had gone from Monterey, six hundred miles distance, in five days. Stockton, at once ordered Mervine, commanding the Savannah, to go to the relief of Gillespie. On account of a dense fog, the vessel did not leave San Francisco Bay until October 4th. Gillespie held out bravely for seven days then capitulated, with honorable terms. On September 30th, with flags flying, drums beating and his two old cannon mounted on carretas, he began his march to San Pedro. He was not molested by the Californians. He spiked the two old cannon and threw them in the bay, then went on board the Vandalia, a merchant ship lying at anchor in the harbor, but did not leave San Pedro. On October 7th, Mervine entered the harbor. At 6:30 a. m. of the 8th, he landed a force of 299 men, which included Gilles-

pie's volunteers. A small force of the enemy appeared and Captain Mervine ordered Lieutenant Hitchcock, with a reinforcement of eighty men from the vessel, to attack; but the enemy retreated and the detachment returned to the ship. Captain Mervine and his men then started for the pueblo. They took no cannon and had no horses. After a fatiguing tramp through tall mustard and clouds of dust, they encamped about 2:30 p. m., at the Dominguez Rancho. The enemy, under the command of Jose Antonio Carrillo, and numbering about eighty men, appeared on the foothills and some skirmishing at long range took place. During the night, Flores arrived from the pueblo with a reinforcement for the Californians of about sixty men and the "old woman's" gun. They opened fire during the night on Mervine's camp with this cannon, but did no damage. The next morning at six a. m., Mervine's men resumed their march in columns and by platoons. They had not proceeded far before they encountered the enemy with his piece of artillery drawn up by the roadside. The Californians opened fire, and Mervine, fearing a charge from their cavalry, formed his troops in a hollow square with their baggage in the center. A running fight ensued. The Californians firing, then dragging the gun back with riatas, loading, and firing again. Mervine finding he was losing men without injuring the enemy ordered a retreat. The Californians fired a parting shot or two but did not pursue the Americans, as they had exhausted their ammunition. Mervine reached San Pedro that evening and went aboard his vessel. His loss was four killed and six wounded. The dead were buried on the Isla de los Muertes, or Deadman's Island. The Savannah remained in the harbor and the Californians kept a small detachment at Sepulveda's ranch and another at Cerritos to watch the Americans.

On the 25th, Commodore Stockton arrived at San Pedro on the Congress and learned from Mervine the particulars of his defeat. Stockton remained at San Pedro about a week, and although he had a force of about 800 men, did not deem this number a sufficient force to recapture the capital. He greatly overestimated the strength of the enemy. On November 1st, he sailed for San Diego.

At the time of Flores' attack on Gillespie the American garrisons at San Diego and Santa Barbara were driven out of these towns. The force at San Diego went aboard the Stonington, a whale ship lying in the harbor. Lieutenant Talbot with ten men was stationed at Santa Barbara. When called upon to surrender, this party fell back into the hills and by traveling through the mountains reached the head of the San Joaquin river where they obtained food from the Indians. They traveled down the valley, subsisting on the flesh of wild horses and finally, by way of Pacheco's pass, they crossed over to the coast and joined Fremont's battalion at Monterey.

The departmental assembly, having been called together by Flores, met at Los Angeles, October 26th. The members were all from the south. The

first business in order was to fill the offices of governor and comandante general left vacant by the flight of Pico and Castro. It was decided to combine the two offices in one person. Jose Maria Flores was chosen commander-in-chief and governor-ad-interim. He took the oath of office November 1st, and was really the last Mexican governor of California. Flores and the members of the assembly made some provisions for continuing the war, but their resources were very limited. Their recent successes over the Americans had somewhat encouraged them and they hoped to be able to hold out until reinforcements arrived from Mexico.

Stockton, on his arrival at San Diego, had set to work to organize an expedition against Los Angeles. The Californians had driven the cattle and horses back into the mountains and the Americans found great difficulty in procuring animals. Frequent forays were made into Lower California and horses, cattle and sheep procured.

The remnant of Fremont's battalion, after taking from it garrisons for San Diego, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, had returned to the Sacramento valley in September. Here it was recruited to 160 men. On October 13th, Fremont sailed with his men from San Francisco on the *Sterling*, a merchant vessel, with orders to operate against the rebels in the south; but between Monterey and Santa Barbara, he met the *Vandalia* and learned of Mervine's defeat, and of the impossibility of procuring horses in the lower country. The *Sterling* was put about and the battalion landed at Monterey on October 28th. Vigorous efforts were at once made to recruit men and horses. A number of immigrants had arrived from the states. These were induced to enlist on the promise of \$25 per month pay. Horses were purchased, or where owners refused to sell, were confiscated. A company of Walla-Walla Indians was enlisted—these were known as the "Forty Thieves." Sutter's "warriors in bronze" (Indians) were also enrolled for service. In the latter part of November, the recruits were collected at San Juan. They numbered about 450 rifle-men and forty artillery men. They represented many nations and many different kinds of arms. They were divided into ten companies. Fremont had been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army and was commander-in-chief of the battalion. The other officers were, Archibald H. Gillespie, major; P. B. Reading, paymaster; Henry King, commissary; Jack R. Snyder, quartermaster; W. H. Russell, ordinance officer; Theodore Talbot, adjutant; John J. Myers, sergeant-major.

While Fremont's officers and men were engaged in collecting horses an engagement took place between a detachment numbering about sixty men, under Captains Burroughs and Thompson, and the Californians under Manuel Castro, who had been made comandante of the Californian forces in the north. The Americans had gathered several hundred horses and were taking them to the camp at San Juan. The advance guard, consisting of eight scouts, encountered the Californians near Natividad. The scouts posted them-

selves in an "encinalito," or grove of little oaks, and a fight ensued. The main body of the Americans coming up, a reckless charge was made. Captain Burroughs and four or five others were killed and five or six were wounded. The Californians lost about the same number. The result was a drawn battle.

The American consul, Thomas O. Larkin, had started for San Francisco and had stopped at Gomez' ranch over night. A squad of Californians, under Lieutenant Chavez, surrounded the house about midnight and made him prisoner; he was held until the close of the war. The only other engagement in the north was the so-called "Battle of Santa Clara," which took place between a force of about 100 Americans under Captains Weber, Marston and Aram, and an equal number of Californians under Francisco Sanchez. The battle was fought at long range with artillery and so far as known, there were no fatalities on either side.

On November 29th, 1846, Fremont's battalion began its march southward to co-operate with Stockton in the subjugation of the rebellious Californians at Los Angeles. And here we shall leave it to pursue its weary way while we review the operations of the Californians and the Americans in the south.

The garrison at San Diego, after it had remained on the Stonington about ten days, stole a march on the Californians by landing at night and recapturing the town and one piece of artillery. A whale boat was sent up to San Pedro with dispatches and an earnest request for reinforcements. It reached San Pedro October 13th. Lieutenant Minor and midshipmen Duvall and Morgan, with thirty-five sailors of Mervine's force and fifteen of Gillespie's volunteers were sent on the whale ship, *Magnolia*, to reinforce Merritt at San Diego. This force upon arrival set to work to build a fort and mount the cannon taken from the old presidio. Although continually harassed by the Californians, they succeeded in building a fort and mounting six brass nine-pounders.

About the first of November, Commodore Stockton arrived at San Diego. He began fortifications on the hill and built a fort out of casks filled with earth, on which he mounted guns. The whole work was completed in three weeks. Provisions ran short and frequent forays were made into the surrounding country for supplies. About December 1st, word reached Stockton that General Kearny was at Warner's pass, about eighty miles from San Diego, with 100 dragoons. Stockton sent a force of fifty men and one piece of artillery, under Captain Gillespie to conduct this force to San Diego. Gillespie joined General Kearny and on their return march the entire force was surprised on the morning of December 6th by about ninety Californians under Captain Andres Pico, near the Indian village of San Pasqual. Pico had been sent into that part of the country to intercept and capture squads of Americans sent out after horses and cattle. The meeting was a surprise on both sides. The Americans foolishly charged the Californians and in doing so, became strung out in a long irregular line. The Californians rallied

and charged in turn. The Americans lost in killed, Captains Johnston and Moore, Lieutenant Hammond and sixteen dragoons. The Californians escaped with three men slightly wounded. They captured one piece of artillery. Three of Kearny's wounded died, making the total American death list, twenty-two. Less than one-half of Kearny's force were engaged in the battle.

After the engagement, Kearny took position on a barren hill, covered with rocks. The enemy made no attack but remained in the neighborhood and awaited a favorable opportunity to renew the assault. The night after the attack, Lieutenant Godey, Midshipman Beale and Kit Carson, managed to pass through the pickets of the enemy and eventually—by different routes—reached San Diego with the news of the disaster. On December 9th, detachments of sailors and marines, numbering in all about 200, from the Congress and the Portsmouth and under the immediate command of Captain Zielin, began a march to relieve General Kearny. They marched at night and camped in the chapparal by day. On the second night they reached Kearny's camp about 4 a. m. and took him by surprise. Godey, who had been sent ahead to inform Kearny of the relief, had been captured by the Californians. General Kearny had destroyed all of his baggage and camp equipage, saddles, bridles, clothing, etc., preparatory to forcing his way through the enemy's lines. The enemy disappeared on the arrival of reinforcements. General Kearny and the relief expedition reached San Diego after a march of two days.

It is necessary to explain how General Kearny came to be in California with so small a force. In June, 1846, General Stephen W. Kearny, commander of the Army of the West, as it was designated, left Fort Leavenworth with a force of regulars and volunteers to take possession of New Mexico. The conquest of that territory was accomplished without a battle. Under orders from the War Department, Kearny began his march to California with a part of his force, in order to co-operate with the naval force already there. Near Socorro, N. M., October 16th, he met Kit Carson with an escort of fifteen men, enroute from Los Angeles to Washington with dispatches from Commodore Stockton, giving a report of the conquest of California. General Kearny selected 120 men from his force, sent the remainder back to Santa Fe, and compelled Carson to turn back and guide him to California. After a toilsome journey across the arid plains of Arizona and the Colorado desert, they reached the Indian village where the engagement took place, destitute of provisions and with men and horses worn out.

Stockton had been actively pushing preparations for his expedition against Los Angeles. His force numbered 600 men, mostly sailors and marines, but he had been drilling them in military evolutions on land. On the 19th of December this army started on its march for the capital. General Kearny was made second in command. The baggage and artillery was hauled on carretas, but the oxen being ill-fed and unused to long journeys gave out on the way and the marines had to assist in dragging the carts.

Near San Juan Capistrano, a commission bearing a flag-of-truce met Stockton with proposals from Governor Flores, asking for a conference. Stockton replied that he knew no "Governor Flores", that he—Stockton—was governor of California. "He knew a rebel by the name of Flores, and if the people of California would give him up, he—Stockton—would treat with them." The embassy refused to entertain such terms, saying that they preferred death to surrender under such terms. On January 8th, 1847, Stockton's army encountered the Californians at "El Paso de Bartolo" (Pass of Bartholomew) on the San Gabriel river and a battle was fought. The Californians had planted four pieces of artillery on the bluff over the river with the design of preventing the Americans from crossing. In the face of the artillery fire, the Americans crossed the river, dragging with them through the quicksands, two nine-pounders and four smaller guns. They placed their guns in battery on the river bank and opened fire on the Californians with such telling effect that one of their guns was disabled and the gunners were driven away from the others. The California cavalry made a charge on the rear but were repulsed by Gillespie's riflemen. The Americans charged the Californian center, advancing their artillery in battery. The enemy were driven from the heights but succeeded in taking their artillery with them. The battle lasted about one and a half hours. The Americans lost two killed and eight wounded. The loss of the Californians was about the same. The Americans encamped on the battlefield while the Californians fell back toward the city and camped in plain view of their opponents; but they moved their camp during the night.

Stockton resumed his march on the morning of the 9th, moving in a northwesterly direction across the plains. The Californians had posted themselves in Cañada de los Alisos (Cañon of Sycamores) near the main road. As the American column appeared they opened fire with their artillery and an artillery duel, at long range, continued for several hours. Finally the Californians, concentrating all their efforts into one grand charge, dashed down upon the American column. A volley from the rifles of Stockton's men checked their advance, and turning, they fled in every direction, leaving a number of their horses dead upon the field. The "Battle of the Plains," as Stockton calls it, was over. The loss on the American side was five wounded; on the other side one man was killed and an unknown number wounded. Stockton's force numbered about 600 men, but not all of them took part in the engagement. The Californians had about 300 men. The small loss on the American side was due in part to the inefficient weapons with which the Californians were armed and to the poor quality of their home-made gun powder, manufactured at San Gabriel. The small loss of the Californians was due in part to the long range at which most of the fighting was done and in part to the execrable marksmanship of Stockton's sailors and marines. After the battle, Stockton continued his march and crossed the river below the city where he encamped on the right bank.

On the morning of the 10th, as he was about to resume his march, a flag of truce, borne by De Celis and Alvarado, Californians, and Wm. Workman, an Englishman, came into camp. The commissioners offered the peaceful surrender of the city on condition that the Americans should respect the rights of property and protect citizens. The terms were agreed to and Stockton's army marched into the city, moving up the main street to the plaza to the stirring strains of Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia. The "gringos" as the Americans were nicknamed, met with no hostile demonstrations, but it was very evident that they were not welcome visitors. The better class of the native inhabitants closed their houses and took refuge with friendly foreigners or retired to ranches in the country; the fellows of the lower class, exhausted their vocabularies of abuse against the "gringos." Flores, after the "Battle of La Mesa," retreated up the Arroyo Seco to the San Pasqual ranch, where he established his camp. Stockton, not aware of the location of the enemy and fearful of an attack determined to fortify the town. On the 11th, Lieutenant Emory, of Kearny's staff, sketched the plan of a fort: on the 12th, the site was selected on what is now Fort Hill, and work was begun and continued on the 15th and 16th.

We left Fremont's battalion on its march down the coast from Monterey. The rains set in early and were heavy; the roads were almost impassable and the men suffered from the inclemency of the weather and from lack of supplies. The horses nearly all died and part of the artillery had to be abandoned. On January 11th, the battalion reached San Fernando valley, where Fremont received a note from General Kearny informing him of the defeat of the Californians and the capture of the city. The battalion advanced and occupied the mission buildings. Jesus Pico had been arrested near San Luis Obispo, having broken his parole. He was tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot, but Fremont pardoned him and he became in consequence a most devoted friend. He now volunteered to find the Californian army and induce them to surrender to Fremont. He found a part of the force encamped at Verdugo and urged Flores, who in response to a message had come from the main camp at San Pasqual, to capitulate to Fremont, claiming that better terms could be secured from the latter than from Stockton. A council was held and the Californians decided to appeal to Fremont, but Flores resolved to quit the country and started that same night for Sonora. Before leaving he transferred the command of the army to General Andres Pico.

General Pico, on assuming command, appointed Francisco Rico and Francisco de La Guerra, to go with Jesus Pico and confer with Colonel Fremont. Fremont appointed as commissioners to negotiate a treaty, Major P. B. Reading, Major W. H. Russell and Captain Louis McLane. On the return of Rico and de La Guerra to the Californian camp, General Pico appointed as commissioners Jose Antonio Carillo and Augustin Olvera, and then

moved his army to a point near the river at Cahuenga. On the 13th, Fremont moved his camp from San Fernando to Cahuenga. The commissioners met in a deserted ranch house at that place and the treaty, or capitulation, of Cahuenga was drawn up and signed. The principal stipulations of treaty were that the Californians should surrender their arms and agree to conform to the laws of the United States. They were to be given the same privileges as citizens of the United States and were not to be required to take an oath of allegiance until a treaty of peace was signed between the United States and Mexico. General Pico surrendered two pieces of artillery and a few muskets and disbanded his men.

On January 14th, Fremont's battalion marched through the Cahuenga pass and entered Los Angeles, four days after its surrender to Stockton. Commodore Stockton approved the treaty, although it was not altogether satisfactory to him. On the 16th, he appointed Colonel Fremont governor of the territory. General Kearny claimed that under his instructions from the War Department, he should be recognized as governor. For some time there had been ill feeling between Stockton and Kearny. This precipitated a quarrel. General Kearny and his dragoons left Los Angeles on the 18th for San Diego, and on the 20th, Commodore Stockton with his sailors and marines left the city for San Pedro, where they embarked on a man-of-war to rejoin their ships at San Diego. Stockton, was, shortly after this, superseded in the command of the Pacific squadron by Commodore Shubrick. Colonel Fremont was left in command at Los Angeles. Colonel P. St. George Cooke arrived on January 27th, with his Mormon battalion, at San Luis Rey. This force consisted of five companies of Mormons who had been recruited at Kanesville, near Omaha, and after a long march by way of New Mexico and Arizona had reached California too late to assist in its conquest. From San Diego, General Kearny sailed to San Francisco and from there went to Monterey, where he established his governorship. California now had a governor in the north and one in the south. Colonel Cooke was appointed military commander of the south and brought his Mormon troops to Los Angeles. Fremont's battalion was mustered out and he was ordered to report to General Kearny at Monterey. He did so and passed out of office. He was nominally governor of California for two months. General Kearny turned over the command of the troops in California to Colonel R. B. Mason, who became military governor of the territory. General Kearny returned to the states by the Salt Lake route. He required Colonel Fremont to accompany him, and at Fort Leavenworth preferred charges against Fremont for disobedience of orders. He was tried by court martial at Washington, found guilty and dismissed from the service. President Polk remitted the penalty and ordered him to resume his sword and report for duty. Fremont did so, but shortly afterward resigned from the army.

The First New York Infantry had been recruited in eastern New York

in the summer of 1846, for the double purpose of conquest and colonization. It came to the coast well supplied with provisions and with implements of husbandry. It reached California via Cape Horn, in three vessels. The first, the Perkins, arrived at Yerba Buena, March 6th, 1847; the second, the Drew, March 6th, and the third, the Loo Choo, March 19th. The regiment was divided up and sent to different places on guard duty. Two companies, A and B, under Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, were sent to Lower California, where they saw some hard service and took part in several engagements.

Colonel Cooke resigned his position as commandant of the south and Colonel J. D. Stevenson, of the New York volunteers was assigned to the command. The Mormon battalion was mustered out in July and Companies E and G, of the New York Volunteers and a company of U. S. dragoons did guard duty at Los Angeles.

Another military organization that reached California after the conquest was Company F, of the Third U. S. Artillery. It landed at Monterey, January 27, 1847, under command of Captain C. Q. Thompkins. With it came Lieutenant E. O. C. Ord, William T. Sherman and H. W. Halleck, all of whom were prominent afterward in California and attained national reputation during the civil war.

During 1847-48, until the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico was proclaimed, garrisons were kept in all of the principal towns. The government of the territory was quasi-military. Attempts were made to establish municipal government in the towns. In the northern towns these efforts were successful; but in Los Angeles there was some clashing between Colonel Stevenson and the "hijos del pais." There were rumors of uprisings and of Mexican troops on the way to recapture the place. Colonel Stevenson completed the fort on the hill, begun by Lieutenant Emory, and named it Fort Moore. There were no hostile acts by the citizens and the asperities of war were gradually forgotten. The natives became reconciled to the situation.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was concluded February 2, 1848. It was ratified at Washington, March 10th; at Querataro, May 30th and was proclaimed by the President of the United States, July 4th. The news reached California August 6th and was proclaimed next day by Governor Mason. The war was over and California had become a territory of the United States.

Governor Pio Pico returned to California from Mexico in August, 1847. Colonel Stevenson, fearing that he might incite rebellion placed him under arrest, but he was soon convinced that Pico's intentions were harmless and gave him his liberty.

A large overland immigration from the United States arrived in California in 1846 and 1847. The Donner party, made up principally of immigrants from Illinois, were caught in the snows of the Sierra Nevadas in October, 1846, and wintered at a lake since known as Donner's Lake. Of the original party,

numbering eighty-seven, thirty-nine perished of starvation and exposure: the remainder were brought to Sutter's Fort by rescuing parties sent out from California.

CHAPTER IX.

TRANSITION FROM A CONQUERED TERRITORY TO A FREE STATE.

While the treaty negotiations were pending between the United States and Mexico, an event occurred in California that ultimately changed the destinies of that territory. That event was the discovery of gold at what is now known as Coloma, on the American River, in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about thirty-five miles above Sutter's Fort. The discovery was made January 24th, 1848.

Gold had previously been discovered on the San Francisquito Rancho, about forty-five miles northwesterly from Los Angeles, in the spring of 1841. Placers had been worked here, principally by Sonoran miners, up to the breaking out of the Mexican war. But the gold fields were of limited extent, water was scarce, the methods of mining crude and wasteful and this discovery created little excitement.

Both discoveries were purely accidental. The first discoverer, Lopez, was hunting for stray horses. While resting under an oak tree and amusing himself by digging wild onions with his sheath knife, he turned up a nugget of gold. Continuing his digging he found more gold. He made known his discovery and a number of persons came from Santa Barbara and Los Angeles to work in these placers.

James W. Marshall, who had made the second discovery, was at the time engaged in building a saw mill for Captain Sutter, proprietor of Sutter's Fort and owner of an extensive grant at the junction of the American and Sacramento rivers. Marshall, to deepen the race, turned a head of water through it. The next morning while examining the effect of the water, he picked up in the race a round piece of yellow metal, which he thought might be gold. Searching further he found several of these nuggets. He went to the Fort to notify Sutter of his discovery. Sutter tested the metal with aqua fortis and pronounced it gold. He returned with Marshall to the mill to make further investigations. The men working on the mill had discovered the nature of the metal and had also been collecting it. Sutter found several nuggets and before leaving the mill exacted a promise from the men to keep

the discovery a secret for six weeks. Beside the saw mill he was building a large flouring mill near the fort and he feared all of his men would desert for the mine. But the secret could not be kept. Mrs. Wimmer, who did the cooking for the men at the mill, told a teamster and he reported it at the fort. The news spread slowly at first and there were many who would not believe the report. It was three months before the rush began. Kemble, the editor of the California Star, visited the mines two months after their discovery and upon his return to San Francisco pronounced them a sham and advised people to stay away.

During April considerable quantities of gold were received in San Francisco and the excitement became intense. The city had been building up rapidly since the conquest; but now the rush to the mines almost depopulated it. Houses were left tenantless, business was suspended, ships were left in the bay without sailors, soldiers deserted from the forts and rancheros left their grain unharvested.

The news did not spread abroad in time to bring many gold-seekers into California during 1848. In the spring of 1849, the great rush from the outside world began—both by land and by sea. Gold had now been discovered over an area of more than two hundred miles and new fields were constantly being opened. San Francisco, which was the great entry port for commerce and travel by sea, grew with astonishing rapidity. At the time of the discovery of gold the population of San Francisco was about 800, and the white population of California about 6000. At the close of 1849, the population of the territory numbered one hundred thousand, four-fifths of which had reached the land of gold in that one year. During 1848, Sutter's Fort, or New Helvetia, as it was called, was the great distributing point for the mines. Sacramento was laid out in 1849, and soon became the chief commercial city of the interior. At the end of the year its population had reached 5000.

California, at the time of the discovery of gold, was still held as a conquered country. The Mexican laws were in force and the government was half civil and half military. The rapid influx of population brought complications in the government. After the treaty was proclaimed in California, August 7th, 1848, Governor Mason promulgated a code of laws that were intended to tide over affairs until a territorial government could be established by Congress. It was not satisfactory to Americans.

Governor Mason was a faithful and conscientious military officer with but little knowledge of civil affairs. He did the best he could under the circumstances, but he was able to exercise very little authority, either civil, or military. His soldiers deserted to the gold fields and the municipal governments were anomalous affairs, generally recognizing no authority above themselves.

Colonel Mason, who had been in the military service for thirty years, asked to be relieved. April 12, 1849, Brigadier General Bennett K. Riley

arrived at Monterey and the next day entered upon the duties of his office as governor. Brigadier General Persifer F. Smith, was made military commander of the U. S. troops on the Pacific coast. Most of the troops he brought with him deserted at the first opportunity after their arrival in California.

A year had passed since the treaty of peace was signed and California became United States territory; but Congress had done nothing for it. The pro-slavery element in that body was determined to fasten the curse of slavery on a portion of the territory acquired from Mexico and all legislation was at a standstill. The people were becoming restive under the mixed military and civil government. The question of calling a convention to form a state constitution had been agitated for some time. Conforming to the expressed wish of many leading men of the territory, Governor Riley called an election August 1st, 1849, to elect delegates to form a state constitution, or a territorial government, if that should seem best, and to elect judges, prefects and alcaldes for the principal municipal districts. The convention was to consist of thirty-seven delegates but forty-eight were elected and when the convention met at Monterey, September 1st, 1849, in Colton hall, this number was seated. Colton hall was a stone building erected by Alcalde Walter Colton for a town hall and school house. The money to build it was derived partly from fines and partly by subscription and the greater part of the construction work was done by prisoners. It was at that time the most commodious public building in the territory.

Of the forty-eight delegates, twenty-two were from the northern states, fifteen from the slave states, four were of foreign birth and seven were native Californians. Several of the latter neither spoke nor understood English and Wm. E. P. Hartnell was appointed interpreter. Dr. Robert Semple, of Bear Flag fame was elected president; Wm. G. Marcy, secretary, and J. Ross Browne, reporter. Early in the session the slavery question was disposed of by adopting a section, declaring that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this state."

The question of fixing the boundaries of the future state excited the most discussion. The pro-slavery faction was led by Wm. M. Gwin, who had recently come to the territory with the avowed intention of representing the new state in the United States Senate. The scheme of Gwin and his southern associates was to make the Rocky Mountains the eastern boundary. This would create a state with an area of about four hundred thousand square miles. They reasoned that when the admission of the state came before Congress the southern members would oppose the admission of so large a territory under a free state constitution and that ultimately a compromise would be effected. California would be split in two from east to west, the old dividing line, the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. would be established, and Southern Cali-

for California would come into the union as a slave state. There were, at this time, fifteen free and fifteen slave states. If two states, one free and one slave were made out of California territory, the equilibrium would be preserved. The Rocky Mountain boundary was adopted at one time, but in the closing days of the session, the free state men discovered Gwin's scheme and it was defeated. The present boundaries were established by a majority of two.

A committee had been appointed to receive propositions and designs for a state seal. But one design was received, presented by Caleb Lyon, but drawn by Robert S. Garnett. It contained a figure of Minerva; a grizzly bear feeding on a bunch of grapes; a miner with his gold rocker and pan; a view of the Golden Gate with ships in the bay and peaks of the Sierra Nevada in the distance; thirty-one stars, and above all the word "Eureka." The convention adopted the design as presented. The constitution was completed on October 10th and an election was called by Governor Riley for November 13th, to ratify the constitution, elect state officers, a legislature and members of Congress.

At the election Peter H. Burnett was chosen governor; John McDougall, lieutenant governor; George W. Wright and Edward Gilbert, members of Congress. During the session of the legislature, Wm. M. Gwin and John C. Fremont were elected to the United States Senate.

San Jose had been designated as the state capital. On December 15th, the state government was inaugurated there. The legislature consisted of sixteen senators and thirty-six assemblymen. On the 22nd, the legislature elected the remaining state officers, viz.: Richard Roman, treasurer; John S. Houston, controller; E. J. C. Kewen, attorney-general; Charles J. Whiting, surveyor-general; S. C. Hastings, chief justice; Henry A. Lyons and Nathaniel Bennett, associate justices. The legislature continued in session until April 22nd, 1850. Although this law-making body was named the "Legislature of a thousand drinks," it did a vast amount of work and did most of it well. It divided the state into twenty-seven counties and provided for county government. It also provided for the incorporation of cities and towns, passed revenue laws and other necessary laws, both civil and criminal.

California was a self-constituted state. It had organized a state government and put it into operation without the sanction of Congress. It had not been admitted into the Union and it actually enjoyed the privileges of statehood for nine months before it was admitted.

When the question of admitting California came before Congress it evoked a bitter controversy. The Senate was equally divided—thirty senators from slave states and thirty from the free states. There were among the southern senators some broad-minded men, but there were many extremists on the subject of negro slavery—men who would sacrifice their country in order to extend and perpetuate that "sum of all villainies"—slavery. This faction resorted to every known parliamentary device to pre-

vent the admission of California under a free state constitution. On August 13th, the bill for admission finally came to a vote; it passed the Senate—thirty-four ayes to eighteen noes. Even then the opposition did not cease. Ten of the Southern extremists joined in a protest against the action of the majority. In the house the bill passed by a vote of one hundred and fifty to fifty-six. It was approved and signed by President Fillmore, September 9th, 1850. On the 11th of September, the California Senators and Congressmen presented themselves to be sworn in. The southern faction of the Senate, headed by Jefferson Davis, who had been one of the most bitter opponents to admission, objected. But their protest came too late.

The news of the admission of California as a state, reached San Francisco on the morning of October 18th, by the mail steamer, Oregon. Business was at once suspended, courts adjourned and the people went wild with delight. Messengers mounted on fleet horses spread the news throughout the state. Everywhere there was rejoicing. For ten months the state government had been in full operation; its acts were now legalized and it continued in power without change or interruption under the officers elected in 1849 for two years. The first state election after admission was held in October, 1851. John Bigler was elected governor.

CHAPTER X.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES—GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

Tales of the fabulous richness of the California gold fields were spread throughout the civilized world and drew to the state all classes and conditions of men—the bad as well as the good. They came from Europe, from South America and from Mexico; from far Australia and Tasmania came the ex-convict and the “ticket-of-leave” man; and from Asia came the “heathen Chinese.”

In 1851 the criminal element became so dominant as to seriously threaten the existence of the chief city of the state—San Francisco. Terrible conflagrations swept over the city that year and destroyed the greater part of the business portion. The fires were known to be of incendiary origin. The bold and defiant attitude of the lawless classes led to the organization of the better element into a tribunal known as the “Vigilance Committee.” This organization disregarded the legally constituted authorities, who were either too weak or too corrupt to control the law-defying element and took the power in their own hands. They tried and executed by hanging four notorious criminals—Jenkins, Stuart, Whitaker and McKenzie. Such vigorous measures adopted by the Committee soon purified the city from the vile class that preyed upon it. Several of the smaller towns and some of the mining

camps also formed "vigilance committees" and a number of the rascals who had fled from San Francisco met a deserved fate in these places.

During the early fifties the better elements in the population of San Francisco were too much engrossed in the rushing business affairs of that period of excitement, to give time or thought to political affairs and consequently the government of the city gradually drifted into the hands of vicious and corrupt men. Many of the city authorities had obtained their offices by fraud and ballot stuffing and instead of protecting the community against scoundrels they protected the scoundrels against the community.

James King, an ex-banker and a man of great courage and persistence, started a small paper called the *Daily Evening Bulletin*. He vigorously assailed the criminal elements and the county and city officials. His denunciations at last aroused public sentiment. The murder of United States Marshal Richardson by a gambler named Cora still further inflamed the public mind. It was feared that by the connivance of the county officials, Cora would escape punishment. The trial resulted in a hung jury and there were strong suspicions that some of the jury had been bribed. King continued through the *Bulletin* to hurl his most bitter invectives against the corrupt officials. They determined to silence him. He published the fact that James Casey, a supervisor from the twelfth ward, was an ex-convict from Sing Sing prison. Casey waylaid King at the corner of Montgomery and Washington streets and in a cowardly manner shot him down. The shooting occurred on May 14, 1856. Casey immediately surrendered himself to a deputy sheriff, Lafayette McByrne, who was near. King was not killed outright but the physicians, after an examination, pronounced the case hopeless. Casey was confined in the city jail and as a mob began to gather there, he was taken to the county jail for greater safety. A crowd pursued him crying, "Hang him, kill him." At the jail the mob was stopped by an array of deputy sheriffs, police officers and a number of Casey's personal friends—all armed. The excitement spread throughout the city. The old Vigilance Committee of 1851, or rather a new organization out of the remnants of the old one, was formed. Five thousand men were enrolled within a few days. Arms were procured and headquarters secured on Sacramento street, between Davis and Front. The men were divided into companies. William T. Coleman, chairman of the old vigilantes, was made the president, or No. 1, and Isaac Bluxom, Jr., was the secretary, or No. 30. Each man was known by a number. Chas. Doane was elected chief marshal of the military division.

The *San Francisco Herald*, edited by John Nugent, then the leading paper of the city, came out with a scathing editorial denouncing the vigilance committee. The merchants at once withdrew advertising patronage. The next morning the paper appeared reduced from forty columns to a single page, but still hostile to the committee. It died for lack of patronage finally.

Sunday, May 18, 1856, the military division was ready to storm the jail if necessary to obtain possession of the prisoners, Casey and Cora. The different companies marched from their headquarters and completely invested the jail. There were fifteen hundred vigilantes under arms. They had with them two pieces of artillery. One of these guns was planted so as to command the door of the jail. A demand was made on Sheriff Scannell for the prisoners, Casey and Cora. The prison guards made no resistance. The prisoners were surrendered at once and taken to the headquarters of the vigilantes.

On May 20th, while the murderers were on trial the death of King was announced. Both men were convicted and sentenced to be hanged. King's funeral, the largest and most imposing ever seen in San Francisco, took place on the 23d. While the funeral cortege was passing through the streets Casey and Cora were hanged in front of the windows of the vigilantes' headquarters. About an hour before his execution Cora was married to a notorious courtesan, Arabella Ryan, better known as Bell Cora.

Gov. J. Neely Johnson at first seemed not inclined to interfere with the vigilance committee; but afterward, acting under the advice of Volney E. Howard and David S. Terry and others of the dominant proslavery faction, issued a proclamation commanding the committee to disband—to which no attention was paid. The governor then appointed William T. Sherman Major General. Sherman called for recruits to suppress the uprising. Seventy-five or a hundred—mostly gamblers—responded. Gen. Wool, in command of the troops in the department of the Pacific, refused to loan Gov. Johnson arms to equip his "Law and Order" recruits and Gen. Sherman resigned. Volney E. Howard was then appointed Major General.

A squad of the Vigilance Committee was appointed to arrest a man named Maloney, who was at the time in the company of David S. Terry (then chief justice of the state) and several other members of the "Law and Order" party. They resisted the police and in the melee Terry stabbed the sergeant of the party, Sterling A. Hopkins, and then he and his associates made their escape to the armory of the San Francisco Blues, one of their strongholds.

When the report of the stabbing reached headquarters the great bell sounded the alarm and the vigilantes, in a very short space of time, surrounded the Armory, and had their cannon planted to batter it down. Terry, Maloney and the others of their party in the building, considering discretion the better part of valor, surrendered and were at once taken to Fort "Gunnybags," so named on account of a breastwork made of gunnybags filled with sand, which the vigilantes had placed about the building used as headquarters. Cannon were placed at the corners of the redoubt. The arms of the "Law and Order" party at their various rendezvous were surrendered to the vigilantes and the companies disbanded.

Terry was closely confined in a cell at the headquarters of the Committee. Hopkins, after lingering some time between life and death, finally recovered. Terry was tried for assault upon Hopkins and upon several other parties and was found guilty; but after he had been held a prisoner for some time, he was released. He was forced to resign his office as chief justice. He at once joined Johnson and Howard in Sacramento, where he felt safer than in San Francisco.

On July 29th, Hethrington and Brace were hanged from a gallows erected on Davis street, between Sacramento and Commercial. Both of these men had committed murder. The Committee transported from the state some thirty disreputable characters and a number of others deported themselves. A few, among them the notorious Ned McGowan, managed to keep concealed until the storm was over. A few of the exiles returned after the Committee was disbanded and began suit for damages, but failed to secure anything. The Committee had paid the fare of the exiles and it was only the high-toned rascals who had been given cabin passage, that began the suits. The Committee finished its labors and dissolved with a grand parade, August 18, 1856, after doing a most valuable work. For several years afterwards San Francisco was one of the best governed cities in the United States, instead of one of the worst. It is a noticeable fact that the Vigilance Committee was largely made up of men from the northern and western states, while the so-called "Law and Order" party was composed mostly of the pro-slavery, office-holding faction which then ruled the state.

The rush of gold-seekers to California in the early fifties had brought to the state a certain class of adventurers—many of whom were too lazy or too proud to work. They were ready to engage in almost any lawless undertaking that promised plunder and adventure. The defeat of the pro-slavery politicians in their attempt to fasten their "peculiar institution" upon any part of the territory acquired from Mexico made them very bitter. The more unscrupulous among them began to look about for new fields over which slavery might be spread. As slavery could only be made profitable in southern lands, Cuba, Mexico and Central America became the arena for enacting that form of piracy known as "filibustering." Although the armed invasion of countries with which the United States was at peace was in direct violation of international laws, yet the federal office-holders in the Southern States and in California—all of whom belonged to the pro-slavery party—made no attempt to prevent these invasions, but instead secretly aided them, or at least sympathized with them to the extent of allowing them to recruit men and depart without molestation. One of the leading filibusters from California was a Tennesseean by the name of Walker. His first attempt was against Lower California. He captured La Paz and established what he called the "Republic of Lower California" and proclaimed it slave territory.

He and his army plundered and robbed wherever there was anything to be obtained. The country was so poor and his army so mutinous that he was compelled to abandon his so-called republic. He shot several of his dupes for desertion. After this he had a varied career as a filibuster in Central America. He was captured in Honduras in 1860, court-martialed and shot.

The last filibustering expedition to enter Mexico was a body of 100 men commanded by Henry A. Crabb, a Stockton lawyer and politician of the southern school. He entered Sonora by way of the Yuma route and penetrated as far as Cavorca. Here he was attacked by a large force of Mexicans. After holding out for five days in an adobe building he surrendered. All the Americans, with the exception of a fifteen-year-old boy, were shot the next morning.

STATE CAPITALS.

As has been previously stated, the Constitutional Convention of 1849 met in Colton hall in Monterey. During its sessions the question of locating the capital came up. San Jose offered to donate a square of thirty-two acres valued at \$60,000 for capitol grounds and give the free use of a building for meetings of the legislature. The offer was accepted and the first legislature convened there December 15, 1849. The first capitol of the state was a two-story adobe building, 40 by 60 feet, which had been built for a hotel. This building was destroyed by fire April 29, 1853. The accommodations at San Jose were not satisfactory.

The Legislature next accepted a proposition from Gen. M. J. Vallejo to locate the capital at his new town of Vallejo. He offered to donate 156 acres of land for a site and within two years to give \$370,000 in money to be expended in the erection of public buildings. When the members of the legislature met at the new capital January 2, 1852, they found a large unfurnished and partly unfinished wooden building for their reception. Accommodations were very poor and even food was wanting for the hungry lawmakers.

Sacramento then offered its new court house as a meeting place and on the 16th the legislature convened in that city. The great flood of 1852 inundated the town and the lawmakers were forced to reach the halls of legislation in boats—again there was dissatisfaction.

Benicia now came to the front with the offer of her new city hall, which was assuredly above high water mark. Gen. Vallejo had become financially embarrassed and could not carry out his contract so it was annulled. The offer of Benicia was accepted and on May 18, 1853, that town was declared the permanent capital.

In the legislature of 1854 the capital question again came to the fore. Offers were received from several aspiring cities, but Sacramento won with

the offer of her new court house and a block of land between I and J. Ninth and Tenth streets. Then the question of locating the capital got into the courts. The Supreme Court decided in favor of Sacramento. Before the legislature met again the court house burned down. A more commodious one was at once erected and rented to the state at \$12,000 a year. Then Oakland made an unsuccessful attempt to secure the capital. Finally a bill was passed authorizing the erection of a capitol building in Sacramento at a cost not to exceed \$500,000. Work was begun on the foundation in October, 1860. The great flood of 1861-62 inundated the town and ruined the foundations of the capitol. San Francisco made a vigorous effort to secure the seat of government but was not successful. Work was resumed on the building, the plans were changed, the edifice enlarged, and finally after many delays it was ready for occupancy in December, 1869. From the original limit of half a million its cost, when completed, had reached a million and a half. The amount expended on the building and the grounds to date is \$2,600,000.

State Senator E. C. Seymour, representing Orange and San Bernardino counties in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first sessions, introduced a bill to remove the capital to San Jose. The bill passed, but the scheme was defeated in the courts.

CIVIL WAR.

The Civil War (1861-1865) did not seriously affect the prosperity of California. During its progress about 16,000 volunteers enlisted in the Union army. Much to their disappointment these men were retained on the Pacific coast to fight Indians and keep the disloyal element in check. One battalion of five companies paid its own passage to the east and joined the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, in which it did splendid service in Virginia and Maryland. Quite a number of Confederate sympathizers from California joined the Southern armies during the war. Those who remained in the state were closely watched by the federal authorities and were not able to render much assistance to their friends of the South.

MINING.

Previous to 1860 the chief industry of the state was mining. During the decade between 1850 and 1860 a number of rushes were made to new diggings reputed to be rich in the precious metals. The most famous of these were the Kern river in 1855 and the Frazer river in 1857—both ended in disaster to those engaged in them. In 1859 the silver mines of Washoe were discovered and a great rush made to these. The Comstock lodes were very rich and many fortunes were made. Stock gambling became a mania in San Francisco and fortunes were made and lost—mostly lost.

CATTLE RAISING.

The southern part of the state was devoted to cattle raising and in the early fifties this occupation was immensely profitable. The land was held in large ranchos and at the time of the discovery of gold was mostly owned by native Californians. The sudden influx of population consequent on the discovery of gold greatly increased the value of cattle and made the stock owners rich. With wealth came extravagant habits and when the decline began they borrowed money at usurious rates and the high interest ruined them. The terrible dry years of 1863-64, when thousands of cattle starved to death, put an end to cattle raising as the distinctive industry of the south. The decadence of cattle raising brought about the sub-division of the large ranchos and the development of grain growing and fruit culture. In the southern part of the state the culture of citrus fruits—the orange and lemon—has become the leading industry. In favorable localities in the central and northern sections of the state the production of deciduous fruits—the apple, peach, prune, pear, etc.—takes precedence; while the great valleys of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin are vast wheat fields.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

Several schemes for the building of railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or rather from the Pacific to the Atlantic, for most of them originated on this side of the continent, were promulgated in California during the fifties, but they all "gang alee." The first railroad built in California was the Sacramento Valley road. It was completed to Folsom in February, 1856, and was twenty-two miles in length. The next was the road from San Francisco to San Jose, fifty-one miles long, completed January 16, 1864. On June 28, 1861, at Sacramento the Central Railroad of California was organized with Leland Stanford, president; C. P. Huntington, vice-president; Mark Hopkins, treasurer; James Baily, secretary, and T. D. Judah, chief engineer. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$8,500,000. The whole amount of stock subscribed by its promoters would not have built five miles of road; none of the men at that time connected with the road were rich and the whole affair seemed to be a huge joke. On July 1, 1862, the Pacific railroad bill was passed by Congress, authorizing the issuance of government bonds to the amount of \$16,000 per mile to the foot of the mountains and of \$48,000 per mile through the mountains. Forty miles had to be built and equipped before any bonds were issued. In addition to this there was a government land subsidy of 12,800 acres per mile. Ground was broken for the road at Sacramento February 22, 1863. The Union Pacific was built westward from Omaha. On May 10, 1869, the two roads met at Promontory near Salt Lake and were united.

The first road built in the southern part of the state was the Los An-

geles and San Pedro, completed to Wilmington in October, 1869. This connected Los Angeles with a seaport and greatly facilitated commerce.

The Southern Pacific railroad was completed to Los Angeles September 5, 1877. It had, in 1872, obtained a subsidy from Los Angeles county of about \$600,000; \$225,000 being the Los Angeles and San Pedro railroad. For this it was to build twenty-five miles of road north of Los Angeles and the same distance to the east. The northern end met the extension of the road south from Lathrop on the Central Pacific in the Soledad Cañon on September 5, 1877, and the last tie was laid and the golden spike driven. The eastern end was completed in 1883 to El Paso, where it met the Texas Pacific and thus gave California a second trans-continental line.

The Atlantic and Pacific uniting with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, built jointly their main line from Albuquerque to the Colorado at the Needles. From there the A. & P. built to Barstow about eighty miles north-east of San Bernardino. From there the California Southern continued the line to San Diego. The road was completed to Colton in August, 1882, and opened from San Diego to San Bernardino September 13, 1883. In 1887 the road was built westward from San Bernardino until it met the San Gabriel Valley—which was built eastward from Los Angeles—at Mud Springs. The different divisions of the road were united under one management with its western terminus at Los Angeles, thus giving California its third trans-continental line.

The growth of the state and particularly of the southern part of the state since the advent of the railroads has been phenomenal.

EDUCATION.

The first public school in California was opened at San Jose in December, 1794, seventeen years after the founding of that pueblo. The pioneer teacher of California was Manuel de Vargas, a retired sergeant of infantry. Jose Manuel Toca, a ship boy, opened the first school in Santa Barbara in 1795. Maximo Pina, an invalid soldier, was the first schoolmaster of Los Angeles. He taught during the years 1817 and 1818. During the Spanish era the schoolmasters were mostly invalid soldiers—men of little learning—about all they could teach was reading and writing and the doctrina Christiana. They were brutal tyrants and their school governments military despotisms. The people were indifferent to education and as the schoolmasters were paid by rate bills the terms were short and the vacations long.

Mexico did somewhat better for public education than Spain. The school terms were a little longer and the vacations proportionately shorter, but it was not uncommon then for a vacation to last two or three years.

During the war of American conquest the schools were all closed. After the cessation of hostilities in 1847 a school under army regulations was es-

tablished in Los Angeles—or rather it was under the superintendency of Col. J. B. Stevenson, the military commander of the department of the South. Dr. William B. Osburn was appointed teacher. This was the first English common school established in California. After peace was declared and the municipal governments organized, schools were opened in the large towns. These were subscription schools, although in some cases the town council appropriated public funds for the education of a certain number of poor children who were entitled to attend some private school.

The first act to establish a common school system in California was approved May 3, 1852. Great advance was made in perfecting and building up this system from 1863 to 1869 under the administration of State School Superintendent John Swett, who has been called the Horace Mann of California.

The first State Normal school for “the training of teachers” was established in San Francisco in 1863. It was afterwards removed to San Jose. There are now five Normal schools in the state. The public school system and the public schools of California rank among the best in the United States.



GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA

UNDER SPANISH, MEXICAN AND AMERICAN RULE

Name	From	To	Name	From	To
UNDER SPANISH RULE			UNDER MEXICAN RULE		
Gaspar de Portala.....	1767	1771	Pablo Vincente de Sola.....	1822	1823
Felipe de Barri.....	1771	1774	Luis Argüello.....	1823	1825
Felipe de Neve.....	1774	1782	Jose Maria de Echeandia...	1825	1831
Pedro Fages.....	1782	1790	Manuel Victoria.....	1831	1832
Jose Antonio Romeu.....	1790	1792	Pio Pico.....	1832	1833
Jose J. Arrillaga.....	1792	1794	Jose Figueroa.....	1833	1835
Diego de Borica.....	1794	1800	Jose Castro.....	1835	1836
Jose J. Arrillaga.....	1800	1814	Nicolas Gutierrez.....	1836	1836
Jose Arguello.....	1814	1815	Mariano Chico.....	1836	1836
Pablo Vincente de Sola.....	1815	1822	Nicolas Gutierrez.....	1836	1836
			Juan B. Alvarado.....	1836	1842
			Manuel Micheltorena.....	1842	1845
			Pio Pico.....	1845	1846

AMERICAN ERA.

MILITARY GOVERNORS—1846-1849.

Commodore John D. Sloat, July 7, 1846.

Commodore Robert S. Stockton, August 17, 1846.

Colonel John C. Fremont, appointed by Stockton, January 17, 1847.

General Stephen W. Kearney, proclaimed at Monterey, March 1, 1847.

Col. Richard B. Mason, proclaimed at Monterey, May 31, 1847.

Gen. Bennett Riley, appointed by the President, April 13, 1849.

UNDER AMERICAN RULE

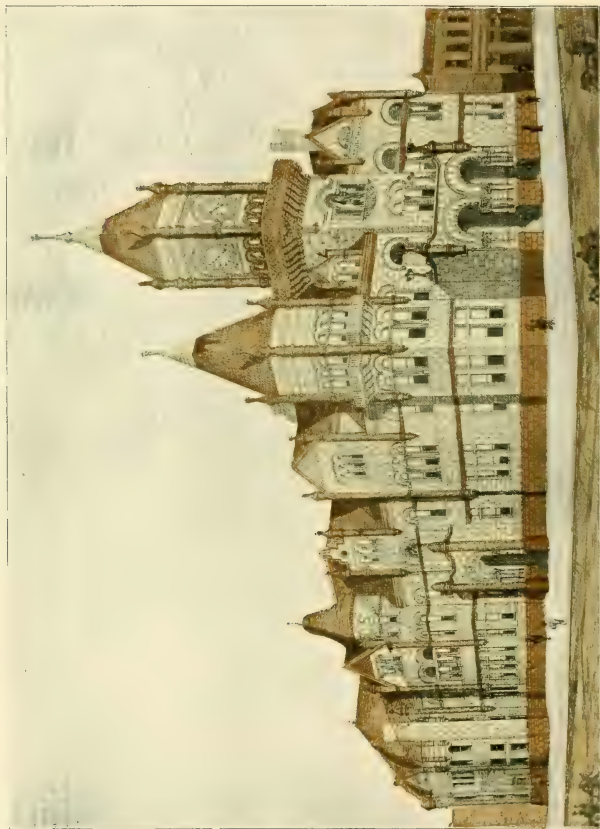
Name	From	To
Peter H. Burnett.....	December 20, 1849	January 8, 1851
John McDougal.....	January 9, 1851	January 8, 1852
John Bigler.....	January 8, 1852	January 9, 1856
J. Neely Johnson.....	January 9, 1856	January 8, 1858
John B. Weller.....	January 8, 1858	January 9, 1860
Milton S. Latham.....	January 9, 1860	January 11, 1860
John G. Downey.....	January 14, 1860	January 10, 1862
Leland Stanford.....	January 10, 1862	December 10, 1863
Frederick F. Low.....	December 10, 1863	December 5, 1867
Henry H. Haight.....	December 5, 1867	December 8, 1871
Newton Booth.....	December 8, 1871	February 27, 1875
Romualdo Pacheco.....	February 27, 1875	December 9, 1875
William Irwin.....	December 9, 1875	January 8, 1880
George C. Perkins.....	January 8, 1880	January 10, 1883
George Stoneman.....	January 10, 1883	January 8, 1887
Washington Bartlett.....	January 8, 1887	September 12, 1887
R. W. Waterman.....	September 13, 1887	January 8, 1891
H. H. Markham.....	January 8, 1891	January 11, 1895
James H. Budd.....	January 11, 1895	January 4, 1899
Henry T. Gage.....	January 4, 1899	January 4, 1903
G. D. Pardee.....	January 4, 1903	

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA 1850 TO 1900.

1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130	1,485,053



ROSE L. ELLERBE.



SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COURT HOUSE

HISTORY OF San Bernardino County

By ROSE L. ELLERBE

INTRODUCTORY.

San Bernardino has been well named the "Imperial County;" her position, her size, her resources, and her people all combine to make her an empire within herself, and yet she is proud to be known as one county of the Great Golden State.

The county is bounded on the north by Inyo county, on the west by Kern and Los Angeles counties, on the south by Riverside county and on the east by the state of Nevada and by Arizona. The area is 20,235 square miles, which is divided about as follows: Agricultural, 575 square miles; dry lakes, 700; mountain ranges, 8,000, and deserts, 10,960 square miles. Its population in 1900 was 27,929. It contains 12,902,400 square acres—an area almost equal to that of Belgium and Holland combined, which two kingdoms possess a population of about ten millions.

Its desert surface extends from the Sierra Madre mountains in the southwest corner of the county to its northern boundary and eastward to Nevada and the Colorado river. It is broken by innumerable short mountain ranges and isolated peaks, by dry lakes and by tiny oases where springs are found. Its one river, the Mojave, rises in the mountains and flows to the northeast until swallowed up by the sands. The arroyo, or river bed, is traceable for nearly a hundred miles and at points the water rises to the surface in considerable volume.

The Sierra Madre mountains in this county are rugged and precipitous, their crest line ranging from six to seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, and their peaks rising to nine, ten and nearly eleven thousand feet. Their southern crest and ravines are well wooded. There is but one complete pass through the entire range, the Cajon. The culminating peak, Mt. San Bernardino, rises 10,680 feet, and between it and Greyback, of the San Jacinto range, lies the San Gorgonio pass. Mt. Greyback, or San Gorgonio, is 11,485 feet, the highest point in Southern California.

Shut in by the Sierra Madre range on the north, the San Jacinto range on the south and the Coast range on the southeast, lies the San Bernardino valley, the largest and best watered in Southern California. In the upper

end of this valley, included in San Bernardino county, is the San Bernardino basin, which is described thus: "Hemmed in on the north by the most abrupt portion of the very abrupt Sierra Madre, overshadowed on the east by the towering peaks of San Bernardino and Greyback, closed in on the south by a high range of hills, extending southwesterly from the foot of the San Bernardino mountains to the Coast range, this valley is open only to the west and in that direction is still overlooked by the somewhat abrupt rising edge of the Cucamonga plains."

This valley is a basin filled with a vast alluvial deposit of a comparatively recent geological placing. Coming into it from the northwest, at the extreme northwest end, is the Cajon pass. Coming into it from the southwest corner, from the San Gorgonio pass, and by a northwesterly course, is the San Timoteo Cañon. Entering at its extreme eastern end, crossing it and emerging at the southwest corner, is the Santa Ana river. It is the best watered valley in Southern California and one of the most inviting in appearance. In area it is about one hundred square miles, of which about twenty square miles are within the known limits of an artesian water-producing basin, which occupies its lowest lands, just above the outlet on the course of the Santa Ana river.

The geological history of this great area of desert, mountains, plains and valleys is a wonderful story of the working out of nature's plans through ages of change. Within this county are indications of many ages and periods, of upliftings and of submergences, of volcanic and of glacial action.

The known history of man in this valley begins with the entrance of the Spanish priests and soldiers, in 1774. They found the territory now occupied by this county inhabited by Indians, who, while not so degraded either physically or morally as many of their neighboring tribes, were still far below the pueblo dwellers of Arizona and New Mexico in civilization. There are evidences scattered through the county of an occupation prior to the coming of these Indians, by a race far superior to them in advancement. The time may come when the history of the pre-historic dwellers of this section may be unfolded to us, but as yet we can but conjecture.

Since 1774, when Anza led his expedition across the Colorado desert and through the San Gorgonio pass into the San Bernardino valley, we have records, though often far too meager, of the changes and the developments through which this section has passed. An attempt has been made in these Annals of San Bernardino County, to tell briefly the story of the Indians of the county, of the Mission period, the Mexican occupation, the Mormon and New Mexican colonies, of the days of the Pioneers, and of these later days of Progress when history is made so rapidly that no pen, or thought, can keep pace with it.

In some features the history of San Bernardino county is unique—in its isolated missions which seem to have prospered although left almost entirely

to the management of neophyte Indians—no Spanish soldiers and no priest having ever been permanently stationed at either Politana or Old San Bernardino, so far as our knowledge goes; in its lonely frontier ranchos which were in constant danger from the raids of the desert Indians; in its colonies of New Mexican and Mormon settlers; in its desert industries and thriving desert towns; and in the wide range of its resources. No other county in the state possesses such a variety of valuable mineral products; the mountains of San Bernardino furnish an extensive timber area; her mountain streams furnish power, not only for herself, but for her neighboring counties; her great storage basin and her Santa Ana river furnish irrigation waters for all of the great San Bernardino valley, extending through four counties; her deserts and barren mountain ranges contain mines that have placed her in the front rank of mining counties; an infinitesimal portion of her surface has made her the third county in the state in citrus products; her mountain passes have made her the gateway between the Pacific coast and the great body of the United States, for three transcontinental lines.

And the history of material development in this county is as yet in its opening chapter. During the last fifty years the foundations have been laid; we must look to the future for the completion and the fulfillment of the promise.

ANNALS OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

March 14, 1774—Anza and party entered San Gorgonio Pass.

January 1, 1776—Anza forded Santa Ana river in San Bernardino valley.

March 21, 1776—Garces came down through Holcomb and Bear valleys.

May 20, 1810—Padre Dumetz of San Gabriel entered the valley and gave it the name of San Bernardino.

1810—Foundation of mission station of Politana.

1812—Formation of Urbita Springs by earthquakes and destruction of Politana by Indians

1822—Building of mission San Bernardino and construction of Mill Creek zanja.

1831—Destruction of the mission by desert Indians.

1833—Rebuilding of mission.

1834—Revolt of mission Indians and plunder of mission which was then abandoned by the San Gabriel priests.

1838—Jurupa Rancho granted to Juan Bandini.

1839—Cucamonga Rancho granted to Tiburcio Tapia.

1841—Santa Ana del Chino granted to Antonio Maria Lugo.

1842—San Bernardino Rancho granted to Antonio Maria Lugo and his sons.

1842, July 4—Daniel Sexton raised American flag in San Gorgonio Pass.

1842—The Lugos offered lands in the vicinity of Politana to a colony of New Mexicans.

1843—Lorenzo Trujillo and others settled at Agua Mansa.

1846—Louis Robidoux built gristmill on Jurupa Grant.

April 12, 1847—Detachment of Mormon Battalion sent to establish military post at Cajon Pass.

April, 1848—Party of Mormon Battalion passed through Cajon Pass with wagon—first wagon to cross this route.

June 11, 1851—First party of Mormons reached Cajon Pass.

September, 1851—Purchase of San Bernardino grant by Mormons.

1852—Erection of the Old Fort.

1852—Erection of the grist mill by Mormons.

1852—Building of road up Twin Creek cañon.

1852—Military post established on Jurupa.

1853—April 26—Act segregating San Bernardino from Los Angeles county.

1853—Townsite of the city of San Bernardino laid out.

1853—Erection of Mormon Council House.

1854, April 13—Act incorporating city of San Bernardino.

1854—First stage service between San Bernardino and Los Angeles.

1855—Volunteers under Captain Lytle went out into desert after Indians.

1855—City purchased six school lots from the grant owners.

1856—Trouble between Mormons and Independents.

1857—Recall of the Mormons.

1858—First Union Sunday School organized.

1858—First May Day picnic.

1858—Butterfield stage route established.

1859—Ainsworth-Gentry fight.

1860—Discovery of gold in Bear and Holcomb valleys.

1860, June 16—First appearance of the San Bernardino Herald; first newspaper in county.

1861—Toll road through Cajon Pass established with ferry across Colorado river in connection.

1861—C. W. Piercey, assemblyman for San Bernardino, shot in duel near San Rafael.

1861—Camp Carleton, United States troops, established on Santa Ana river.

1862—January flood; Agua Mansa swept away.

1862—May—First educational convention held in the county.

1862—First orange grove (of four acres) set out at old San Bernardino.

1863—A. P. Andrews put on four-horse coach between San Bernardino and Los Angeles.

1863—First Republican victory in county; plurality of 83 votes for Lincoln.

1865—Banning & Company put on stage from Wilmington, via San Bernardino to Yuma.

1867—Party of rangers pursued a band of Indians and killed four of them.

1867—Establishment of the San Bernardino Guardian.

1867—Stage line between San Bernardino and San Diego established.

1868—First artesian well put down at Old San Bernardino and in city.

1868—Railroad proposed between Anaheim and San Bernardino, and "Pacific and San Bernardino line," incorporated.

1869—Silk Culture Colony purchased Jurupa lands.

1870—Muscat grape vines introduced.

1871—Foundation of Riverside begun.

1872—Discovery of Borax lake in northwestern part of county.

1873, Sept. 18—Completion of telegraph line from Anaheim to San Bernardino.

1873—Organization of Cucamonga Association and Val Verde pany—both to irrigate and cultivate fruit lands.

1873—Slover Mountain Association formed—origin of Colton.

1874—Erection of new Court House; cost \$25,000.

1874, October—Southern Pacific officials visited San Bernardino and railroad meeting was held to discuss the coming of the Southern Pacific railway.

1874—San Bernardino honey took first prize at St. Louis fair.

1874—First Washington Navel orange trees sent to Riverside.

1875—July 30—The Southern Pacific Railroad reached Colton.

1877—Colton Land and Water Co., and Cucamonga Homestead Co., organized for irrigation on extensive scale.

1879—Santa Fe officials first visited the county.

1879—First Citrus Fair ever held in the world at Riverside, San Bernardino county.

1880—First cannery in county opened at Colton.

1881—Redlands Water Company organized and colonization of Redlands begun.

1881—City of San Bernardino first lighted by gas.

1881—First overland train between San Francisco and Kansas City by southern route.

1882, August 21—Southern California road completed from San Diego to Colton.

1882—Colony of Ontario started by Chaffey Brothers.

1883, September 13—First train on California Southern entered city of San Bernardino.

1883—October—Bear Valley Reservoir Company incorporated.

1884—Heaviest rainfall ever recorded in county.

1884—Completion of Bear Valley Dam.

1884—Riverside and Lugonia fruit took first prize and premiums against the world at New Orleans.

1885—November 15—Completion of California Southern extension from San Bernardino to Waterman and first overland train over Santa Fe.

1886—"Rate war" started the "boom."

1886—County Hospital erected.

1886—Motor line between Colton and San Bernardino began operation in November.

1886—Citrus Exhibit in Chicago.

1887—February 1st—First street-car line in city of San Bernardino put in operation.

1887—Town plats of Redlands and Lugonia filed.

1887—Town of Chino laid out.

1888—Railroad and motor lines completed to Redlands.

1888—Motor line to Riverside opened for service in November.

1888—San Bernardino, Arrowhead and Waterman Railway completed, August 17th.

1888—Chino Valley narrow gauge road built.

1888—Creation of the Board of Horticulture.

1890—December 15—Corner stone of Southern California Insane Asylum laid at Highlands.

1891—Board of Supervisors voted direct tax to build Hall of Records.

1891—First Riverside bill for county division defeated, March 25th.

1891—Erection of Chino Beet Sugar factory; machinery set in motion August 28th.

1891—Arrowhead Reservoir Company organized.

1892—Hall of Records completed and tax levied for Court House.

1892—Woman's Non-partisan Political Convention met in San Bernardino, October 12th.

1892—San Antonio and Redlands Electric Power companies formed.

1893—February 24—Riverside bill passed legislature.

1893—Setting aside of San Bernardino Forest Reserve, February 25th.

1894—Anti-Chinese riots.

1898—Edison Electric Company purchased plants of Redlands and Southern California Electric Power Companies.

CHAPTER I.

THE SPANISH ERA.

SPANISH MISSIONARIES IN "NEW SPAIN."



Cabrillo and San Diego Bay

The story of the Spanish missions and missionaries must always remain one of the most interesting and romantic chapters in American history. So closely were the church and state united, that the history of the missions is practically the history of the Spanish rule in what is now the

territory of the United States. Of late years Americans have been inclined to feel that "no good thing could come out of Spain" and to decry the Spanish regime as one of self-interest and inertia alone; but, while the rule of the Spanish on this continent was far from perfect, it may be questioned whether the native races would have received wiser treatment at the hands of any other European nation.

As early as 1534, the bishoprics of New Spain were established and organized in Mexico, and from this time on the Church carried forward active efforts to instruct and convert the natives. Monks and priests were sent out "to make the natives give up their savage vices and teach them the faith of our Holy Catholic Church." Missions and pueblos were established and churches built and Indians were gathered about these stations and taught what the priests considered necessary to their salvation. In order that the establishments might be supported the Indians were compelled to work for the priests and in time became dependent on their spiritual fathers and entirely subject to the control of the Church. Such a system was, of course, open to grave abuses. Yet the majority of the fathers who labored among the natives seemed to be sincere and ready to sacrifice comfort—life itself—in their devotion to their work.

Led by their zeal for souls and their desire to add new glory to Spain, the friars pushed into unknown regions. Crossing barren plains, burning deserts, and rugged mountain chains; footsore, suffering from hunger and thirst, surrounded by unfriendly or hostile Indians, often driven back yet never discouraged, these humble brothers worked northward through Mexico, Lower California, along the Pacific Coast; they followed the Rio Grande and the Colorado, they reached Great Salt Lake and the Missouri, and thus gradually explored the country and established their little oases of missions throughout all the broad sweep of the southwest.

The first man to thread the deserts of Arizona and enter what is now New Mexico, was Fray Marco, "the lying priest" as Coronado calls him, after being induced through the priest's glowing accounts of the country to make the same expedition.

After establishing a number of missions along the Sonora coast and making many explorations of the gulf coast, Father Kino, a Jesuit monk, decided that Lower California was a peninsula and not an island as was then commonly supposed. He conceived the idea of carrying a chain of missions around the gulf and along the Pacific Coast, and labored unceasingly to carry out this magnificent project, but for many years could gain no aid either from the government or from his own brotherhood. All attempts to colonize Lower California had been unsuccessful on account of the savage character of the inhabitants and at last in despair the government offered to turn the Peninsula over to the Jesuits. The Superior of the order in Mexico had no desire to undertake so unpromising a task, but Father Kino and a colleague, Father Salvatierra, were determined that the gospel must be carried here and through their almost unaided efforts missions were established among these heathen and Father Kino's chimerical plan became a reality.

In 1767 the Spanish government decided that a determined effort must be made to colonize Upper California. To this end, Don Gaspar Portala was appointed political governor of that territory and Fray Junipero Serra was made President of the missions to be established.

Father Serra was a Franciscan monk of brilliant gifts and high rank, and it was largely through his zeal and energy that the task of colonizing this large territory and of civilizing, to an extent, at least, a great number of savages, was accomplished.

As a beginning, three missions, one at San Diego, one on Monterey Bay, and one between these points, were to be established. Three small vessels were dispatched from Mexico with supplies, and Father Serra, accompanied by Portala, made the trip overland, coming up through Lower California and reaching San Diego in July, 1769. Many unexpected difficulties arose; one of the ships was lost, many of the sailors on the other ships died en route and after arrival; the Indians at first curious, soon became indifferent and then hostile, attacking the Spanish before the completion of the buildings and killing one man and wounding several. The party sent to examine the site at Monterey returned without having been able to locate the Bay, and Serra, being obliged to return to Mexico for supplies and new arrangements, did not found the mission of Monterey until 1771.

At first all supplies for the missionaries had to be brought from Mexico, and the Indians could only be induced to listen to the gospel through the gift of "baubles" and food. But Father Serra lived to establish nine missions between San Francisco and San Diego harbors; he baptized and confirmed with his own hands between five and six thousand "gentiles;" he saw his

missions gather great numbers of neophytes about them, erect large and substantial churches, cultivate flourishing fields and orchards, and become not only self-supporting but wealthy. Pueblos, or towns, sprang up in the vicinity of the missions. Spanish settlers came into the country and California became an important province of New Spain.



All of this was not accomplished without unwearied vigilance on the part of the president of the missions. Frail of body, worn with constant fastings, self-afflicted tortures and an incurable disease, he traveled constantly between the establishments, administering affairs, preaching, admonishing, and keeping close watch upon every feature of the mission life. Again and again he made the toilsome journey to Mexico, sometimes on foot, or riding a

mule, sometimes pitching for weeks in one of the dreary little ships of the day. He met and overcame opposition from the government, from his superiors, from his subordinates, while he constantly endured terrible spiritual conflicts of his own. Surely Junipero Serra is worthy to rank with the saints he so faithfully emulated.

The nine missions were increased to twenty-one and they continued to grow in power and wealth until about the time of their secularization in 1832. At that time nearly all of the Indians in California had been brought more or less directly under their influence. Many of the natives had collected about the missions and under the instruction of the Padres had become valuable laborers. They were the workmen in building the churches; they built the houses, store rooms, etc., necessary for a large settlement; they dug with the rudest of tools, irrigation ditches which would task modern appliances; they cultivated the fields and cared for the stock. Some of them learned to read and write, and many of them gained some knowledge of music. They learned to use the Spanish tongue and to an extent adopted Spanish customs and ideals.

They could have had but little comprehension of the doctrines so faithfully dealt out to them—for the salvation of their souls—and for the teacher's salvation, too, perhaps; but they gained an abiding faith in the efficacy of the church and its forms, and to this day the Indians of the southwest are Catholics, and the word of the priest has more influence over them than all the elaborate machinery that the United States has set in motion in their behalf.

As the missions had prepared the way for the Spanish settlements, so, it

may be said, they made the way easy for the American conquest. The natives had been prepared to furnish "cheap labor," the resources of the country had been discovered, if not developed; the monks had demonstrated that the most arid and unpromising soil would produce luxuriantly under irrigation; they had also introduced the grape and the sub-tropical fruits.

To the Spanish missionaries we owe the most of our knowledge concerning the ancient history of our country. They made notes and kept careful records of their journeyings. Some of them attempted to gather up the traditions and legends of the Indians. The records and papers of the missions furnish much valuable historical material.

The Franciscan fathers left behind them an architecture which was noteworthy for its distinctive character, and for its fitness for the purpose and for the conditions. Some of these buildings, now more than a century old, are still in a fair state of preservation. We owe the missionaries much, also, for the nomenclature they gave to the southwestern states. To the initiated the fitness—and sometimes unfitness—in the names they bestowed is a constant joy. As, for example, Sierra Nevada, literally the "saw with a fall of snow upon it;" Los Angeles was originally, "Nuestro Senora de Los Angeles de la Porciuncula;" San Gorgonio pass was "Puerto de San Carlos," "door of St. Charles," etc.

The Indians were not exterminated under Spanish rule as were the natives of the north and west who came into contact with the English element. The "mission system" had many and serious defects, and it left the Indians with little ability for self government, but it must be admitted that under the teaching of the fathers, the Indians made more progress toward civilization than they have ever done under any other system applied to them, and we must believe with the devout fathers, that they were "chosen" for the work that they did.

EARLY HISTORY OF INDIANS.

The various explorers who touched upon the coast of California prior to the explorations of the interior, give conflicting accounts of the natives. All, however, agree that they found a gentle, amenable people, not without some intelligence and skill in providing for their wants, although they were far inferior to the aborigines found upon the Atlantic coast or to the Aztecs of Mexico. They made various tools, they wove baskets, hunted small game; those in the vicinity of Santa Barbara, made boats and went out considerable distance from the shore to fish. They prepared acorns and various seeds for food, and dressed skins for clothing. They lived in villages, or rancherias as the Spanish named them, and ranged over the surrounding country, but seldom went outside their limits. Although there was a strong resemblance in language and customs between the various tribes or branches, there seems to

have been but little relationship between them; yet the coast Indians were not quarrelsome.

Viscaino, who visited the coast of California in 1603, describes the natives thus: "The country (around Monterey Bay) is thickly settled with people whom I found to be of gentle disposition, peaceable and docile, and who can be brought readily within the fold of the holy gospel and into subjection to the crown of your majesty. Their food consists of seed which they have in abundance and variety, and of the flesh of game, such as deer larger than cows (?), and of bear and of neat cattle and of bisons and of many other animals. The people are of good stature and of fair complexion, the women somewhat lesser in size than the men, and of pleasing countenance. The clothing of the people of the coast lands consists of the skin of the otter, abounding here, which they tan and dress better than is done in Castile; they possess also in great quantity flax, like that of Castile, hemp and cotton, from which they make fishing lines and nets for rabbits. They have vessels, very well made, in which they go to sea with great dexterity, even in stormy weather."

Evidently Viscaino was bent upon impressing the king with the importance of his "find," and large allowance must be made for the truth of his statements.

One of the most interesting and truthful accounts of the native Californians which we have is found in the diary of Father Crespi, who was a member of the first overland expedition made in California—that of Gaspar de Portala, which set out from San Diego, July 14, 1769, to go to Monterey and found the second of the proposed missions in California. Frey Crespi kept a daily account of the journey and the simple directness and accuracy of this narrative makes it valuable as a historical document and interesting as revealing the sincere piety and sturdy manliness of the good father himself. The course of their journey and the location of their camping places can still be traced, so minutely does he describe the country through which they passed. He notes the birds, animals and plants, marvels at the dry riverbeds which bear the marks of mighty torrents, the sudden disappearance of streams in the sand, the full currents of night where only a thread of water trickled at noon; he sets down the appearance and manners of the various groups of Indians—all of this almost without comment. Again and again he refers to the sweetness of the wild roses, and frequently he points out the fact that some particular spot is especially fitted for the site of a mission. He mentions frequent earthquakes in the vicinity of Santa Ana and named the river now known as Santa Ana, "Rio del dulcísimo Nombre de Jesus de los Temblores" (River of the sweet name of Jesus of the Earthquakes).

The earlier part of their journey through the broad, rich valleys of Southern California was not difficult, especially as the Indians met the Spaniards with the greatest friendliness, bringing them food and guiding

them to the best springs. Father Crespi declares: "They came without weapons, but with a gentleness that has no name, bringing as gifts to us their poor seeds, and we in return gave them ribbons and gewgaws." The priest made every effort to preach the gospel to these poor "gentiles": "I made the gentiles say the acts of Faith, Hope and Charity, which, without understanding one word, they repeated after me with such tenderness and fervor that it found, in my heart, at least, an echo." The Spaniards were frequently invited to remain at various rancherias. At one place, "fifty Indians, with their captain, invited us by signs which we understood perfectly to come and live with them; that they would build us houses and give us grain and the meat of antelopes and hares. They insisted on their offer, telling us that all the land in sight, and it was much, was theirs and they would divide it with us." Frequently the natives awaited the travelers with feasts already spread and honored them with ceremonials and dances—sometimes to the discomfort of the guests. At one place Father Crespi says, "Toward evening we received the visits of the chiefs of each town, one after the other, who came in all their finery of paint and overloaded with feather ornaments, holding in their hands split reeds, the motion and the noise of which they used as a measure to their chants and dances, and this they did so well and so uniform that the effect was harmonious. The dances lasted all the evening and we had hard work sending our guests home. We dismissed the gentiles, begging them by signs not to come back and trouble us during the night. But it was in vain; as soon as night had set in they returned blowing horns whose infernal noise was enough to tear our ears in pieces." The comandante was obliged to resort to threats to secure sleep—the only place in the journal where any mention of disagreement with the natives is made. Thus we see how these people welcomed the race which was to work their destruction. Father Crespi may have been somewhat prejudiced in favor of these simple "gentiles" whose salvation he was most anxious to accomplish. But Constanzo, the civil engineer of the same party, was certainly free from any undue bias in favor of the natives. He says: "These natives (about San Diego) are of good figure, well built and agile. They go naked without more clothing than a girdle. Their quivers, which they bind between the girdle and the body, are of wild cat, coyote, wolf, or buck skins, and their bows are two varas (66 inches) long. Besides these they have a species of war-club, whose form is that of a short and curved cutlass, which they fling edgewise and it cleaves the air with much violence. They hurl it a greater distance than a stone; without it they never go forth into the fields; and if they see a viper (rattlesnake) they throw the club at it and commonly sever it half from half. According to later experience, they are of haughty temper, daring, covetous, great jesters and braggarts; although of little valor, they make great boasts and hold the most vigorous the most valiant."

This report, while not so flattering as Father Crespi's, is still a far cry from the lazy and degraded brutes whom Bancroft pictures.

TRIBES OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The principal tribes located in what is now San Bernardino county were the Coahuillas, "masters" or "ruling people," who lived in the mountain ridges and valleys east of San Bernardino mountain and in the San Jacinto range and along the eastern border of these mountains. These Indians came but little into contact with the Spanish and were never brought under mission influence so that we know but little of them until a later period.

The Serranos lived in the vicinity of San Bernardino valley. The name signifies "mountain Indians," but they do not seem to have been so much "mountain Indians" as were the Coahuillas. They were a more peaceable—and a weaker—people than either the Coahuillas, or the desert Indians. The Gauchamas, of San Bernardino valley, and probably the Cucamongas, belonged to this division.

East of the mountains we find the Chemehuevi, or Paiutes, belonging to the great Shoshone tribe, the Panamints, to the north and the Mojaves, a branch of the Yuma tribe. These desert tribes were much more warlike and aggressive than their coast neighbors.

CHEMEHUEVIS.

Father Garces, who made an entrada (journey) from the Colorado river to San Gabriel in 1776, thus describes his experience with the Chemehuevis in the southeastern part of what is now San Bernardino county: "February 26, 1776, I passed through a gap in a sierra that runs northwest and at its base made a halt at some springs of water that I called Ojito del Santo Angel (little angel eyes), where I met some forty persons of the Chemehuevi nation. Six Indians that were on a hill came down as soon as I called them, with the speed of a deer and regaled us with some good mezcal. The garb of these Indians is Apache moccasins, shirt of antelope skin, white head dress like a cap with a bunch of those feathers which certain birds have in their crest. These Indians gave me the impression of being the most swift-footed that I have seen yet—they sow grain—they keep friendship with the Apaches—they have a language distinct from all the nations of the river—they are friends of the Jamadabs (Mojave). They also make coritas (baskets). They conducted themselves with me most beautifully. By no means were they thievish or molestful, but rather quite contrary."

MOJAVES.

"The Mojaves were the most populous tribe of the Yumas and formerly the most warlike. In historic times they occupied the valley of the Colorado, but mainly the eastern part between Black Rock and Needles. Their name signifies 'big rock' or 'mountain.'"

Father Garces followed on up the Colorado river on the California side and on February 28th, he reached the vicinity of the Needles. He was the first

European to visit the country of the Mojaves. He thus describes them: "I can say with entire truth that these Indians have great advantages over the Yumas and the rest of the nations of the Colorado; they are less molestful and none are thieves; they seem valiant and nowhere have I been better served. I showed them the picture of the Virgin; it pleased them much but they did not like to look at the picture of the lost soul. As I am the first Espanol that has been within their land they celebrated it beyond bounds by their great desire to become acquainted

with the Espanoles; and considering them to be very valiant they manifested extraordinary joy at being now friends of a people so valorous.



A Mojave Buck

rassment than their captain general."

"February 29, 1776. I tarried here because there came successively many people and among them three captains, of whom one said that he was the head chief of the nation, against whose will was naught determined; that he had come in order that I should tell that which was for him to do; that I should know him for what he was when I should see him do out of goodness of his heart all that which I might propose—and finally he said that he would be baptized and married to a woman, adding other good things of like tenor. This is the captain general of them all and he lives in the center of the nation. The female sex is the most comely on the river, the male very healthy and robust. These say that they are very strong; and so I found them to be especially in enduring hunger and thirst. There came to visit me about twenty hundred souls. Their language is different, but through constant communication they understand well enough the Yuma, They talk rapidly and with great arrogance. I have not heard any Indian who talked more or with less embar-

INDIANS UNDER MISSION RULE.

SAN GABRIEL.

On September 8, 1771, El Mission del Glorioso Principe San Gabriel, San Gabriel Arcangel, or San Gabriel de los Temblores (of the earthquakes) as the mission was variously known, was formally dedicated. This was the

fourth in order of the cordon of missions planned for Alta California. Its founders, Padres Cambon and Somero, had been sent out from San Diego with a party of fourteen soldiers, a supply train of mules and four muleteers.



Chiming Bells of San Gabriel.

Reid says that the site chosen was a complete forest of oak with considerable undergrowth—a lagoon near by and a spring. The first buildings were rude and the growth of the mission for the first two or three years, very slow, owing principally to the brutality of the soldiers with the natives. The first site of the mission was abandoned some years after its founding and a new one selected a few miles distant in a more eligible location. In 1776, when Font and Garces visited the mission considerable progress had

been made. Father Font accompanied Anza on his second expedition from Sonora and he has left a description of what he saw at San Gabriel, which is such a graphic picture of the life of all the Indians at the missions, that we copy it here from Elliott Coues "On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer."

FONT'S DIARY, JANUARY 5, 1776.

"After breakfast I went with Padre Sanchez to see the spring of water whence they bring the acequia for this mission, by means of which are conferred the greatest conveniences; for, besides being sufficient and passing in front of the house of the padres and of the little huts of the Christian Indians who compose this new mission, who will be some fifty souls of recent converts, this acequia renders all the flats of the immediate site apt for sowing, so that the fields are close to the pueblo; and it is a mission that has such good adaptabilities to crops, and is of such good pasture for cattle and horses, that no better could be desired. The cows that it has are very fat and give rich milk, with which they make many cheeses and very good butter; there is a litter of pigs and a small flock of sheep, of which, on our coming, they killed four or five muttons that they had, and I do not remind myself of having eaten mutton more fat or beautiful; and they also have some chickens. It has enough of wood and other logs for building. . . . At present the whole building is reduced to one very large hovel, all in one piece with three divisions, and this serves as the habitation of the padres, granary, and everything else; somewhat apart from this there is another square hovel which serves as church; and near this another which is the guardhouse, or quarters of the soldiers of the escort, who are eight; and close by some little huts of

tule which are the little houses of the Indians, between which and the house of the padres runs the acequia. In the spring of water grows herbs which appear to be lettuces and some roots like parsnips; and near the old site of the mission, which is southward from this one about a league, grow great abundance of water cresses, of which I ate enough; and, finally is the land, as Padre Paterna says, like the Land of Promise, though indeed the padres have suffered in it many needinesses and travails, because beginnings are always difficult and more so in those lands where there was nothing. . . . The converted Indians . . . of this mission seem tame and of middling good heart; they are of medium stature and the women somewhat smaller, round faced, flat nosed and rather ugly; their custom is in gentiledom for the men to go entirely naked, and the women wear some kind of deer skin with which they cover themselves, and also some small coat of skins of otter or hare; though the padres try to make the converts dress as well as they can. The method which the padres observe in the reduction is not to force anybody to make himself Christian, and they only admit those who voluntarily offer themselves and this they do in this fashion. As these Indians are accustomed to live in the plains and hills like beasts, so if they wish to be Christians they must not take to the woods, but they must live in the mission and if they leave the rancheria, they will be gone in search of and punished. Whereupon the padres begin to catechise the gentiles who voluntarily come, showing them how to make the sign of the cross and the rest that is necessary, and if the Indians persevere in the catechism for two or three months, with the same mind, being instructed therein, they pass on to baptism. The discipline of every day is this: In the morning at sunrise mass is said regularly . . . and the padre recites with all the Christian doctrines, which is finished by singing the Alabado, which is sung in all the missions in one way and in the same tone, and the padres sing it even though they may not have good voices, inasmuch as uniformity is best. Then they go to breakfast on mush, which is made for all, and before partaking of it they cross themselves and sing the Bendito; then they go to work at whatever can be done, the padres inclining them and applying them to work by setting an example themselves; at noon they eat their soup (Pozole), which is made for all alike; then they work another stint and at sunset they return to recite doctrines and end by singing the Alabado. . . . If any Indian wishes to go to the woods to see his relatives, or to gather acorns, he is given permission for a specified number of days, and regularly they do not fail to return and sometimes they come with a gentile relative who stays to catechism, either through the example of the others, or attracted by the soup which suits them better than their herbs and eatables of the woods, and thus these Indians are wont to be gathered in by the mouth. . . . The doctrine which is recited at the mission is the brief of Padre Castani, with total uniformity, without being able to add a single thing or vary it by a word; and this is

recited in Castilian, even though the padre may understand the Indian tongue . . .

"In the missions it is arranged that the grown-up girls sleep apart in some place of retirement and in the mission of San Luis Obispo I saw that a married soldier acted as mayor-domo and his wife took care of the girls . . . and she by day kept them with her, teaching them to sew and other things, and at night locked them in a room where she kept them safe from every insult and for this they were called nuns, which seemed to be a very good thing. Finally the method which the padres employ in these missions seemed to me very good, and that which is done in one is done in all."

This is the clearest picture we have of life at the missions in early days and though Font was himself a Franciscan, it bears every mark of truthfulness.

A later visitor, who was certainly not prejudiced in favor of the missions was Alfred Robinson, an American who visited San Gabriel about 1830. He says: "In the morning at six o'clock we went to the church, where the priest had already commenced the service of the mass. The imposing ceremony, glittering ornaments and illuminated walls were well adapted to captivate the simple mind of the Indian, and I could not but admire the apparent devotion of the multitude, who seemed absorbed, heart and soul, in the scene before them. The solemn music of the mass was well selected and the Indian voices ascended harmoniously with the flutes and violins that accompanied them. . . . There are several extensive gardens attached to the mission, where may be found oranges, citrons, limes, apples, pears, peaches, pomegranates, figs and grapes in abundance. The storehouses and granaries are kept well supplied and the corridor in the square is usually heaped up with piles of hides and tallow. Besides the resources of the vineyard the mission derives a considerable income from the sale of grain and the weekly slaughter of cattle produces a sufficient sum for clothing and supporting the Indians."

In 1806 Father Zalvidea was appointed to San Gabriel and for twenty years he ruled the Indians and administered the affairs of the mission with a vigor and a severity that fully entitles him to the phrase "clerical Napoleon," applied to him by Professor Guinn in his late history of Los Angeles county.

At the zenith of its power San Gabriel possessed some twenty-four ranchos, including a million and a half acres of land and extending from the ocean to the San Bernardino mountains. Among its possessions were Chino, Cucamonga, San Bernardino, San Gorgonio, and San Jacinto ranchos. It had small outstations at all of these points.

In 1817 there was a population of 1701 gathered about the mission and its dependencies. This was the highest figure attained. In 1828, its cattle were numbered at 26,300 head. In 1830 over 40,000 head of stock, including

cattle, horses, mules, sheep and goats, is reported. Large yields of wheat, barley, beans and grapes were annually produced.

The breaking up of the missions began about 1832 and so rapid was the destruction that in less than ten years the population, the flocks and the wealth of San Gabriel had all disappeared. Its lands were granted by the Mexican government to various grantees, its stations were abandoned, and the mission itself fell into ruins.

MISSION SETTLEMENTS IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

EL CAMINO REAL.

In the year 1773 the viceroy of Mexico commissioned Juan Bautista de Anza, Captain of the Presidio of Tubac, to open a road between Sonora in Mexico and Monterey in California. The expedition consisted of thirty-four men, 140 horses and sixty-five cattle. Two priests, Fathers Garces and Diaz, accompanied the party. Three of the soldiers and some of the stock was left at the Colorado river, which was crossed at Yuma and the rest following very nearly the route of the Southern Pacific, reached "El Puerto de San Carlos" (San Gorgonio Pass) March 14, 1774. On the 18th they passed through "El Valle de San Jose" (San Bernardino Valley). On the 20th they reached "Rio Sta Ana," which they crossed on a bridge of boughs and on the 21st they encamped at "Arroyo de Osos or Alisos" (Cucamonga). This was the first party of Europeans to look upon the beautiful valley of San Bernardino. In a few weeks Anza returned to Sonora by the same route and in 1775 he again came from Mexico, this time with a large number of soldiers and colonists, who were intended to settle San Francisco, and also 695 horses and mules and 355 cattle. They again camped in the San Bernardino valley. Father Font, who accompanied this party has left a diary giving a full account of the journey and Anza's official diaries and reports of both of these expeditions are extant.

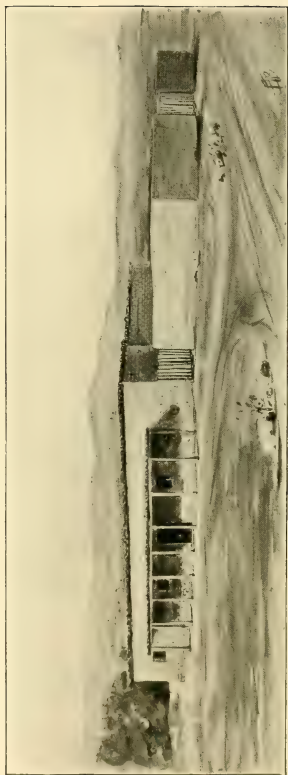
In 1775, Father Garces, who had been left by Anza to visit among the Indians of the Colorado with a view to establish missions in that vicinity, went up the Colorado river to a point near Needles. Accompanied only by two or three Indians, he struck across the desert, camping on the site of Camp Cady, exploring the Mojave river, of which he was the discoverer, and entering the San Bernardino valley. Bancroft says by way of Cajon Pass, but Elliott Coues, who carefully went over the ground, following the daily itinerary, states, by way of Holcomb and Bear Valleys, which he reached by following up the watercourse from the Mojave, and then came down into the valley through the Santa Ana Cañon. He reached the valley March 21st, 1776, finding here a rancheria of Indians, the Gauchamas, who greeted him "joyfully."

To Garces belongs the honor of first exploring a considerable part of this county, as well as first entering the Tulare country.

POLITANA.

The overland route from Mexico by way of the Colorado river and San Bernardino valley proved more practicable than the sea route. But the revolt of the Colorado Indians in 1781 and the destruction of the two missions that had been established along the river, with good Father Garces, his fellow priests, the soldiers and their families—fifty souls in all—gave travel over this “camino real” a set back. This route continued to be used, however. San Gabriel was the first stopping place after reaching California. But as travel increased it was arranged to establish another station on the route between this mission and the Colorado river. Father Caballeria in his history of San Bernardino valley says: “With this object in view a party of missionaries, neophytes and soldiers of the San Gabriel Mission, under the leadership of Padre Dumetz, were sent out to select a location and on the 20th of May, 1810, they came into the valley ‘Valle de San Jose.’ This, according to the Roman calendar, was the feast day of San Bernardino of Sienna and they renamed the valley in his honor. . . . The supply station was planted at the Guachama rancheria, which was near the place now known as Bunker Hill, between Urbita Springs and Colton. This location was chosen on account of the abundance of water in this vicinity. Here a ‘capilla’ was built and dedicated to the patron saint of the valley—San Bernardino. After completing the building of the station, the fathers returned to San Gabriel, leaving the chapel, station, and a large quantity of supplies in the care of neophyte (Indian) soldiers, under the command of a trusty Indian—Hipolito. The settlement took its name from this man and became known as ‘Politana.’ During the next two years the padres made frequent visits to the capilla, the Gauchama Indians were friendly, grain was planted and the settlement seemed in a fair way to permanent prosperity.” The same author adds that in 1812, the “year of earthquakes,” the Gauchamas were so alarmed by the frequent shakings that they believed the mission must be the cause of this manifestation of the evil spirits and consequently massacred the mission Indians and the converts and destroyed the buildings. Later these were rebuilt and occupied for many years.

Within the memory of the first settlers in the valley there was still a considerable settlement of Indians in the neighborhood of Politana, or “Rancheria,” as it was familiarly known. An old graveyard here was used by the Indians for many years, but has now entirely disappeared.



SAN BERNARDINO CHAPEL

SAN BERNARDINO MISSION.

About 1821 the Gauchama ranchita of Indians, according to the records, asked the padres of San Gabriel to assist them in establishing agriculture and stock raising in their valley. The fathers were only too glad to accede to this request for they were in constant fear of attacks from the desert Indians who made their entry into the coast districts through the San Bernardino passes. In 1822 a priest was sent out and with the aid of the Indians an adobe chapel was erected, probably on, or near, the site of the present ruins of the old "mission" of San Bernardino. A mayor-domo, said by Father Caballeria to have been Casius Garcia, was appointed, a zanja was constructed, fields were cultivated and large herds of stock soon accumulated. The zanja, now known as Mill Creek zanja, has been in continuous use ever since it was constructed. It now resembles a natural water course and with its fringe of willows and alders is one of the most interesting and picturesque bits of scenery in the county.

In 1831 the desert Indians made a raid upon the mission, destroyed the buildings and stole and scattered most of the stock. The church was rebuilt in 1834 in a more substantial manner, having been 250 feet in length, 125 in width, with walls three feet thick—corrals and enclosures intended to resist the attacks of savage neighbors were also put up. A large granary of adobe was built at some little distance from the main structures. The remains of this were evident upon the old Curtis place for many years after the Americans came in but were finally leveled. A large burying ground was located at a point just opposite the Anson Van Leuven place, where now stands a walnut grove.

In 1834 there was much dissatisfaction and uneasiness among the mission Indians all through Southern California, stirred up by Hajar's colonists, a party from Mexico, says Hittell. The Indians in the vicinity of San Bernardino finally revolted and a battle was fought between 200 Indians and a body of troops sent from San Gabriel to subdue them. Later Father Estenaga, with a military officer and troops, was sent to try and pacify the Indians, but the rebels took the father prisoner, robbed him and would only give him up when a ransom was paid. More troops were sent against San Bernardino, but they themselves revolted, robbed the church of the vestments and ornaments and, after committing other crimes, took to the mountains.

The decree secularizing the missions was already being carried into effect; the church was fast losing ground and no further attempts to hold San Bernardino were made. For some years the country was left to the almost undisputed possession of the Indians. Some of them went back to their old savage condition, but some of them seem to have remained at the old mission and continued to cultivate land and raise stock. Daniel Sexton states that when he first came into the country in 1842, the Indians were ir-

rigating and cultivating a considerable area around Old San Bernardino, raising beans, wheat, grapes, etc.

When the San Bernardino Rancho was granted to the Lugos in 1842, one of the brothers seems to have lived in the vicinity of the mission—probably in the building itself. When the Mormons came in Bishop Tenny settled here and occupied the mission building.

Lieutenant Blake, who passed through here in November, 1852, describes the vicinity thus: "We soon reached the ruins of the old church or rancho, located on slightly elevated ground and overlooking the whole valley towards the east. It is surrounded by a broad area of excellent farming land and a row of old trees (cottonwood row) set thickly together extends in a straight line for three-fourth of a mile along the acequia. The building is made of adobes, but is now in ruins. A part of it, however, is now occupied as a farm house and granary."

LATER HISTORY OF THE INDIANS.

MEXICAN RULE.

With the passage of the Secularization Act in 1823, when Mexico came into power in California, began the downfall of the Missions. In 1833, it was estimated that 30,000 Indians were connected with the various Mission establishments. By 1843 the greater part of these Indians had been dispersed. A few remained on lands that they had cultivated under direction of the Padres; others settled wherever they could find unoccupied land with water. Those who remained in the vicinity of the pueblos rapidly yielded to the vices, and became the slaves of white men.

It had always been the intention of the Spanish government to provide the Indians with lands and divide a share of the riches accumulated by the Missions among them. The Mexican government passed laws, which, if they had been carried out, would have protected the Indian in his rights and given him a chance to become self-supporting. But in the era of greed and utter disregard of law or of justice, which followed the breaking up of the Mission establishments, the Indian received nothing.

Still the Mexican holders of land grants left the Indians on their lands undisturbed; the Indians were, in fact, the only laborers and carried on nearly all of the work connected with the great stock ranges of the period. As retainers of the great Ranchos, the Indians seem to have been treated with fairness and to have been comfortably situated—except that they had no rights to land or property.

OUR SHAME.

The history of the Indians of Southern California, under the United States, is a chapter that every American must read with shame. Our gov-

ernment found land titles in a state of chaos when it took possession of the territory of California. And in the scramble for possession that followed and the endless litigations between grant owners, squatters, and the United States government, the rights of the Indians—the first owners of the entire state—seem to have been entirely overlooked. From 1849 down to this year of grace, 1904, the Indians have been driven from the lands cultivated and improved by them and their ancestors for generations, because they had no legal title, approved by the government of Mexico, or by the United States. Possession and occupation and bona fide improvements counted for nothing, in the case of the Indian and when a white man wanted the land, whole villages were evicted and their houses, orchards and other improvements “appropriated.” It is true that as early as 1852 the government began setting aside “reservations” for the Indians. There are now thirty-three reservations in Southern California, containing some 210,000 acres. But the greater part of the lands thus reserved are absolutely worthless for agricultural purposes and a very small area of the entire amount is suitable for grazing. On some of these reservations allotments have been made; but the greater part of the land is still undivided and these Indians, who are primarily home lovers, and whose strongest feeling is for their own homes, their own places and their own traditions, are most of them practically homeless.

In 1852, Benito D. Wilson, who had been appointed United States Indian Agent, reported about 15,000 Indians; in 1860 the United States Census reported 3028 Indians in San Bernardino county. In 1880, the census gives the Serranos, 381; the Coahuillas, 675; the entire number in Southern California, 2907. Of this, Helen Hunt Jackson, in her report of 1884, says: “This estimate falls considerably short of the real numbers, as there are no doubt in hiding, so to speak, in remote and inaccessible spots, many individuals, families, or even villages; some on reservations set apart for them by executive order; some on Government land not reserved, and some upon lands included within the boundaries of confirmed Mexican grants. Considerable numbers of these Indians are also to be found on the outskirts of the white settlements, as at San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands, and the colonies of the San Gabriel valley, where they live like gypsies in brush huts, here today, gone tomorrow, eking out a miserable existence by a day’s work, the wages of which are too often spent for whiskey.” These latter Indians, the outcasts of the tribes and villages, are too often judged by those who are not acquainted with the Indian in his home among the mountains, as fair representatives of the Southern California Indians, and the whole race is condemned accordingly.

In 1897, Indian Agent Wright reports 3,848 Indians in Southern California. Some attempt has been made in later years to right the wrongs of these people and save the remnant of them from extinction. Schools have been established on a number of the reservations, and the government sup-

plies the people with some farming implements, seeds, fruit trees, and when necessary, seed grain, and a small ration allowance is made for the sick and poor. The Perris Industrial School was erected in 1892, and many of the children have been trained there. In 1902, Sherman Institute at Riverside was opened with full equipment for industrial training.

Many of the Indians have left the reservations, finding it impossible to make a living on the lands furnished them by the government; others rent lands in their neighborhood and farm on a considerable scale; many of them are employed in the vicinity of the reservations as farm laborers, railroad builders and at other work. B. D. Wilson said of the Mission Indians in 1852: "These Indians have built all of the houses in the country, planted all the fields and vineyards. Under the Missions they were masons, carpenters, plasterers, soapmakers, tanners, shoemakers, blacksmiths, millers, bakers, cooks, brick-makers, carters and cart-makers, weavers and spinners, saddlers, shepherds, agriculturists, horticulturists, viñeros, vaqueros—in a word, they filled all of the laborious occupations of civilization."

Of the Mojave Indians as laborers, Dr. Booth says in 1902: "Much of the hard labor done on the railroad is performed by these Indians and more industrious or more faithful workers were never in the employ of a corporation. They lay and line up track, heave coal, wipe engines, etc., better than the ordinary white man."

Some idea of the condition of the Indians in the vicinity of San Bernardino is furnished by Mrs. Crafts, who was one of the early settlers of the East San Bernardino valley. When she moved to Altoona, later Crafton, there were many of the Serrano and Coahuilla Indians in the vicinity. Mr. Crafts employed them to do the work of the ranch and found them to be honest and willing. During the fruit season the Coahuillas came from Potrero to cut and dry fruit. Mr. Crafts found that when they went into San Bernardino to purchase supplies, they spent most of their money for whiskey, so he opened a store and paid them in supplies.

The Indians lived in huts made of poles and tules. When one died he was wrapped in a winding sheet for burial and his possessions were either burned or buried with him. Mr. Crafts gave them a burial place and taught them the rites of Christian burial. Some of the young Indians wished to learn to read and came regularly to Mrs. Crafts for lessons. In 1875, her daughter, now Mrs. Canterbury, taught an Indian school at Crafton.

Mr. Crafts felt that the government should protect the rights of these Indians and especially that they should be given title to their lands. As a result of his correspondence on the subject, a special commissioner, Rev. J. G. Ames, was sent out in 1875 and reported in favor of giving these Indians titles to the land occupied by them. But of this report and various other reports, as Mrs. Jackson says, "nothing came, except the occasional setting off of reservations, which, if the lands reserved were worth anything, were speedily revoked at the bidding of California politicians."

COAHUILLA CHIEFS.

Old Cabezon, the head of the Coahuillas, frequently came to Crafton and consulted with Mr. Crafts. He had absolute control over his people and frequently prevented his tribesmen from making a disturbance.

The Coahuillas have always been closely connected with the history of San Bernardino valley. The first chief of this tribe, of whom we have any record was known as "Razon" (white man) and was a peaceable man who tried to teach his people agriculture and to live like "whites." He was succeeded by Juan Antonio, who was well known in the early days of the county. It was he who led the Indians in the fight with Irving's band in 1851. For his services on this occasion, the County Supervisors, according to B. D. Wilson, allowed Juan Antonio one hundred dollars' worth of cloth and supplies. It is said that he ruled his people like an emperor, demanding the most absolute obedience. Helen Hunt Jackson says that he received the title of "General" from General Kearney during the Mexican war and never appeared among the whites without some signs of a military costume about him. She also relates this story with regard to him: "In 1850 an Indian of his tribe, having murdered another Indian, was taken prisoner by the county authorities and carried to Jurupa for trial. Before the proceedings had begun Juan Antonio, followed by a big band of armed Indians, dashed up and demanded that the prisoner be turned over to him for punishment. 'I come not here as a child,' he said, 'I wish to punish my own people in my own way. If they deserve hanging, I will hang them. If a white man deserves hanging, let the white man hang him. I am done.' The prisoner was given up. The Indians strapped him to a horse and returned to their village. Here in an open grave the body of the murdered man was laid; into this grave, on the top of the corpse of his victim, Juan Antonio, with his own hands, pushed the murderer and ordered the grave immediately filled up."

This chief died of smallpox in 1863. He was followed by Cabezon.

A letter from Captain J. G. Stanly, a former Indian Agent, to Mrs. H. H. Jackson, written in 1882, gives some details about Cabezon and the Coahuillas.

"Dear Madam:—In compliance with your request I proceeded to the Cabezon Valley and have endeavored as far as possible with the limited time at my command, to ascertain the present condition and actual necessities of these Indians that still inhabit that portion of the Colorado Basin known as Cabezon Valley, that being also the name of the head chief who, from the best information that can be obtained, is not less than ninety, and probably one hundred, years old, and who still has great influence with the Indians in that vicinity. . . . At present there are eight villages, or rancherias, each with its own captain, but all recognizing old Cabezon as the head chief. I ascertained from each captain the number in his village and found the aggregate to be 360 souls. These Indians are not what are called Christianized

Indians. They never belonged to any mission and have never been received into any church. They believe in spirits and witchcraft. . . . They are very anxious to have schools established among them and are willing to live in one village, if a suitable place can be selected."

Cabezon was well known in San Bernardino and was respected as a peaceable, law-abiding man who, more than once, prevented trouble between his people and the whites. In his old age he was obliged to appeal to the county Supervisors for aid, so impoverished had his people become. He died in 1886. Mrs. Jackson said of him: "The Indians known as the desert Indians are chiefly of the Coahuilla tribe and are all under the control of an aged chief named Cabezon, who is said to have more power and influence than any other Indian now living in California."

In 1879 a considerable Indian scare was created by reports of an uprising of Indians on the reservations. It is said some citizens of San Bernardino and of Lugonia and vicinity found it convenient to visit Los Angeles about this time. The trouble grew out of the efforts of Indian Agent Lawson to suppress the liquor traffic among the Indians and there was probably never the remotest danger that the Indians would attack the white people. Indeed, they were much more likely to be attacked than to take the offensive.

These Coahuilla Indians, having never come under mission influence retained their old, savage superstitions and habits until they came into contact with the Americans. As late as 1885 a trial for witchcraft took place in the city of San Bernardino. This was detailed in the Times.

WITCHCRAFT.

"A considerable concourse of men and boys, among whom was a large sprinkling of Indians, were gathered in a circle in the court house yard this morning. In the center of the circle squatted a sturdy looking buck of some fifty or sixty years of age, while circled around him was a number of his tribe. The old fellow's name was Domingo, a member of the Coahuilla tribe, who had been brought in by his chief, Fernandez, escorted by twenty-one prominent men of the tribe, and was now answering to the solemn conclave on the serious charge of witchcraft. Hon. John Lloyd Campbell, as prosecuting attorney, took charge of the proceedings, and Captain John Brown, Jr., acted as judge and counsel for both sides. All preliminaries being arranged, the natives stated the case in substance as follows: "On the 9th inst. one of the tribe named Jose died suddenly, and immediately after some members of the tribe went crazy. As the Indians know nothing about natural causes, they began to cast around for the one who wrought the deed of shame, and finally fixed upon Domingo. He was arrested on a charge of witchcraft, a jury of twelve of his peers impaneled and sworn to try the case on its merits; and as the untutored savage had learned nothing of the intricacies of law, there were no demurrers, cross complaints, nolle prosequis,

habeas corpus, writs of ejectment, forcible entry and detainer, or any other of the numerous peculiarities filed, and the trial went on as though such arrangements did not exist. The upshot of it was that after a fair trial in which witnesses for both sides were examined, and the attorneys made forcible arguments, the jury found a unanimous verdict of guilty, and Domingo was sentenced to be hanged for witchcraft, which consisted, as the witnesses testified, in his breaking up and burning a certain noxious weed, the fumes from which caused the parties against whom directed to cut up didos, die and such. He was accordingly securely bound and imprisoned and was to die yesterday, but in the meantime he managed to slip his tether and escape. Hiram Barton of Old San Bernardino had heard of the case, however, and forming a party of rescue, found the old fellow and took him in charge. The tribe in the meantime demanded his surrender for punishment, and as a compromise it was agreed to appeal the case from the Court below to Agent McCullam, the latter not being at hand, John Brown acted in his ex-officio capacity. After all the evidence had been adduced, John Brown, with the advice and consent of J. L. Campbell, held the accused man to answer on a charge of having by the use of certain mysterious and occult means caused the death of one Jose, and set his family cranky, and that he be held in the sum of ten thousand dollars to appear before Judge McCullam on Monday next to answer thereto. Domingo not having friends willing to pungle up for him was then turned adrift on his own recognizance."

THE MOJAVES IN LATER DAYS.

Dr. Booth, of Needles, furnishes some very interesting stories of the Mojaves as he has known them. "Many eastern tourists who are in the habit of visiting the Pacific Coast over the Santa Fe route have been entertained at the Needles depot by 'Shorty' the 'song and dance artist,' as he was called. This poor devil was a medicine man, not from choice, but by inheritance, and a little more than a year ago was cruelly and quietly clubbed to death because of the great mortality among his patients. He was a cripple and it was believed by the whites for a long time that he was placed upon a funeral pyre some years ago to be cremated, according to the custom of the tribe, and that his feet and hands were burned before his cries had sufficiently convinced his mourning friends that though very sick, he was by no means dead. An unpoetic old squaw, however, cruelly dissipated the glow of romance that lighted up this little legend, by informing the credulous pale-face that "Shorty" like all children, red, white, or black had crawled before he walked, and that on one occasion during his crawling stage of existence, "Shorty" escaped the vigilant eye of his loving mother and crawled into the camp fire, hence his crippled condition. This crematory fairy tale is characteristic of the tribe, for they incline to mystery and rude romance. Illustrative of this is the story they tell of a hunchback buck, who formerly lived among

the soldiers at Fort Mojave. It seems that Providence frequently endows the hunchback with brighter intellect than is usually possessed by the average man, and this poor dwarfed, deformed creature was no exception to the rule, for he was as bright as a new dollar. The soldiers taught him to speak Eng-



"SHORTY"

lish fluently and correctly. He could give all the commands of the ordinary army drill and beat a snare drum equal to the best of the army drummers. Questioned as to the cause of his mal-formation he would assume a serious expression of countenance and say, "I am not a Mohave Indian. I came from way up yonder," pointing to the sky. "I have no father, no mother, and never had any little sisters or brothers, but I am all alone on this earth. Long time ago, when I was living up there, I saw a beautiful rainbow, and went to play with it. I got on the rainbow and the colors were so pretty that I followed them down, down, almost to the mountain below. Suddenly the hot sun came out from behind a white cloud, and the rainbow ran away and left me, and I fell to the mountain. That's why I am deformed, and that's how I came

to be among the Mojaves.

"As already intimated, cremation is the Mojave method of disposing of the dead, and though their crematories are but rude pyres constructed of mesquite wood, the process is quite as effective and satisfactory as the more elaborate and expensive ones of the white man, for by it the body is reduced completely to ashes. During the burning process mourning relatives and friends gather around the pyre, and throw into the blaze trinkets, clothing, beads, gaudy colored cloth, etc. The squaws who are relatives of the deceased then cut off their hair, while the bucks sacrifice just a small tuft of their long well preserved locks—for hair is the Indian's pride. Some years ago the most notable cremation occurring within the last decade took place near Needles, and it was strongly indicative of the Indian's affection and faithfulness. A prominent member of the tribe known as "Captain Joe Nelson," had a pretty little squaw for a wife known as O-Chay. Captain Joe must have been 35 or 40 years of age, while his wife was surely not more than sixteen. She was the neatest, prettiest, and most modest squaw in the tribe. The white ladies in the town had petted her, made her presents of dresses, ribbons and feminine wearing apparel. Captain Joe was exceedingly proud of his child wife, while she was a perfect model of blind devotion to her tall, dignified liege lord. O-Chay sickened and died, and on the day of her cre-

mation there must have been half a thousand whites and two or three hundred Indians at the burning. The pyre was laid just in front of Captain Joe's wickiup and more pains than usual was taken in its preparation. When the fire was lighted the relatives drew near the pyre and threw in their offerings, while many of the whites cast gaudy colored calicoes into the roaring flames as a mark of their regard for the little dead squaw. Presently Captain Joe retired into his wickiup and in a few minutes reappeared dressed in the full uniform of a captain of the United States army—a dress which had been given him by an officer at Fort Mojave and of which he was very proud. Feathers adorned his head and all the bead ornaments which he possessed were strung around his neck and arms. In one hand he carried a handsome cane—also a present from a white friend—and in the other a bundle in which was wrapped the remainder of his clothing and every present and gew-gaw he possessed. Towering high above his companions in grief he raised his hand and began an oration. It must have been full of eloquence and pathos, for the weeping relatives wept more, and even the whites were moved by his feeling tones and expressive gesticulations. His speech concluded, he tossed the cane and bundle into the flames, and slowly undressing threw each article of clothing in which he was dressed upon the pyre. As he stood by the roaring flames, with only a breech clout to hide his nakedness, he presented a long-to-be-remembered picture of perfect physical manhood, and strong devotion to his dead child-wife. Like a bronze statue he stood without motion or sound, until the devouring flames had consumed the body, and every vestige of the wood; then with a wail of despair he fled to the river. For months he was not seen again by the whites and when he did make his appearance was shorn of his long glossy hair; his form was bent, his face haggard and sad. The Captain Joe of yesterday was no more. His heart was broken, his very soul had gone before to join that of his dead O-Chay. That was ten years ago, and Captain Joe remains a heartbroken widower.

"Whether deserved or not, all Indians have the reputation of being thievish and lazy. Not so with the Mojaves. They are honest and industrious. Should one of them find property of any kind lying upon the ground he would consider it abandoned and its ownership relinquished, and therefore might take it; but one's coat, or hat, or utensil of work, if hung upon a tree, or carefully cached, would never be molested. The younger members of the tribe, or nearly all of them, can read, write and converse in English. The boys are particularly expert in writing, and their chirography is, as a rule, better than that of the whites; while the girls have learned to run sewing machines, to cut and make their own clothing and to ape their white sisters generally, except in the matter of wearing shoes. No squaw has ever been seen yet who could walk while shod with more grace than a crab.

"At the Fort Mojave school there are now about 150 pupils, all bright and studious, and all fairly fond of the discipline maintained. Major John J.

McKoin, an experienced Indian teacher and a gentleman of many accomplishments and rare executive ability, is the superintendent, and he is assisted by a corps of competent ladies and gentlemen. Pupils turned out of this school are educated, but with the education is too frequently imbibed the triflingness of the white man and the thrifty educated Indian is an exception to the rule. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, or rather that portion of it formerly known as the Atlantic and Pacific, and now designated the Santa Fe-Pacific, has done more to educate, and to ameliorate the condition of the Mojave Indian than all the Indian schools combined."

COAHUILLAS OF TODAY.

Mr. David Prescott Barrows has recently made an exhaustive study of the Coahuilla Indians and has published the results under the title "Ethno-Botany of the Coahuilla Indians of Southern California." From this work, we copy his tribute to the Coahuillas who have borne so large a part in the history of Southern California and San Bernardino County. "I am certain that from any point of view, the Coahuilla Indians are splendid types of men and women. Physically, they are handsome, often large of size, many being six feet or over, with splendid shaggy heads and faces of much command and dignity. Their desert home has given them great powers of endurance and enormous toleration of heat and thirst. With rare exceptions, and those always young men who have frequented the settlements, they are absolutely honest and trustworthy. Unlike the Mojaves and Cocapahs, they know neither beggary nor prostitution. Their homes and persons are orderly and clean. The fine pools and springs of warm mineral waters throughout their habitat are most gratefully prized possessions. Probably not less than two centuries ago the ancestors of these Indians entered the great range of territory still occupied by their descendants. They came from the deserts north of the San Bernardino range and the stock from which they came belong to a desert people, but the Colorado valleys and surrounding mountains raised new difficulties and presented new opportunities. Their adaptations to these conditions, their utilization of whatever there was to be secured, raised their standard of culture until, as it seems to me, it will compare favorably with that of any Indians in the western United States, save the Pueblo builders. After having explored with some completeness the various portions of their country and realized the difficulties attending life in certain portions, and the call upon courage and endurance that the desert always makes, the knowledge gained by this people, the culture they attained, apparently long before seen by white men, seem to me to be a remarkable triumph for men of a low and barbarous inheritance.

"Their splendid wells, unique perhaps among the Indian tribes of America, their laborious though rude irrigation of the maize, their settled community life, with its well built houses and basket granaries, their effective pottery,

their exquisite basketry, their complete and successful exploitation of all the plant resources throughout hundreds of square miles of mountains and plains—these are not insignificant nor contemptible steps toward civilized life."

The Coahuillas now occupy several villages in the northwestern portion of the Colorado desert, enclosed by the San Bernardino range and the San Jacinto mountains, known as the Coahuilla or Cabezon valley. Mr. Barrows says: "The villages or rancherias of the Coahuillas at the present time are as follows: Their last villages in the San Bernardino and San Jose valleys were broken up some thirty years ago and although they still come to the vicinity of Redlands and Riverside for work, their camps in these places are no longer permanent homes. They were driven from the San Timoteo cañon in the forties by the ravages of smallpox, and the first reservation to be met with now as one rides eastward through the pass where they once held sway is below Banning at Potrero, a fertile spot, irrigated by the water from a cañon of Mount San Gorgonio, or Greyback. Here live several hundred Coahuillas and Serranos who have considerably intermarried—the ancient antipathy having broken down. Beyond Palm Valley is a small rancheria known as Agua Caliente. There is a small village at Indio and a few miles east the very interesting rancheria of Cabezon. Further south is La Mesa, and in the San Jacinto range are found Torres and Martinez, Alamo and Agua Dulce, and still higher among the mountains are Santa Rosa and San Ignacio."

Of the houses of the Coahuillas, Mr. Barrows says: "The houses of a Coahuilla rancheria are not grouped in a village but are scattered about as widely as the habitable portions of the reservations permit. Each family occupies a cluster of little dwellings by itself and near it are usually some attempts at cultivation of the soil. . . . There is a strange quietness surrounding these homes, a quietness frequently saddened by the absence of little children. No loud voices are heard; the ordinary work of the household goes forward awaking but little sound. There is little social intercourse except at the times of the feasts and a strange sad somberness hangs over an Indian village, especially at nightfall. . . . The site for the house is marked off in a rectangle perhaps twelve by eighteen feet, or smaller, as is desired. Trunks of trees are trimmed so as to leave a crotch at the smaller end. One is then sunk at each corner of the proposed dwelling. Midway between two end posts is planted a larger, stouter trunk, also crotched at the top and rising eight or ten feet above ground. . . . Ridge poles and side beams of poles are then added and poles for rafters, all bound in place with green pliant leaves of the yucca. Stakes are driven in at the ends and sides and then brush of the willow is closely wattled in to form the walls and the roof is thatched with tules. Often walls and roof are daubed with mud or adobe." . . . "In the hot months the family usually moves into summer quarters. The patches of maize, melons and

vegetables ripening at this time are likely to be at some distance from the permanent residence. So on the edge of the garden a ramada is built and here are moved the metates, pots, water jars and other needful plunder and a picnic begins which ends only when the garden truck is exhausted."

These Indians manufacture pottery, baskets, sandals, cordage, baby hammocks, bows and arrows and "rabbit sticks" (used in hunting rabbits) and all of these from the plants of the desert.

The Serrano tribe, as a tribe, has disappeared, except for the little reservation in the foothills above Redlands, known as "Manuel's Village."

SAN MANUEL RESERVATION.

This reservation is situated about one mile north of the state insane asylum at Highland. It consists of 640 acres of mountain-side and it is doubtful if the whole reservation contains five acres of arable land. It rises abruptly from the valley, and it requires the agility of a mountain goat to climb the stony hillsides. It appears utterly incapable of sustaining anything, even though San Manuel is called a "self-sustaining reservation." That means these Indians receive no annuity or supplies from the United States government. Once in a while they are visited by an Indian agent from

somewhere, but that is all. There are about seventy-five Indians belonging to the reservation. Their houses are scattered here and there among the hills, and though poor and mean in appearance, the surroundings are remarkably clean. The men are sometimes employed as wood choppers on the mountains and by



A Home on San Manuel Reservation

the ranchers as laborers in the valley. The women are able to obtain some work as washerwomen. They also make a few baskets. These Indians are said to be perfectly honest. One rancher in the vicinity frequently loans them small amounts of money which, he says, are always repaid. There are a few families of Indians at Craftonville and a few others scattered through the valley. They are all that remain of the descendants of the original owners of the valley.

The Indians of San Bernardino valley have had, at least, two large burial places. A very old graveyard, established by the padres, to teach the Indians the white man's mode of burial, instead of cremation, was situated near the rancheria of Politana. It has been crowded out little by little until now it is entirely covered by an orange grove. Another Indian burial place was taken by the Santa Fe railroad, and it is said was paid for by the railroad company.

CHAPTER II.

THE MEXICAN ERA.

The downfall of Spanish rule in North America came with the Revolution of 1822. In 1823 the Mexican Republic was formed and California became a territory under the jurisdiction of that government and remained under Mexican rule until it passed into the control of the United States in 1847.

Under the Spanish rule the Missions had absorbed the best part of the land and had produced the greater part of the wealth of the country. A few large grants had been made outside of the mission holdings, but the settlers outside of the missions and pueblos were few and widely scattered. The growth of the pueblos of San Diego, Monterey, Los Angeles and San Francisco had been very slow; a large proportion of their inhabitants were soldiers who had completed their service and remained in the country, marrying native women in many instances; others were colonists who had come to the country because of the inducements held out by the government, but none of these were calculated to make progressive citizens and they did little except to cultivate their "suertes" (lots) and raise a little stock.

LAND GRANTS.

During the Spanish period no regular grants were made in San Bernardino territory. A grant known as "Santiago de Santa Ana," containing 60,000 acres, was made to Antonio Yorba in 1801, in the Santa Ana cañon. It is probable this may have extended slightly within our bounds but the main body of it lies in what is now Orange County. In the Temescal Valley a grant was made about 1817 to Leandro Serrano, who had married a daughter of Antonio Yorba. After long litigation this Temescal Grant was decided by the courts to be but a "permit for grazing privileges" and was not sustained.

The Mexican government did not make any grants for some time after it came into power. And at first, it was a somewhat difficult matter to find persons who desired to take large grants, except where there was some very exceptional advantage offered. The first Mexican land grant in this section was that of Jurupa.

JURUPA GRANT.

The first land grant made in this county under the Mexican government was that made to Juan Bandini, in 1838, of seven leagues of land, known as the Jurupa Grant. Jurupa is said to be an Indian word, meaning "friendship" or "peace."

Juan Bandini was one of the ablest and most prominent of the Spanish



JUAN BANDINI.

pioneers. Born in Peru, he came to San Diego in 1821 and almost at once, by reason of his unusual education and ability, was appointed a member of the territorial assembly. He held many important offices and bore a large share in the history of California territory under Mexican rule. He first married a daughter of Juan Estudillo, of San Diego, by whom his children were, Arcadia, who married Don Abel Stearns and then Col. R. S. Baker;

Josefa, who married Pedro C. Carrillo; Ysidora, who married Col. Cave J. Coutts; Jose M. and Juan. Of these Mrs. Baker and Juan, Jr., still live. Later Señor Bandini married Señorita Refugio Arguello. Of this marriage Mrs. C. E. Johnston, Mrs. J. B. Winston and Arturo Bandini still survive.

Bancroft says of Bandini: "He was a man of fair education and abilities, of generous impulses, of jovial temperament; famous for his gentlemanly manners, of good courage in the midst of discouragements and always well liked and respected; indeed, his record as a citizen is excellent. He also performed honestly and efficiently the duties of his various official positions. He was an eloquent speaker and fluent writer."

Señor Bandini at once began stocking his Jurupa Rancho and built a ranch house there, which he and his family occupied for a time.

LA PLACITA DE TRUJILLO.

(The little town of the Trujillos.)

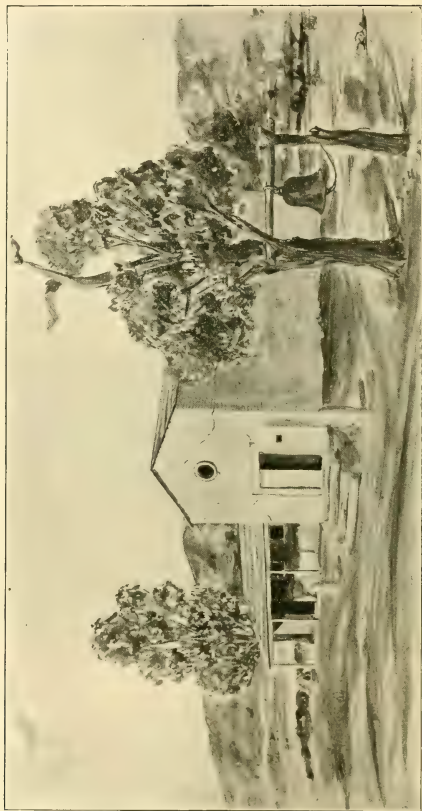
The early occupants of grants in San Bernardino county were greatly troubled by the raids of the desert Indians, who would dash in through the various passes, drive off a band of stock and get back to their own strongholds, while the ranch owners were helpless. In order to protect their stock the Lugos induced a few New Mexican families to settle in the vicinity of Politana, by giving them a half league of land (about 2,200 acres) in exchange for which these settlers were to help fight the Indians and act as vaqueros.

About 1843, Bandini offered these colonists a better location and more land if they would move across the Santa Ana River and settle on the Jurupa. After some hesitation and discussion, their leader, Lorenzo Trujillo, decided to accept this proposition and consequently five families moved to a location several miles south of Politana and established a new settlement which was known as Trujillo's, or Bandini's Donation, as referred to on the records. This was at first composed of five families, but others soon came in. They were on the flat where they could irrigate their lands and soon had vineyards, orchards and grain fields. They began the erection of an adobe church but it was washed down before it was completed by the heavy rains of 1852.

AGUA MANSA.

(Gentle Water.)

About 1852 another colony of New Mexicans was located on the river a mile or more northeast of "la Placita." These people also made improvements and cultivated the land as well as caring for stock and aiding in its protection. A considerable settlement grew up here and the two colonies decided to unite in building a church to replace the one swept away in 1852. Miguel Bustamente, who was one of the early settlers of Agua Mansa, gives this description of the erection of this church: "The colonists appointed a committee to select a site that would be safe from flood, and after going up



LITTLE CHURCH OF AGUA MANSA.

and down the river they decided upon the hill of San Salvador. Then all of the colonists went to work—some with their hands and some with money—



MIGUEL BUSTAMENTE

and made the new church. They made the adobes and the cement. Joaquin Molla, who had twelve or fourteen yoke of oxen hauled the timber from Aliso's mill. (This must have been the mill of Vignes and Sexton in Mill Creek cañon.) We paid from \$35.00 to \$40.00 per M. for the lumber. It took a year to build the new church. Father Amable held the first mass in it." For many years this little chapel was the only Catholic church in the county. It has crumbled away now until the very foundations are gone. The bell, however, made from metal collected in the vicinity and cast at Agua Mansa, now hangs in the Catholic church at Colton.

(See Father Peter's Reminiscences).

The great flood of 1862 washed away both of these prosperous little settlements and buried the fields and vineyards in sand. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the church on the hill of San Salvador and the residence of Cornelius Jansen near it, were the only buildings left standing. There was naturally much distress at this time and the people of Los Angeles rendered assistance.

The San Bernardino correspondent of the Los Angeles Star, January 26th, 1862, writes: "The Agua Mansa, a beautiful and flourishing settlement is destroyed, not a vestige of anything left to denote that such a place ever existed. The suffering and loss of property in this district is indescribable. Fortunately no lives were lost although there were many narrow escapes."

The same paper in another column appeals to its readers for help: "We beg to call the attention of the public to the deprivation sustained by the people of the town of Jurupa, in San Bernardino county. Here are five hundred of our fellow creatures suddenly deprived of everything—left in utter desolation." The correspondent reports in the paper of February 22nd: "Last week two of the Sisters of Charity from your city arrived here to superintend the distribution of clothes, provisions, etc., provided by the citizens of Los Angeles for the sufferers of Agua Mansa."

A new village was built up about the church and was long one of the best known settlements of the county.

In 1843, Bandini sold a part of the Jurupa Rancho to B. D. Wilson, who had lately come into California with a party from New Mexico.

Benjamin D. Wilson was a native of Tennessee. He spent a number of years trapping and hunting in New Mexico, and then came to California in

1841 with the Workman party. This party, who came with the intention of settling permanently, brought with them their families. It included William Workman, who became one of the most prominent citizens of Los Angeles; B. D. Wilson, Lorenzo Trujillo, Ygnacio Salazar, and a number of other New Mexicans. Wilson purchased the Jurupa Rancho in 1844, and settled down as a stock rancher; he married Ramona, daughter of Bernardo Yorba, and one of the daughters of this union, Mrs. J. de Barth Shorb, still survives. In the fall of 1844, he was severely wounded by a grizzly bear that had attacked and slain one of his cattle. After recovering from the wounds, he hunted up the bear and put an end to it, after a pitched battle. In the fall of 1845, he took charge of an expedition against a band of marauding Indians and went across the mountains in pursuit. On the way out, the party camped at a lake where grizzlies were so numerous that twenty-two men lassoed eleven bears, and on the return of the party the feat was repeated, making twenty-two bears killed in this vicinity.

After selling Jurupa, Wilson located near Los Angeles and served a term as State Senator; acted as Indian Agent and took an active part in all affairs political and in the development of the country. He died in Los Angeles in 1878.

Colonel Johnson and Isaac Williams purchased the grant from Bandini and Wilson, and in 1847 they sold a part of it to Louis Robidoux, a Frenchman, possessing considerable property who had come from New Mexico.

Louis Robidoux was born in St. Louis, the son of one of the pioneer merchants of that city. The family were prominent in the early history of Missouri and one of the brothers, Joseph Robidoux, was the founder of St. Joseph. Louis went to New Mexico in the thirties, where he accumulated considerable property by hunting and trapping. He married a New Mexican, and in 1844 came to California with a party of New Mexicans. He purchased the Jurupa rancho and became one of the largest and most progressive rancheros of the day. He served as Juez de Paz, and was one of the first board of supervisors. He was genial and kindly in disposition and honorable in all his dealings. He died in 1867.

Robidoux improved the rancho by building fences and putting in a large acreage of grain. He built a grist mill which is described as of the most primitive type, having a turbine wheel and two sets of stones. The grain was washed and dried in the sun and shoveled into the hopper with a rawhide scoop. This was at the time—1846-7—the only grist mill in Southern California.

MILITARY POST.

The San Bernardino frontier was always subject to frequent invasions of the Mojave and Paiute Indians. In 1847, Colonel A. J. Smith, of the U. S. Infantry, was sent to Cajon Pass with forty dragoons to protect the settlers of that vicinity. In April, 1847, a corps of the Mormon Battalion was sent

to establish a post at Cajon. This does not seem to have been maintained any length of time. A few troops were posted at Chino rancho for a time. In 1852 a post was established on the Jurupa grant by Captain Lovell and Colonel Smith. A small body of troops was stationed here from this time until 1854, when they were withdrawn.

A part of the Jurupa rancho is now included in the city of Riverside. Agua Mansa district alone now remains in San Bernardino county. Here a few crumbling adobes and an old graveyard mark what was the first settlement within the limits of this county.

CUCAMONGA.

Cucamonga is said to mean "Sandy Place." Among the Cucamonga hills and on the mesa below was a rancheria of Indians who had never come directly under the mission influence. They cultivated their fields, raised stock, and were generally quiet and industrious people. They had occupied this vicinity when the Spanish first came into the country and the history of their extinction is but the common history of the native American.

In 1839, Governor Alvarado granted this tract of land to Tiburcio Tapia, a wealthy and influential citizen of Los Angeles. Robinson says, regarding him: "We stopped at the house of Don Tiburcio Tapia, the 'Alcalde Constitucional' (Constitutional Judge) of the town, who was once a common soldier, but who, by honest and industrious labor has amassed so much of this world's goods as to make him one of the wealthiest inhabitants of the place. His strict integrity gave him credit to any amount (with the trading vessels which Robinson represented), so that he was the principal merchant and the only native one in 'el Pueblo de Los Angeles.'"

Don Tiburcio employed the unsuspecting natives to aid him in building a house which was practically a fortress upon one of the highest hills of the grant. They also assisted in setting out vineyards and orchards and caring for the stock. Some Mexicans were brought in and as the stock increased and the settlement grew, the Indians were driven from their fields back into the hills and cañons. When their crops failed them, it was only natural that they should seize on a beef, fattened upon their own ranges. Señor Tapia was at last forced to employ guards to protect his cattle and at length the depredations grew so frequent that his ranchmen went out in force and a fierce battle was fought which resulted in the destruction of the greater part of the Cucamonga Indians; their existence as a separate rancheria was ended.

Many tales of battles, of buried treasure, of love and of hatred, are told in connection with the house on the red hill and the estate of Cucamonga. One of these tales is like this: Don Tiburcio amassed a large amount of property and especially of gold coin—something unusual in those days; when rumors of American occupation began to disturb the country, he feared that this might not be safe in Los Angeles, so he transferred it to his ranch home.

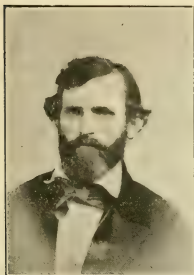
But even here he became uneasy and one night, so the story goes, he packed it into an iron-bound chest, loaded it on his cart and taking a blindfolded Indian with him, went off into the hills. He returned without the chest, and shortly afterward died suddenly. When his daughter came, some years later, to live in the old house, she was constantly troubled by a mysterious light moving about and stopping at one particular spot on the wall of the room once occupied by her father. At last her husband, determined to satisfy her of the idleness of her imagination, and dug into the clay wall. To his own discomfiture, he found a small skin purse, and in the purse a sheet of parchment containing some tracing and writing and a Spanish coin. This was supposed to be the key to the hidden treasure, but it was already so faded that it was not decipherable (though why parchment should have faded in so short a time is not explained). The Indian held the word he had given to his old master as inviolable, only intimating that the box was buried at the foot of an oak tree. Credulous searching parties have, since the death of Señor Tapia down to the present day, dug at the roots of oak trees, or places where they suppose oak trees sometime to have stood, all through that section, but so far as known, no treasure has ever been discovered.

After Señor Tapia's death, the estate was managed for the daughter, Maria Merced, by his old mayor-domo and compadre, Jose M. Valdez. Under his supervision the "mother" vineyard, containing twelve rows of forty-seven vines each, was planted, and from this stock other vineyards were started. A winery and distillery were also put up. The daughter, who had been brought up in a French family in Los Angeles, married a French settler of that city, Leon V. Prudhomme. In 1857 the rancho came into the hands of John Rains, through his marriage with Maria Merced, the daughter of Isaac Williams of the Chino Rancho. Rains, who was an enterprising and progressive young American, at once began improving the place, setting out more vines and adding more stock. A correspondent of the Los Angeles Star for 1859, after stating that 125,000 additional vines had been set out, thus describes the Cucamonga vineyard: "This vineyard is laid out in ten-acre lots with roads two rods wide traversing it. In the center of the vineyard is a lot two acres square to be reserved for wine press, cellars and necessary buildings. This square is enclosed by fruit and ornamental trees. The plans have been made under the supervision of F. P. Dunlap." Mr. Rains abandoned the old fortress on the hill and built a house which was complete in every respect, and which became a social center for the society of the country. The winery, shops and stage station gave employment to many men, and Cucamonga became the most important point between San Bernardino and Los Angeles, while its wines were known for their fine quality all over the state.

John Rains filled a prominent place in the business and political life of the time. In 1860, he was a delegate with John Bidwell to the Democratic

National Convention at Charleston. In 1861 occurred the terrible tragedy of his assassination. He was shot to death while driving to Los Angeles and dragged from his wagon and hidden away in a cactus patch. It was nearly a week after his death before the body was discovered.

"On the 17th of November, 1862, as he was traveling alone and unarmed, he encountered several men, one of whom inquired where he was going. Rains replied, "to town." "I think not; we've got you now!" was the



JOHN RAINS

rejoinder, and immediately he was fired upon by the assassins, who jerked him from his wagon by one arm. As he was still able to speak and make resistance, they lassoed him and dragged him across the road into the bushes, where his body was afterwards found, bearing marks of most brutal treatment, his clothing torn off, and one boot lost in the struggle. The murder was committed for the sake of plunder. Upon suspicion of participation in this crime, Manuel Ceredel was arrested. Taken ill with smallpox, and thinking himself about to die, Ceredel disclosed all the particulars of the conspiracy against Rains, in consequence of which several parties started in pursuit of his confederates, arresting five or six, who were identified by Ceredel. Recover-

ing somewhat unexpectedly, Ceredel was tried and sentenced to ten years in the State prison, a decree that did not satisfy the people. While in the hands of the sheriff, on board the steamboat Cricket, en route for San Quentin, the prisoner was seized by the vigilance committee of Los Angeles and hanged to the yard-arm. After remaining there for about twenty minutes the body was taken down, some stones were tied to his feet, and it was thrown overboard. Between betrayed comrades, smallpox, state prison and vigilantes further residence on this planet seemed for Ceredel impossible."

On the 5th of February, 1864, Santiago Sanches was hanged for the murder of Manuel Gonzales. He admitted his guilt, but protested that his arrest and execution were to gratify the spite of Americans who suspected him of the murder of John Rains, a charge of which he was innocent. In June, 1864, Jose Ramon Carrillo, while riding with a Californian on the highway near the stage station, Cucamonga, was shot by a man in ambush, who escaped without having been seen. The cause of the cowardly assassination was attributed to the suspicion that had always been entertained that he was accessory to the murder of John Rains in November, 1862. Although he had twice surrendered himself to the authorities for trial, his examination and release did not remove the feeling entertained by the friends of Rains, and



COL. ISAAC WILLIAMS

Carrillo had felt his life endangered ever afterward. His assassin was never known.

The widow married later Jose C. Carrillo, and is still living in Los Angeles. One of her daughters by her first husband is the wife of Ex-Gov. H. T. Gage.

In 1870 Mrs. Carrillo disposed of her interest in the Cucamonga Rancho to the Cucamonga Company, a corporation.

(See Later History of Cucamonga, Chapter XXII.)

RANCHO SANTA ANA DEL CHINO.

In 1841 this fine tract of land, known for its rich soil and abundant water supply, was granted to Don Antonio Maria Lugo. In 1843, his son-in-law, Col. Isaac Williams, purchased the Lugo claim for \$10,000 and secured an additional grant, making a holding of some 35,000 acres in all. Various theories are advanced as to the meaning of the name "Chino," but the most plausible seems to be that it took its name from a curly-leaved willow growing on the place—"chino" sometimes meaning "curly-haired" in Spanish.

Col. Williams increased the stock upon the place, importing a large number of sheep from New Mexico; built a grist mill and set out orchards. At one time he proposed to erect a fort in the Cajon Pass to shut out marauding Indians, and he did begin to build an adobe wall entirely about his rancho, to confound the horse thieves, but the breaking out of the gold excitement drew off his laborers and it was not completed. He built for himself a hacienda (farm house) which was the scene of many historic events. The exterior presented the usual fortress-like appearance, but the interior was finished and furnished perhaps more elaborately than any dwelling previously erected in Southern California. Robinson, who enjoyed the boundless hospitality of the Williams home calls it a delightful spot and says: "It is the most spacious building of the kind in the country and possesses all desirable conveniences."

Col. Williams was born in Pennsylvania in 1799. He early became a hunter and trapper in the west; after several years in New Mexico and Arizona, he came to California about 1832 with Ewing Young's band of trappers. He was so pleased with the country that he remained and located in Los Angeles. Here he put up an adobe building on Main street, about where the St. Charles hotel now stands, and became a trader. It is said that he was the first merchant in the country to put his goods on shelves and sell them over a counter. Later he sold this building to the city and during the brief period when Los Angeles was the capital of California, it served as the seat of government. It was also used as a court house when the county of Los Angeles was organized.

Williams was naturalized as a citizen of Mexico and about 1842 married Señorita Maria de Lugo. As a wealthy ranch owner and an influential citi-

zen, he did not forget his frontier experience. Chino was a stopping place on the overland route between Yuma and the northern gold fields and when the migration to the gold mines began, Col. Williams welcomed every American who passed that way. Many an old frontiersman was received as a brother and went on his way with replenished purse and stomach. Frequently Isaac Williams "grubstaked" miners who were hard up and provided them with horses. Several times he sent out men and supplies to meet immigrant trains who were reported by their scouts as being in want. In later years Chino was a station on the Butterfield stage route and Richard Gird still has in his possession a book which contains many signatures and autobiographies of the passers-by.

Col. Isaac Williams was a fine type of the American pioneer. In appearance he is said to have been tall, fine looking, courtly and yet genial in manner. Many stories are related among the "old timers" of his great generosity and kindness to all who were in need. He was an energetic business man and accumulated a large amount of property. Davis says of him:

"Isaac Williams was one of those Americans who first came to the Department of California, and was known by the name of Don 'Julian' from the similarity in sound of William to Julian in the ears of the Californians. He gave as one reason for his coming here that he wanted to see the setting sun in the farthest west. In June, 1846, Don Julian came on board my vessel and bought a large quantity of goods, the payment for which was to be made in the following, 1847, matanza (killing). One exceedingly hot day in August, 1847, I visited Don Julian, who was busy slaughtering cattle for hides and tallow, to meet his engagements to different supercargoes on the coast. Don Julian's home was built in the heart of a fertile valley in which were thirty thousand horned cattle, sheep and horses. It seemed to me like a young Mission with American ideas added to the ancient notions of improvements. I found the enterprising man in the midst of the matanza, with more than a thousand head of steers slaughtered, the work to be continued until two thousand or more were killed. I observed with great interest the 'try-pots' bubbling with the melted tallow and the manteca, the latter the delicate fat that lies between the hide and meat of the animal. He was preparing this to add to the exports of the hacienda. His income from, say two thousand five hundred steers killed, would be from the tallow and manteca, at six arrobas to the animal, 15,000 arrobas, or \$25,000; add to this \$5000 for the hides. This is an illustration of the income of the hacendados (ranchers), proportionate to the number of cattle they slaughtered at the matanzas season, exclusive of the sales of cattle, horses, wool and sheep."

D. Tyler, in his "History of the Mormon Battalion," furnishes this description of soap making on the Chino Rancho:

"Mr. Williams had a soap factory conducted about as follows:

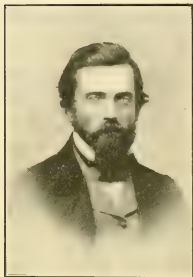
"Over a furnace was placed a boiler about ten feet deep and the same in diameter, the upper part being of wood. This was filled with tallow and the fattest of the meat. A little water was also poured into it and the whole tried out, after which the grease was dipped into a box ten or twelve feet square. The meat was then thrown away. Mineral earth was then leached like ashes, the lye obtained from it and the grease put together and boiled into soap. The best quality of soap when made was almost as white as snow. Indians usually did the work."

BATTLE OF CHINO.

In September, 1846, Chino rancho house was besieged by a body of Californians under Barelás, the leader of the revolt that resulted in the evacuation of Los Angeles by Gillespie. B. D. Wilson had been sent out with about twenty Americans to protect the San Bernardino frontier. He was at Jurupa, but when Williams learned of the proposed attack, he asked Wilson to come to his aid. Wilson complied, but they found on joining forces that they were very short of ammunition. Barelás, with about fifty Californians, was joined by the Lugos from San Bernardino with twenty men. They surrounded the house in the evening and a few shots were exchanged. The next morning the attack was renewed and a sharp fusilade followed. Several horses fell, one Californian was killed and two or three Americans wounded. The besiegers closed up and set fire to the roof of the house. Then Williams, taking his children with him, went out and appealed to their uncles, the Lugos. Barelás demanded the surrender of the party and promised protection as prisoners of war. The terms were finally accepted and Wilson and his party, Williams, D. W. Alexander, John Rowland, Louis Robidoux, Joseph Perdue, William Skene, Isaac and Evan Callaghan, Michael White, Mat Hardin and George Walters, were taken to Los Angeles. It is said that some of the capturers wished to attack the prisoners in revenge for the Mexican who had been slain, but Barelás, at some risk, insisted upon the party being turned over to the authorities unharmed. Later they were exchanged and released. Colonel Williams, after California had become one of the United States, put in a claim for damages sustained to his property through this affair and was awarded some \$80,000.

Col. Williams died in 1856. He was buried in the old Catholic cemetery on Buena Vista street, Los Angeles, where his tomb may still be seen. The bulk of his large estate was left to his two daughters, Maria Merced, who married John Rains and afterwards lived on the Cucamonga Rancho and Francesca, who married another American, Robert S. Carlisle, and resided for a number of years at the Chino Rancho.

A correspondent of the Sacramento Union thus describes the Chino rancho in 1862:



ROBERT CARLISLE

"Chino rancho, which is considered one of the finest in the country, is situated in a level valley with mountain scenery on every side. Here we see cattle in such herds as would defy human calculation to arrive at an accurate idea of the number. The residence of Carlisle, the proprietor, is one of the first-class adobes, exceedingly plain but comfortable and furnished with taste and an eye to elegance. A beautiful garden surrounds the house enclosed by large trees which seem to bear the impress of antiquity. Some distance from the house are the quarters for the Indian servants, about one hundred in number. They are exceedingly quiet, inoffensive and obedient, and are used to herd the stock and indeed in any department of the ranch necessary."

Robert Carlisle was a Southern man by birth and sentiment. He was well educated, energetic, instinctively a good business man and while in control of the Chino ranch he conducted its affairs wisely. He was of fine appearance, genial disposition, was widely known and socially popular. As a brother-in-law of John Rains of Cucamonga, who had been murdered, he was somewhat involved in the settlement of the Rains estate, which developed strenuous difficulty with the King brothers in Los Angeles and he was shot in cold blood at the Bella Union hotel in that city, July 5, 1865, which brutal affair constitutes one of the darkest pages in the Criminal Annals of Los Angeles City. Mrs. Carlisle became the wife of Dr. F. A. McDougal, who, to the time of his death, was one of the wealthy and influential citizens of Los Angeles and its able and conscientious mayor in 1877 and 1878. By her more recent marriage she is well known in Los Angeles as Mrs. Francesca Jesurum, a lady of wealth, social prominence and unostentatious charity.

SAN BERNARDINO GRANT.

In 1842, a grant known as "Rancho de San Bernardino" was made by Governor Alvarado to Jose Maria Lugo, Jose del Carmen Lugo, Vicente Lugo—all sons of Antonio Maria Lugo and Diego Sepulveda. This grant, which included some nine square leagues, or 37,700 acres of land, comprised the best part of the San Bernardino valley and later gave its name to the county. Antonio Maria Lugo was one of the most prominent of the native Californians. He owned a large grant, San Antonio, near Los Angeles. This was one of the finest stock ranges in the country and H. D. Barrows says that his stock increased so wonderfully that he had

more than he knew what to do with. So he secured the San Bernardino grant for his sons and stocked it with cattle from his other ranches. Señor Lugo was a fine example of the old Spanish Don, a magnificent horseman, a man of his word, who never knew fear, and who, while somewhat stern and commanding in bearing, was generous and kindhearted. Señor Lugo had ten children by his first wife, Dolores Ruiz, and several children by the second wife, Maria Antonia German. These children married into the leading families of California; one daughter became the wife of Isaac Williams, another of Stephen C. Foster, and the descendants, down to the fifth generation, are now widely scattered and many of them are well known citizens. The Lugo brothers settled on the San Bernardino property; one of them, Jose M., built a house, which was known as Homolla, about two miles south of the present city. Here about twenty acres of land was put under cultivation. Jose C. lived at Old San Bernardino Mission and probably occupied the old mission building itself as a residence; Vicente lived at Politana, and Sepulveda lived in Yucaipe valley, in an old adobe previously erected.

"In the time intervening between the passing of the friars and the coming of the Lugos there seems to have been an occupant of the rancho de San Bernardino in the person of José Bermudas, who, with his family, came from Los Angeles about 1836 and "squatted" on the property afterward granted to the Lugos. He built the historic "old adobe" dwelling, afterwards the site of the "Mormon fort," and now the property of Wozencraft on C street. Bermudas occupied the property until dispossessed by the Lugos. It is doubtful if he ever made any regular claim to or application for the property. At all events the matter of his relinquishment was amicably settled and he removed to the Yucaipe valley, having been promised a grant in that locality. This promise was never fulfilled. Later land was promised him in Cañada de San Timoteo and he removed from Yucaipe to the land now occupied by his son. This son, Miguel Bermudas, was born at San Gabriel and was a child of five years of age when his father moved into the valley. He claims to be the oldest settler in point of residence of San Bernardino valley."



DIEGO SEPULVEDA

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Lugos lost much stock by the raids of the desert Indians and about 1843 they offered to give a half league of land just south of the Rancheria, or Politana, near what is now known as Bunker Hill, to Lorenzo Trujillo and several other families of New Mexicans, who had lately come into the country. In exchange, the newcomers were to help protect the stock and when necessary join the Lugos in fighting Indians. Several interesting skirmishes were engaged in by these New Mexicans under this arrangement. They were armed with their own guns and were used to Indian warfare, having had many battles with the Utes and other Indians in their expeditions before settling here. On one occasion three of the Trujillos were wounded by arrows, while pursuing a band of marauders through the mountains near the present site of Riverside. Early in 1851, a party of Utes made a raid into the San Bernardino valley and stole a number of horses, including a large band of the Lugos' horses. A party of twenty followed them and in an ambuscade on the Mojave one of them was killed.

THE "IRVING AFFAIR."

On the return of the party of Californians from pursuit of this band of Indians, they passed two men with a camping outfit. These men had given some directions as to the whereabouts of the Indian marauders, which the Lugo party believed were intentionally false and which had led them into the ambuscade in which they lost a comrade. Four men, including two of the Lugos, lingered behind the rest of the party. When the two men were found murdered, suspicion fell on these; they were arrested, and one of them confessed that they had done the deed. The other three were held in jail in Los Angeles, charged with murder.

In April, 1851, a band of some thirty outlaws under the leadership of one Irving appeared in Los Angeles, coming from the north. Irving made a proposal to Don Maria Lugo, offering to deliver his grandsons from jail on the payment of \$5000. Señor Lugo declined. Irving swore then that if the court admitted the Lugos to bail, he and his party would seize the boys and hang them. The sheriff, getting wind of threatened trouble, secured the presence in court of a troop of United States dragoons which had just arrived in the vicinity. Irving and his men, armed to the teeth, were present when court opened, but when the dragoons, also armed, appeared, the trial was permitted to proceed without disturbance, and after the young men had

been released they were escorted out of town by the troops and returned to San Bernardino.

About the last of May, Irving left Los Angeles with a party ostensibly for Mexico. It soon became known that he proposed to go to San Bernardino, raid the Lugos' stock and seize one or more of the Lugos—to be held for ransom. Only sixteen of his men were willing to undertake this affair. The Lugos were warned of his coming and a party accompanied by some of the New Mexicans and Juan Antonio's band of Coahuillas prepared to resist. Irving, after breaking into one of the Lugo houses, found that the stock was guarded and started for the San Jacinto mountains. His party was pursued by the Indians and after a long skirmish was driven into the "cañada of Doña Maria Armenta," on the south side of San Timoteo cañon. Here the party of twelve were surrounded and all but one of them killed. The one who escaped afterwards told the story. A posse from Los Angeles arrived just as the fight was over. The officials went to San Bernardino, where an investigation and inquest was held. The testimony given before Coroner A. P. Hodges and County Attorney Benjamin Hayes, resulted in a verdict that Edward Irving and ten other white men, names unknown, came to their death at the hands of the Coahuilla Indians and that the killing was justifiable. The Indians had divided among themselves the spoils of the dead men, but out of twelve horses and saddles, nine were claimed by their owners, having been stolen by the band of Irving. B. D. Wilson states that Juan Antonio was voted a hundred dollars' worth of supplies by the County Supervisors as a reward for the part he and his tribe took in this affair.

SALE OF SAN BERNARDINO RANCHO.

In September, 1851, the San Bernardino Rancho was sold to the Mormons and the Lugos returned to Los Angeles and vicinity, taking most of their stock with them.

EL CAJON DE MUSCUIABE.

In 1843 a grant consisting of one league of land lying within certain boundaries was made to Miguel White on condition that he occupy the land and prevent the Indians from coming through the Cajon Pass to the coast country.

Michael White, or Miguel Blanco, as he was known among the Spanish-speaking people, was an Englishman who had come to this coast about 1817. He engaged in the coasting trade and in trade with the Sandwich Islands

until 1828, when he settled at Santa Barbara. In 1830 he came to Los Angeles and in 1831 married Rosalia, the daughter of the famous Eulalie Perez, who was so long matron in charge of the San Gabriel mission. He secured a grant, after his marriage, to a valuable tract of land near San Gabriel and later the Muscupiabe Grant, which he occupied for a number of years.

In 1856 he sold a half interest in the grant to Isabel Granger and Charles Crittenden and the following year the other half to Henry Hancock, the surveyor, who later acquired the balance of the grant. The Mexican government had offered White as much land as he chose to take in the Cajon Pass, but he had desired only one league at first. Before the grant was confirmed to him, however, he had it changed from a grant of quantity to one of boundaries, the boundaries, like those of all Mexican grants being indefinite. In 1867, Hancock, as deputy United States surveyor, surveyed and located the grant of El Cajon de Muscupiabe, which now included nearly eight leagues of land. The grant thus surveyed was confirmed and a patent issued by the United States government, the patent bearing date of 1872. Many people in this vicinity and among them a number who had settled on lands included within the grant boundaries, believing that it was, or ought to be, government land, were greatly dissatisfied with the decision of the government, and the patent was only issued after considerable opposition and a re-survey. But the question of the validity of the grant so made was still agitated and in 1886, the United States Attorney began suit to set aside the patent issued by the government on the ground that it was obtained by fraudulent acts. This suit was, however, denied and the original patent fully confirmed. Since that time other suits have been instituted to secure the setting aside of the patent—at one time the White heirs began suit on the ground that the Hancock deed to the property was a forgery; but the title has remained unshaken and the purchasers who received their title through the Hancock survey are now secured in their rights.

Considerable litigation has also arisen over the water rights connected with this grant. A suit was begun in 1877 by the settlers located on the grant against the large number of settlers in the valley below who were using water from Lytle Creek, the entire flow of this stream being claimed by the grant occupants. In 1879 this case was decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the grant owners. This decision had an important bearing upon later irrigation litigation as it established the supremacy of riparian rights against appropriation, and decided that "the statute of limitations" does not hold when the land title is in question and held in abeyance by the United States authorities.

After this decision the Lytle Creek Water Company, which included nearly all of the water users, was organized with a capital stock of \$75,000. "Its purpose was to unify the interest of appropriators on the stream and to fight the grant owners. These latter had the law on their side, but the

settlers had the water and were holding and using it. An injunction was issued in favor of the grant owners but was never enforced. The conflict was a long and bitter one. In the meantime the grant-owners and others operating with them, quietly bought up the stock of the Lytle Creek Water Company, until enough to control it was secured and then sold out these rights to the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, with the riparian lands, which seems to have quieted the conflict. This practically ended the litigation concerning Muscupiabe grant."

(Irrigation in Southern California.)

OTHER GRANTS.

A number of other ranchos were granted in the county, among them San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, 48,861 acres, which was confirmed in 1872 to T. W. Sutherland, guardian of the minor children of Miguel Pedrodeno. This was located in the extreme southern end of the county and ran into San Diego county.

There was another grant known as San Jacinto Viejo in the northern part of San Diego county and extreme south end of this county. Between these two, in 1846, Governor Pico granted to Señora Don Maria del Rosario Estudillo de Aguirre a tract of land which had been left out of the former grants as worthless. This was known as "Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante," and was afterwards surveyed to include the Temescal tin mines, thus giving rise to endless litigation.

"El Rincon," lying in the Santa Ana valley below Jurupa was granted to Don Bernardo Yorba, one of the famous Yorba brothers, descendants of Antonio Yorba, to whom the King of Spain had made a grant of 60,000 acres in 1801, located in what is now Orange county, and known as Santiago de Santa Ana. El Rincon contained one league and B. D. Wilson says: "While Anaheim was still unconceived of, Santa Ana at Teodosio Yorba's gave the earliest grapes in the county and up the river at Don Bernardo Yorba's, El Rincon presented a settlement of Californians, contented and happy. Their loss was great when the head and front of everything useful, or elegant among them, Don Bernardo, died. He died November 20, 1858, a very large number of children and grandchildren surviving him. His estate, in part, consisted of 7,000 head of cattle, valued at \$84,000, and his landed property was valued at \$30,625, May 1, 1859."

"Rancho La Sierra" was also granted to Bernardo Yorba. This tract, lying between Jurupa and Rincon, contained 17,774 acres. This grant was confirmed to Vicente Sepulveda in 1872. In 1876 this grant was sold by Jose Ramon Carrillo and his wife, Vicenta Sepulveda, to Abel Stearns, and was afterwards known as the "Stearn's Rancho."

RANCHO SAN GORGONIO.

One of the earliest American settlers in the San Bernardino valley was Pauline or Powell Weaver, who had long been employed on the frontier as a pioneer, scout and trapper and as an Indian fighter. He frequently served as scout for the United States Army and was the guide who met Col. Cooke and the Mormon Battalion at the Colorado and guided them across the desert to San Diego.

For services rendered the Californians he was given a grant of three leagues in the San Gorgonio Pass by Gov. Pio Pico, the last of the Mexican governors; but this grant was never confirmed by the United States. According to B. D. Wilson, a small outpost of San Gabriel was located also in the pass. Weaver settled here probably as early as 1846. Lieutenant Blake gives a picture of the ranch house of San Gorgonio as it appeared in November, 1852, and his journal reads as follows:

"November 12, 1852. After procuring several thousand pounds of barley (at Old San Bernardino Mission) we again traveled eastward. We encamped in a wide grassy valley, without trees, within sight of a solitary house on a slight eminence, known as 'Young Weaver's.' November 13.—Leaving the camp near the house of Mr. Weaver, Jr., we ascended the valley of a stream which has cut its way downwards below the general level of the slope. The ascent continued very gradual, at length a short hill brought us to the edge of a broad and gently sloping plain, upon which an adobe house is built. This, although partly in ruins, was occupied by Mr. Weaver, well known as an experienced mountaineer. He is the claimant of a large rancho at this place. The presence of fruit trees and other evidences of cultivation showed that the rancho had been in use for many years and it is said that the inhabitants have been driven away several times by Indians. The situation of this rancho and of the house is such as one would least expect, being at the summit of the pass."

In 1859 the place was sold to Dr. William F. Edgar, a United States Army surgeon, who had seen extensive service. He owned the place for many years, it being under the management of his brother, F. M. Edgar, who was well known in San Bernardino.

LOS DIAS ALEGRES.

The life of the Spanish-speaking Californians has been told and retold, and yet it never loses its charm and interest. To the descendants of the Puritans and of the sturdy pioneers of the Middle West, it is like the story of some long-forgotten time and some far-distant land; we can hardly believe that such a care-free, irresponsible existence was ever possible in our century and in our America.

We have no account of the social life of the Lugos in their San Bernardino homes—probably that still centered in the Los Angeles and San

Antonio homes of the head of the house—Señor Don Antonio Lugo. Their San Bernardino homes were unpretentious adobes, long, low buildings, with walls sometimes three feet thick—proof against heat and cold, earthquake and Indians. The houses of this period were usually built on three sides of an open court, with a low veranda running around the outer side; the roofs of brea (asphaltum); the floors were of earth, light and air admitted by the doors opening upon court and veranda. The only heat for the brief winter days and the chilly evenings was supplied by a fireplace in one of the rooms, and this was often wanting. The cooking was done by an open fire, or in an adobe oven in an outside building. The furniture was of the crudest kind—for beds a rude frame over which was stretched a bull hide—and this perhaps covered with a satin spread and adorned with sheets and pillow-cases elaborately trimmed with drawn work that had taken weeks of patient labor to accomplish; chairs and table were mostly home made, although some of the houses in the later part of the period were furnished with the most elaborate and expensive articles imported from the United States and China. A feature of every house was its shrine, decorated with elaborate embroideries and drawn work, a figure of a patron saint, perhaps of the Christ upon the cross, or of the Virgin, some sacred pictures, a rosary—often of pearl and gold, and silver candlesticks. The images, mere dolls, were often clothed in the richest of silks and the finest of linens, and sometimes had a complete wardrobe for their adornment.

The family life was simple and healthful; they rose early as a rule; the mother spent her day in directing her Indian servants and teaching her daughters to sew and embroider; the father, after his chocolate, rode away to direct his mayor-domo, or overseer, or to look over his herds, or perhaps to gallop twenty or thirty miles to call upon his nearest neighbor and talk over the last Indian raid, or the latest report, by way of Los Angeles, from Monterey, of the new governor, or government.

The Lugo houses were somewhat out of the beaten track; but the hacienda of the Yorbas was near the road from San Juan Capistrano to San Gabriel: the Cucamonga was a stopping place between San Bernardino and Los Angeles, and "El Chino" was on the overland trail from the Colorado to Monterey. Travelers came occasionally and they never passed a hacienda without entertainment. A hearty welcome, "Como hay de buena por aqui!" (How much good we have here), and a feast of fresh beef and mutton, "olla," tortillas (cakes), frijoles (beans), with fruit and wine of the country, was set; a fresh horse in place of the wearied one and a vaquero as guide, if needed, were furnished; in some houses it is said to have been a custom to place a handful of gold upon the table of the guest room—the guest might help himself, if he had need. Truly in those days the Spanish phrase, "my house is yours," meant something more than mere form.

The California women were noted for their beauty and their simple-

hearted goodness. Alfred Robinson, who was acquainted with nearly every family between San Diego and San Francisco from 1829 to 1842, says: "The men are generally indolent and addicted to many vices, caring little for the welfare of their children who, like themselves, grow up unworthy members of society. . . . Perhaps there are few places in the world where, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, can be found more chastity, industrious habits and correct deportment, than among the women of this place. . . . Their adherence to the faithful observances of the church, as in all Catholic countries is truly firm; and the most trifling deviation from its commands is looked upon with abhorrence. The extreme deference shown toward the holy teachers of their religion and the wonderful influence exercised by them, even in the affairs of their every-day life, may account for an, virtue they may exhibit. The friar's knowledge of the world and his superior education, give him a station far above the unenlightened state of the laity and place him in a sphere to inculcate good or disseminate evil. Fortunately, however, for the country, the original founders of Christianity in California were truly pious, excellent men, and their successors generally have endeavored to sustain their honorable character."

Of one California woman, the same author says: "An American woman once remarked to me that there were two things supremely good in California—la Señora Noriega and the grapes!"

Of the dress of this time, Robinson says: "The dress worn by middling class of females is a chemise trimmed with lace, a muslin petticoat flounced with scarlet and secured at the waist by a band of the same color, shoes of velvet or of satin, a cotton reboso, or scarf, pearl necklace and ear-rings, with the hair falling in broad plaits down the back. Others of the higher class dress in the English style, and instead of the reboso substitute a rich and costly shawl of silk or satin." There are still to be seen among some of the old families exquisite shawls embroidered by hand and others of rich Chinese crape, relics of the day when they served as rebosas and were managed with such skill as to add greatly to the beauty of the wearer.

The costume of the men, according to Robinson, was: "Short clothes and jacket trimmed with scarlet, a silk sash about the waist, botas (gaiters) of ornamented and embroidered deerskin, secured by colored garters, embroidered shoes, the hair long, braided and fastened behind with ribbons, a black silk handkerchief about the head, surmounted by an oval and broad-brimmed hat, is the dress universally worn by the men of California."

Except for the occasional passing of travelers and visits of "neighbors" from perhaps fifty miles away, the women of the San Bernardino homes must have led a very quiet life—no gossip outside the family, and seldom a church service to attend, unless they went to one of the Missions for a "Fiesta" (feast day). On these occasions the whole family went on horseback, attended by a retinue of Indian servants—or, in later days, my lady may

have been driven in her "carreta," a home-made cart, drawn by oxen or mules. Elaborate services were held in the church, then followed games, horse races, bear and bull baiting, and in the evening a fandango. The fathers entertained the guests of distinction at their own tables, setting forth rich spreads for all comers, while the Indians were feasted in their "ramadas."

Weddings, or "festas de boda," were also celebrated with great festivities. All the relatives and friends of the families from San Diego to Santa Barbara were gathered for the event and the dancing and feasting was often prolonged for several days.

"El Noche Buena" (Christmas) was observed with much ceremony and rejoicing. The arrival of a ship at San Pedro was an event eagerly awaited, even as far from the coast as San Bernardino. When it was at hand, "El Padrone," as the Indians called him, loaded his wooden-wheeled carts with hides and tallow and, drawn by oxen—each yoke guided by a pair of Indians armed with sharp pointed sticks—he proceeded to the coast to exchange his goods for the year's supplies. Perhaps "la Señora," or his bright-eyed, swift-tongued daughters, accompanied "el papa" on horseback to visit relatives and make their own selection of ribbons, silks and finery.

The common custom in dealings between the merchants and the Californians was for the purchaser not to take occasion to ask the price, the seller quietly naming it at once. There was a perfect understanding between the parties and confidence was felt on both sides that no advantage would be taken.

"The merchants sold to the rancheros and other Californians whatever goods they wanted, to any reasonable amount, and gave them credit from one killing season to another. I have never known of a single instance in which a note, or other written obligation was required of them. At the time of purchase they were furnished with bills of the goods, which were charged in the account books, and in all my intercourse and experience in trade with them, extending over many years, I never knew a case of dishonesty on their part. They always kept their business engagements, paid their bills promptly at the proper time, in hides and tallow, which were the currency of the time, and sometimes, though seldom, in money. They regarded their verbal promises as binding and sacred. . . . This may be said of all their relations with others—they were faithful in their engagements and promises of every kind. They were too proud to condescend to do anything mean or disgraceful. This honesty and integrity was eminently characteristic of these early Californians."—Davis.

A picture of this life would not be complete without a reference to faithful service rendered these families by many of their Indian servants. Some of these people, trained in the missions, usually, became the mayordomos, assuming a large share of the care and the responsibility of large estates and making their master's interest entirely their own.

These warm-blooded, impulsive Spanish Californians loved and hated, rejoiced and sorrowed with a vehemence—and a changeableness—that we colder-blooded Americans do not know. And they were happy with a light-hearted freedom from worry and forethought that makes us look back from the complicated perplexities of our present day civilization with something like regret to the simpler and more easily satisfied needs of those “*días alegres*” (care-free days).

CATTLE ON A THOUSAND HILLS.

The chief occupation of the residents of California and the chief source of their wealth from the settlement of the Missions to the discovery of gold, was stock raising. The party of Gov. Portala and Fray Junipero Serra which arrived in Alta, California in 1769, brought with them a few cattle and mules. As the Missions were established, every supply ship or train brought its complement of domestic animals. By Spanish law it was decreed that every colonist in the pueblos (towns) should be furnished two mares, two cows and a calf, two sheep, two goats, one cargo mule and one yoke of oxen or steers. These animals, under the genial climate of California and feeding upon the rich ungrazed valleys and mesas, multiplied with wonderful rapidity. The Spanish policy discouraged trade; few vessels touched on the California coast prior to 1830; after supplying the residents with meat and with saddle horses, there was little use for the stock which roamed wild over the hills. As early as 1806, it was necessary to get rid of the surplus horses and near San Jose more than 7,000 horses were slaughtered in a single month. J. J. Warner says that in 1825, the number of neat cattle and horse kind had increased so much that the pasturage embraced in this (Los Angeles) county was insufficient for its support and for that of the wild horses of which there were tens of thousands that had no claimant and which in small bands, each under its leader, roamed over their respective haunts, consuming the herbage, and enticing into their bands the horses and brood mares of the stock breeders. To relieve themselves of these horses the rancheros constructed large pens (corrals) with outspreading wings of long extent from the doorway into which the wild horses were driven in large numbers and slaughtered. At a later period and when the number of neat cattle had been somewhat lessened, the wild horses were driven into such pens and domesticated.” Many stories are told of dry seasons in later years when large numbers of both horses and cattle were killed, or driven over banks into the ocean in order to save the rest.

In 1834 it was estimated that the Missions alone possessed 396,400 head of cattle, 32,600 horses, and 321,500 sheep, goats and swine. Within ten years these vast herds had vanished. With the final decree of secularization began an indiscriminate slaughter of Mission stock and destruction of Mission property. Robinson remarks, “Contracts were made with individuals to slaughter the cattle and divide the proceeds with the Missions. At San

Gabriel the ruin was more perceptible than at other places, owing to the superiority of its possessions. Thousands of cattle were slain for their hides only, whilst their carcasses remained to decompose upon the plains."

A MATANZAS (Slaughter)

The same author gives a good description of the annual cattle killing of the thirties. "Numbers of the poor animals lay stretched upon the ground, already slaughtered; others just suffering under the knife of the butcher; whilst, in a spacious enclosure hundreds were crowded for selection. The vaqueros, mounted on splendid horses and stationed at the entrance, performed by far the most important part of the labor. When the mayor-domo pointed out the animal to be siezed, instantly a lasso whirled through the air and fell with dexterous precision upon the horns of the ill-fated beast. The horse accustomed to the motion, turned as the rope descended and dragged him to slaughter. Another lasso was then thrown which entrapped his hind legs and threw him prostrate on the ground. In this position he was slaughtered and the horseman returned for another. Sometimes one would escape and make off for the fields, pursued by the vaqueros, who, as they rode close in full chase, swung their lassos above their heads and flung them over the animal's head and horns and neck, giving their well trained horses a sudden check, which brought him tumbling to the earth; or some one of the more expert would seize upon him by the tail and, putting spurs to his horse, urge him suddenly forward, overthrowing the bull in this manner."

The hides and tallow, which were the chief staples of California trade, were sold to the American and English ships which were becoming frequent visitors under Mexican rules in the thirties.

A RODEO. (Round-up)

Every year rodeos were held in the different localities when all the stock on the ranges were collected, the owners of the various ranges, or their representatives, assembled, the stock was sorted, so to speak, each owner taking possession of his own and branding his calves. An officer known as "El Juez de Campo" (Judge of the Plains) was usually present, whose duty it was to settle disputes as to brands and ownership. A lively picture of such a rodeo in Southern California is given by Maj. Horace Bell in his "Reminiscences of a Ranger." "In May, '53, I was invited to attend a grand rodeo, which was to take place on the San Joaquin Rancho, about forty-two miles east of Los Angeles; so in company with a fellow gringo (American) I betook myself thither, arriving late in the afternoon. Reaching the ranch house, I was surprised at the numbers present; rancheros from all parts of the country, and from San Diego, either in person, or by their representatives, the mayor domos. The Machados of La Ballona, the Picos from San Fernando and San Diego, the Dominguez, the Sepulvedas, the Lugos from everywhere, the

Avilas, the Sanchez, the Cotas, the Stearns, Rowlands, Reeds, Williams, the Yorbos of Santa Ana, and the Temples of Puente—all were there. All were there with their trains to separate and to drive to their respective ranchos whatever cattle may have strayed to the confines of San Joaquin. When I unsaddled I could see groups of dozens here and there, seated upon and surrounding a blanket spread upon the ground, engaged in the national game of monte. These were the vaquero servants. At the house I found Don Jose Sepulveda, the owner of San Joaquin, with dignified courtesy receiving the visitors to the rodeo. The ranchmen are busy in dealing out beef and other comestibles to the vaqueros, and the house emits the odors of cookery, for the patrons and mayor domos must be entertained as becomes their quality. Full a hundred persons sup at the ranch table, after which conversation commences and is kept up long after the writer has passed the boundary of dream-land. Before daylight, however, the whole camp is astir, and when I take my coffee scarce a man is to be seen, all having gone to the field to form the rodeo for the day's work. By nine o'clock, thirty thousand head of horned cattle are brought into one herd and surrounded by vaqueros, armed with the terrible riatas, and now the work of separation and marking begins.

"The cattle of these many owners have not only to be separated, but the calves must be marked on the ear and branded. All of this work must be done inside of two days, as during this time this great herd has no food and may become maddened and unmanageable from hunger and thirst. To penetrate this formidable body, to a gringo, is a most delicate and dangerous operation, but to see how the vaqueros do it, their perfection of horsemanship, the adroitness with which they apply the riata, the cleverness and ease with which they extricate a cow and calf from this living labyrinth, excites one's admiration in the highest degree. As they are extricated, each owner receives his own marks, and brands the calf and drives them to his separate herd. So by the time the rodeo is over the grand herd of 30,000 is broken into many small herds and the vaqueros drive them to their respective ranches. These rodeos were grand affairs and the young men of the ranchos vied with each other in feats of horsemanship and throwing the lasso."

SHEEP SHEARING.

The annual sheep shearing was another great occasion in the life of the ranchos. All the bands of sheep belonging to one owner were driven together. The shearers, who were usually bands of Indians, camped near the corrals. The herders drove the sheep in to a small corral where they were caught and passed to the shearer, who threw the animal on the ground, caught its head between his knees and shaved it so skillfully that when it bounded away, a perfect mold of the shorn was left. The wool was packed into great gunny-sacks, the packer trampling it down into the sacks, and the shearers were paid five cents every time they tossed a fleece to the packers.

HORSES AND HORSE RACING.

No history of stock raising would be complete without some description of the early California horse and the racing which was one of the chief amusements of the Spanish-speaking people. The California horse, was not large, and did not possess all the "points" of the thoroughbred; but for intelligence and endurance, these "mustangs," or "broncos" as they were called, were far superior to any other horse ever known. Wonderful stories are told of the rides that were made and the endurance displayed by these early Californian horses and riders. Harlan tells of one horse which was ridden hard for nearly thirty-six hours and then after a few hours rest was taken out of the stable and started off as "fresh" as though just from the pasture. Robinson mentions rides of fifty-four miles in seven hours, and of eighteen leagues in eight hours, as ordinary occurrences. Fremont rode from Los Angeles to Monterey and back again—over 800 miles—in eight and a half days, being in the saddle almost 100 hours. Guinn tells of the ride of John Brown, or Juan Flaco, who was sent by Gillespie with a message to Stockton and rode from Los Angeles to Monterey, a distance of 460 miles in 52 hours, without sleep; then after three hours sleep, he continued to Yerba Buena (San Francisco), 130 miles further.

The California boy learned to ride horseback as soon as he learned to walk, and the men spent most of their waking hours in the saddle—even taking their meals horseback, one writer declares.

The following interesting account of methods employed in stockraising in the early days in California is from the pen of Judge J. E. Pleasants, a well known Orange county resident, and appeared some years ago in a Los Angeles publication:

"From the settling of California by the Spanish to 1863 the principal industry of the country was stock raising—chiefly horses and cattle, as up to that date sheep were raised in comparatively small numbers. The horses were generally understood to be of Andalusian stock, introduced from Spain into Mexico and thence to California. The horses of California were superior to those of Mexico, probably owing to the difference in climate and feed. It has since been proven in the rearing of blooded horses that California climate is a strong factor in making the bone and muscle necessary to the speed and endurance required to compete with the world's record breakers. And for beauty, spirit and endurance, I have never seen the old California horses surpassed, even by blooded stock. I have known horses to be ridden a hundred miles in a day without injury, and fed entirely upon the wild grass. Indeed, I believe that the horses fed entirely upon the native grasses possessed greater endurance than those fed on grain. Their hoofs possessed great durability. Saddle horses were never shod, and suffered nothing in consequence. The greatest care was taken in breaking and training the saddle horses. There has probably never

been better trained or more beautiful saddle horses in any country than those of California at that time. The work and travel of the country was done on horseback; so the saddle horse was an institution. All the men and many of the women were expert riders. The horse and all the equipments of the horseman were matters of especial pride. It was usually considered that it required a year's time to properly bit a horse. Then a mere touch of the rein served to guide him. The shades of color and markings of stock all had their names. It has been estimated that the Spanish language contains at least two hundred names for the colors of stock. There are many colors for which we have no synonyms in English.

"During the early sixties there was more stock in the country than had ever been at any previous time. The Stearns ranchos alone at that time branded from 5000 to 6000 head of calves a year; and many rancheros counted their yearly increase by the thousand.

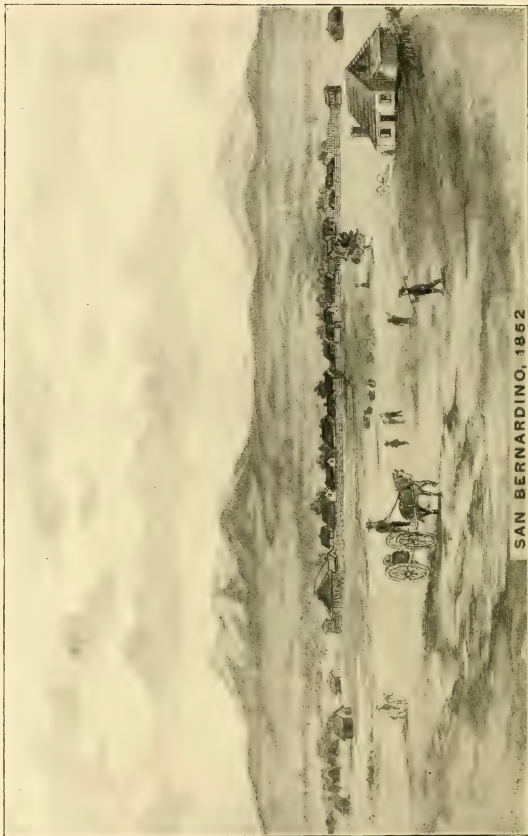
"Nearly the whole of the southern part of the state was used as grazing land. Around Los Angeles, the missions, and along the rivers there was a limited amount of farming and fruit raising done, but the balance of the land was one great pasture. The old method of managing stock was very systematic, though done on a large scale. Each rancho had its majordomo, and under him served a corporal. Then came the regular vaqueros, who numbered from ten to twenty for each rancho, according to the size of the place and number of stock to be handled. During the spring rodeos there would be twice that number employed. The business of the vaquero was to look after the stock and break saddle horses. As a rule, his work was light and his wages small. Fifteen dollars a month was about the average. Each vaquero had his own caballos de su silla, or saddle horses, allotted to him, and no man rode another's horse. Enough horses were allotted to one man to make the work light for the animals. A horse was never ridden two days in succession during the busy season, and one usually had several days of rest to one of work. In this way they were kept in excellent condition the season through. Horses were kept in separate bands. A manada, or band of mares and quite young stock, would usually number from forty to sixty. These would be under the leadership of a stallion. Each horse would keep his manada to itself, and while they usually avoided each other, when two old leaders did meet there would be a fight worth seeing. The young geldings and fillies remained with the manada until the fillies were two to three years old and the geldings three to four.

"The fillies were put at the proper age into a newly-formed manada; and the geldings were taken away to be broken. Mares were never used to work or ride. In the spring the young horses (potros) were put into a band by themselves under the leadership of a bell-mare (caponera.) They were herded for a time until they grew accustomed to the new leader. They were now apportioned out among the vaqueros for breaking, each man taking

a number, riding and gentling them in turn. They were also broken to stake. Broncos (wild horses) were ridden for some time with a hacima, a sort of halter, before using the bit. Quite strict observance of ranch lines was kept. The boundaries were well defined and recognized; and though stock roamed frequently from one rancho to another, one ranchero or his men must obtain permission of the owner before driving stock away from his land. In the spring, varying in time with the season, came the rodeos, or round-ups. They were never begun until feed was plentiful and the stock in good condition.

"The 'recogidos', or gathering of horses, began about a month earlier than the rodeo of the cattle, and were managed in the same way. All orejanos (unbranded) stock became the property of the rancho on which they were found at the time of the rodeo. After taking the stock home the animals were herded for a time to break them to the home range. Following the recogidos and rodeos came the private ones at each rancho for the purpose of branding young stock. These also were under supervision. The municipal regulations of San José of January 16, 1835, say that 'none might brand, mark or kill stock except on days designated by the Ayuntamiento, and never without permit of the Juez del Campo, who should inform the Alcalde of such.' The penalty for the first offense was twenty reales; whoever lassoed or saddled a beast not belonging to him should pay \$9, and as much more as the owner claimed in justice. The rodeos were scenes of lavish hospitality, such as is now seldom seen. It was often the custom to place a complete complement of saddle horses at the disposal of the visiting rancheros during their stay at the rancho, that their own need not be used until the time of their departure. Many beeves were killed, and much good cheer abounded."

Warner, in his "Centennial History of Los Angeles," says: "The Pioneers of 1850 were passionately fond of the turf. They might justly boast of their horses which had sometimes drawn applause at the capital of Mexico. Now, and for many successive years, they gave full play to this passion. August 16th, 1851, Don Pio Pico and compadre, Tomaso Yorba, gave their printed challenge 'to the North' with bold defiance—the glove is thrown down, let him who will take it up'—for a nine mile race, or four and a half miles, and repeat, the stake 1,000 head of cattle, worth \$20.00 apiece and \$2,000; with a codicil, as it were, for two other races—one of two leagues out and back, the other of 500 varas, (about half a mile)—\$2,000 and 200 head of full grown cattle, bet on each race. March 21st following, the nine-mile heat, was run two miles south of the city (Los Angeles), between the Sidney mare, Black Swan, backed by Jose Sepulveda, and the California horse Sarco, staked by the challengers. The mare won by 75 yards in 19 minutes and 20 seconds. Sarco, the previous spring had run nine Mexican miles in 18 minutes and 45 seconds. Not less than \$50,000 must have changed hands over this race."



SAN BERNARDINO, 1862

LATER DAYS.

As the Missions decayed and the land was granted under Mexican laws to private individuals, there grew up a class who might well be called "cattle barons." The Lugos, Sepulvedas, Yorbas and Isaac Williams. Michael White and Louis Robidouix were the chief men of this class in San Bernardino county. After the discovery of gold, from 1850 to '60, there was a large demand for beef and mutton to supply the northern mining camps. Stock was sold by the thousands and at good prices. The stock owners of the south were as "flush" as the miners of the north and fifty dollar gold slugs were spent as freely as Mexican dollars had been a few years previously.

But the civil war and the decay of the mining "boom" ended the "golden days;" the great stock ranges began to be divided and the small farm and the fruit orchard took the place of the herds. The stock business, now is but one of many resources, and the day of the "California cattle barons" is long past.

CHAPTER III.

THE MORMON PERIOD.

The history of this section from September, 1851, when Elders Lyman and Rich purchased the San Bernardino Rancho, until the winter of 1857-58 when the Faithful were recalled to Zion to aid in the impending war with the United States, may be regarded as the Mormon period.

HISTORY OF MORMONISM.

About 1820, Joseph Smith, the son of a New York farmer, began to see visions and receive supernatural instructions. These revelations continued until about 1827, when the "Book of Mormonism" was delivered to him upon golden plates, with a key for its translation. After considerable difficulty in making the translation and delay in securing means for publication, the Book was finally given out about 1830, and the first Mormon church was organized. In spite of much ridicule and some persecution, the organization flourished; but to avoid trouble the headquarters of the church was transferred to Ohio, then to Illinois and later, to Missouri and Iowa.

When the Mormons first made their settlements in Missouri they prospered greatly and for a time were left in peace. But soon the "gentiles" and the other churches rose against them; they were eventually driven from the state and many of them went to Illinois where they made the city of Nauvoo their headquarters. By 1840 it had become evident that the Mormons could not exist in proximity to other churches, or in any civilized community of Americans. After the assassination of Joseph Smith in Illinois, the Saints determined to move to the far west—probably to the Pacific coast—then un-

der Mexican government. Brigham Young, the newly elected head of the church, led this movement and in 1847, Young and some of his apostles arrived in the Great Basin, and here Young received a vision announcing that this was the spot on which to raise the city Zion. This migration of 12,000 people over more than a thousand miles of unexplored country to an unknown destination, is one of the most remarkable movements recorded in history.

Young was ambitious to occupy a large territory and to establish a port on the Pacific Coast where converts from Europe and foreign countries might land. One party of Mormons had already reached California by way of Cape Horn and were settled in San Francisco. The Mormon Battalion reached the coast in 1847.

THE MORMON BATTALION.

During the war with Mexico, the Mormons proposed to the government to raise a company of troops to aid the United States. In consequence of this offer an act of Congress authorizing the enlistment of a Mormon company was passed and 500 Mormons were enrolled as "Iowa Volunteers." Among the officers of the company were Jefferson Hunt, Andrew Lytle and Jesse Hunter, all later prominent in San Bernardino affairs. The company was directed to proceed to California by way of Santa Fe and take possession of the territory for the United States. Under the command of Lieut.-Col. Philip St. George Cook, the battalion marched through Santa Fe and on to San Diego, experiencing great hardships and many losses by the way. When they reached the coast the conquest of California was practically completed.



ANDREW LYTLE

After a short stay at San Diego, members of the company were sent to perform garrison duty at San Luis Rey and at San Diego, and on March 23d, 1847, Col. Cook arrived in Los Angeles with his men. Shortly afterward they were set to work constructing Fort Moore—on the hill above the Plaza. On July 15th, the battalion was mustered out; but one company re-enlisted for six months and was sent to San Diego on garrison duty. During their stay in Los Angeles, Captain Hunt and others, were sent on various expeditions about the country and visited Chino and probably the Cajon Pass and made the acquaintance of Col. Isaac Williams and others of the pioneers.

The officers of the company and the people among whom they were sent speak highly of the character of the Mormons. At San Diego the citizens gave a banquet to the Mormon soldiers before they left the country.

The discharged Mormons started for Utah by the northern route and a number of them stopped in the gold fields when they found that gold had been discovered. Some of them took considerable quantities of gold with them when they at last started for Salt Lake City, to rejoin their families and brethren whom they had left at Fort Leavenworth.

The following men, who afterward became citizens of San Bernardino, were enlisted in the Mormon Battalion, according to the lists published by D. Tyler in his history of the Mormon Battalion. Not all of these men came through to California with the battalion. A number of them were invalidated and sent back before the body set forth on the march from Santa Fe to California:

- Co. A.—Captain, Jefferson Hunt.
1st Corp. Gilbert Hunt.
Privates, Robert Egbert,
Lafayette Shepherd.
- Co. B.—3rd. Lieut., Robert Clift.
Privates, W. E. Beckstead,
Abner Blackburn,
James Clift.
- Co. D.—Privates, Lucas Hoagland,
Montgomery Button.
- Co. E.—2nd. Lieut., Andrew Lytle.
3d. Sergt., Ebenezer Hanks.
Privates, Luther Glazier,
Albert Tanner.

Among the women who started with the party were Mrs. Celia Hunt and her children, Mrs. Matilda Hunt, Mrs. Montgomery Button and children and Mrs. Jesse Hunter. The latter was one of the few women who accompanied the Battalion through to California; she died in San Diego.

Upon the arrival of the Battalion at San Diego, their commander, Captain Cook, issued the following:

Headquarters Mormon Battalion.

Mission of San Diego,

January 30, 1847.

Orders No. 1.

The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding congratulates the Battalion on their safe arrival on the shore of the Pacific Ocean and the conclusion of their march of over two thousand miles.

History may be searched in vain for an equal march of infantry. Half of it has been through a wilderness where nothing but savages and wild beasts are found, or deserts where, for want of water, there is no living creature. There, with almost hopeless labor, we have dug deep wells which the future traveler will enjoy. Without a guide who had traversed them, we have ven-

tured into trackless table-lands where water was not found for several marches. With crowbar and pick and axe in hand, we have worked our way over mountains, which seemed to defy aught save the wild goat, and hewed a passage through the living rock more narrow than our wagons. To bring these first wagons to the Pacific, we have preserved the strength of our mules by herding them over large tracts, which you have laboriously guarded without loss. The garrison of four presidios of Sonora, concentrated within the walls of Tucson gave us pause. We drove them out with their artillery, but our intercourse with their citizens was unmarked by a single act of injustice. Thus, marching half naked and half fed, and living upon wild animals, we have discovered and made a road of great value to our country.

Arrived at the first settlement of California, after a single day's rest, you cheerfully turned off the route from this point of promised repose, to enter upon a campaign and meet, as we supposed, the approach of an enemy; and this too without even salt to season your sole subsistence of fresh meat.

Lieutenants A. J. Smith and George Stoneman, of the First Dragoons, have shared and given valuable aid in all these labors.

Thus, volunteers, you have exhibited some high and essential qualities of veterans. But much remains undone. Soon you will turn your attention to the drill, to system and order, to forms also which are all necessary to the soldier.

By order,

Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cook.

P. C. Merrill, Adjutant.

Of this Battalion, General Kearney said: "Napoleon crossed the mountains, but the Mormon Battalion crossed a continent."

The following extracts concerning the Battalion are taken from "Tyler's History of the Mormon Battalion":

"Up to the 19th of February, 1847, our fare continued to be about the same—fresh beef. Upon that date, however, Lieut. Oman returned from Robideau's, whither he had been sent five days previously, with a quantity of unbolted flour and some beans—a most agreeable change of diet."

This flour mill at Robidoux's on the Jurupa, seems to have been the first in Southern California. Of this same incident, the late Stephen C. Foster, of Los Angeles, who acted as interpreter for the Battalion, says:

"The commissary and myself were ordered to Los Angeles to try and get some flour. We found the town garrisoned by Fremont's Battalion, about 400 strong. They too had nothing but beef served out to them. Here we met Louis Robideau of the Jurupa ranch, who said he could spare us some two or three thousand pounds of wheat which we could grind at a little mill he had on the Santa Ana river. So, on our return, two wagons

were sent to Jurupa and they brought 1700 pounds of unbolted flour and two sacks of beans—a small supply for 400 men. I then messed with one of the captains and we all agreed that it was the sweetest bread we ever tasted."

"Owing to the fact that the Californians were not allowed to bear arms, the following, and similar orders, were issued for their protection from marauding bands of Indians:
(Orders No. 7.)

Headquarters Southern Military District.

Los Angeles, April 11, 1847.

(1.) Company C, Mormon Battalion, will march tomorrow and take post in the cañon pass of the mountains, about forty-five miles eastward of the town. Lieutenant Rosecrans, its commander, will select a spot for its camp as near to the narrowest and most defensible part as the convenience of water, feed and grass will admit of, and, if necessary, effectually to prevent the passage of hostile Indians, with or without horses, he will erect a sufficient cover of earth and logs. It will be his duty to guard the pass effectually and, if necessary, to send out armed parties, either on foot or mounted, to defend the ranchos in the vicinity, or to attack wandering parties of wild Indians.

(2.) The assistant commissary of subsistence will take measures to provision this post until further notice.

P. St. George Cook,

Lieut. Col. Commanding.

"Agreeably with this order, Company C took up the line of march for Cajon Pass on the 12th."

"Lieutenant Samuel Thompson, of Company C, and party, who had proceeded to rout the Indians according to the Colonel's orders, surprised a small band in a cove in the mountains, killing six of them. F. T. Mayfield and George Chapin, two of his men, were slightly wounded. One Spaniard who accompanied them was also slightly wounded. The Spaniard ran, unobserved, and scalped and took off the ears of the dead Indians. Under the California rule, a premium was given for wild Indians' scalps. This barbarous custom, however, was then and there abolished and the Alcalde forbidden to pay any bounty on those referred to, or any others in the future."

"At this period (June 12, 1847) several of the men were in the country on a furlough, laboring for provisions for the return trip, mostly in the harvest field, this being the usual time for cutting grain in California. They were engaged by a Mr. Williams (of Chino rancho) who had about a thousand acres of wheat to cut. His staple crop was wheat, although he raised some barley, beans, peas and had large vineyards."

"On the 14th of March, 1848, the company's time of enlistment (this

was the company who re-enlisted for six months) having overrun nearly two months, it was disbanded at San Diego. These veterans drew their pay on the day following and on the 21st, a company of twenty-five men with H. G. Boyle as captain, set out for Salt Lake Valley.

"On the 31st they arrived at Williams' rancho, and there fitted out for the journey by the southern route. On the 12th of April the little company, having obtained a proper outfit, again took up the line of march. Orrin Porter Rockwell and James Shaw, who had traveled the route the previous winter, were chosen pilots by and for the company. They started with only one wagon and 135 mules. Of course they were packers. They arrived at Salt Lake on the 5th of June.

"Theirs was the first wagon that ever traveled the southern route. This is the only feasible route from Salt Lake, and all Utah for that matter, to travel by wagons in winter, to Southern California. Thus another great national road for wagons was pioneered by the enterprise of a portion of the indomitable Battalion of "Mormons" or "Latter Day Saints."

SAN BERNARDINO COLONY.

Bancroft states: "A company was organized in March, 1851, at the suggestion of Brigham, to go to California and form the nucleus of a settlement in the Cajon Pass, where they should cultivate the olive, grape, sugarcane, and cotton, and gather about them the saints and select locations on the line of a proposed mail route. The original intention was to



have twenty in this company with Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich in charge. The number, however, reached over 500, and Brigham's heart failed him as he saw them at the starting. "I was sick," he says in a manuscript history, "at the sight of so many of the saints running to California, chiefly after the gods of this world, and I was unable to address them." The object of the establishment of this colony was that the people gathering in Utah from the Sandwich Islands, and even from Europe, might have an outfitting post." (Bancroft from Mss, history of Young.) It was small wonder that the people who had heard the stories of the Battalion concerning

Southern California, were so ready to join in this expedition.

The party marched in three divisions—one under the leadership of Rich, piloted by Captain Hunt, one under Lyman, led by Captain Seeley, and the third under Captain Lytle, who was the captain in charge. Seeley's

party reached the Pass June 11, and camped in Sycamore Grove. The rest of the company arrived June 20th, and camped on the other side of the Cajon Cañon. They remained in these camps while the leaders examined the country, visiting Chino and other ranchos and finally deciding on the purchase of San Bernardino grant.



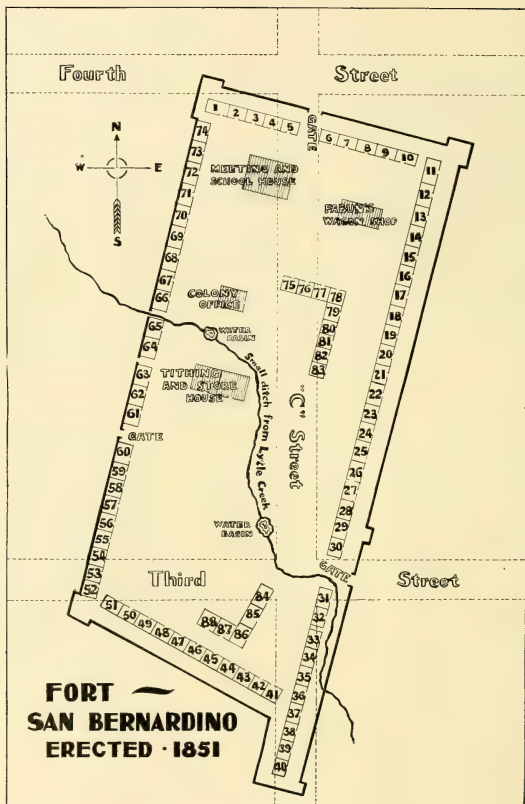
In September the colonists who had at first thought of locating their city on the foothills to the east of Cajon Cañon, hence the name City Creek, decided on the present location of the city of San Bernardino because of the abundance of feed for their stock found there. Before the purchase of the grant was complete, some of the newcomers began to select lands and make improvements, but the danger from Indians which threatened at that time, led to the erection of a stockade for safety and nearly all of the colonists joined in its erection and built their houses within its walls.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COLONY.

The purchase of San Bernardino Rancho, which is described as bounded on the east by "Sierra de Yucaipe," on the west by "Arroyo de Cajon" and the "Serrito Solo," on the south by the "Lomeras" and on the north by "El Faldo de Sierras" (Brow of the mountains), was completed in the spring of 1852, the deed having been recorded February 27, the price named as \$77,000 "in hand paid."

The colonists had already begun to put in crops. A considerable area between San Bernardino and the Santa Ana River was fenced and each man put in as much land as he desired, paying his proportion of the cost of the fence. The first crop in the spring of 1852 was most bountiful, some of the grain being so rank that it could not be cut at all. The wheat was sold at \$4.00 per bushel and flour, which they had ground at Puente, sold for \$32.00 per barrel in Los Angeles. The colonists had considerable stock, too. Tithes of one-tenth of all the produce were paid to the church authorities, and were doubtless used toward the purchase of the rancho. As soon as the land was surveyed, it was sold in tracts to suit the colonists—the prices seem to have run from \$11.00 to \$16.00 per acre—and some was perhaps higher.

In 1854, the Elders mortgaged the property for \$35,000, with interest at 3 per cent a month, with San Francisco parties. The same year, according to Sheldon Stoddard, parties were sent out over the state among



the miners, many of whom were Mormons, and considerable land was sold to them and \$10,000 collected from them to aid in paying for the ranch.

New settlers came in, a party coming from Australia in 1853, and many coming from Salt Lake and the East. The lands sold readily and the colony was so prospered and the affairs so well managed that when the Saints were recalled to Salt Lake City, the property was practically free from debt.

THE FORT OF SAN BERNARDINO.

During the years of 1850-51-52, the Utes, Chemehuevis and other desert Indians made frequent raids through the San Bernardino mountain passes into the coast valleys, in which they drove off much stock and committed other depredations. In the fall of 1851 there was a wide-spread fear of a general uprising among the Indians, and unusual preparations were made to meet it. A troop of United States Volunteers was stationed on the coast, and a few troops were located at Chino Rancho. A volunteer company under Gen. J. H. Bean was organized and went out against the Indians. The Mormons may have lost some stock, at any rate they decided to build a fort somewhat after the plan of the stockade that had been built at Salt Lake on the arrival of the Mormons at that point.

The following description of this fort is furnished by Hon H. C. Rolfe:

"The Fort built by the San Bernardino colonists in the fall of 1851 was a palisade enclosure, or stockade on the east side and the two ends, made by splitting the trunks of cottonwood and large willow trees in halves, roughly facing them on the split side, straightening the edges so that they would fit closely as they stood upright side by side. These stakes were set some three feet into the ground and stood about twelve feet high—with the split sides facing in. This composed the outside stockade and was in the form of a parallelogram about three hundred feet in width by seven hundred feet in length. Small one-story houses of logs and of adobes were built inside in long rows parallel with the stockade, leaving some sixteen or eighteen feet clear space between each. The west side of the enclosure was made up of houses which had been built in various places before the necessity of fortification was realized and which were moved and placed with their outside walls adjoining so as to form a tight wall. Or, where this could not be done, separate barricading walls of logs laid up in block-house fashion were constructed so as to complete the stockade. There as no stockade outside of these houses. Many of the houses were merely continuous rows of rooms, the end walls forming partitions, while others were separate houses.

The principal entrance to the Fort was on the east side. This was located a little south of the center and the gates were made to open outward. Another gateway opened on the west side and one on the north

end. The stockade at these gates turned in at right angles eight or ten feet, and was provided with loopholes for protection. The houses on the north and east also stood well back from the direct line of the gateways, which were about twelve feet wide. Loopholes were also placed a few feet apart all around the stockade. At each corner of the enclosure the stockade projected outward about eight feet, forming a sort of bastion with loopholes for the purpose of cross firing along the sides and ends should an enemy elude the direct fire from the walls and stealthily creep up and attempt to set fire to the stockade. The bastion at the southeast corner was much larger than the others in order to enclose the row of houses on the east side which extended some twenty-five or thirty feet further south on a point of land that can still be seen just south of the present site of the Starke Hotel, and the southeast angle of the row of houses at this end. Another bastion also projected a short distance north of the gate on the east side, as this gate was in a hollow, or gully, that ran from the bench on which the Fort was built, down into the creek bottom, and the gate, being below the ground level, could not be protected from the corner bastions.

The south end of the Fort was not at right angles with the sides, but ran more northwesterly and southeasterly, on account of the rather deep gulch running in the same direction at that end of the structure. Part of this gulch can still be seen, although it is mostly filled up. The present gas factory stands on the southwest side of the gulch with some of the buildings extending over it. Its eastern wall stood along Warm Creek bench 760 feet, about northeast and southwest, and the enclosure was 320 feet in width. It crossed the present corners of C and Third streets. The southwest corner stood close upon the spot where now stands the city gas works. The northwest corner stood where the new Fourth street school house now stands. The main entrance was eastward and stood in the center of what is now Third street, immediately in front of the Bradford House, better known as Starke's Hotel.

Within the Fort, a stream of water was brought for domestic purposes through a ditch from Garner's Springs or Lytle Creek. Had this water supply been cut off, water could easily have been obtained by digging wells twelve or fifteen feet deep. In the northeast corner a canvas pavilion was put up and used for school purposes, William Stout being the teacher, and also for church services. A small house used as a business office stood south of the pavilion, and still further south and within the line of houses was a three-roomed house which was used for storage purposes. In the southeast corner and also in the northeast corner were a few scattered houses, there not being room to place all of the houses in line. One of these houses was rebuilt from the ruins of an old adobe ranch house that had been erected during the Mexican occupation.

A great many wagon beds with canvas covers, such as were used by

the overland emigrants, were taken from the running gear and placed in convenient proximity to the houses for use as sleeping apartments. These made very comfortable substitutes for more commodious household accommodations.

Somewhat more than a hundred families occupied the Fort, together with a number of men without families and also a number of families that included several grown men. There were at least one hundred and fifty, and probably more, able-bodied men capable of performing good service in repelling an attack. The military organization was very simple, it being merely a division into three companies with their respective captains, and without other officers. Jefferson Hunt, as senior captain, was in command of the whole. Vigilant guard was kept at night. Uncle Grief, a colored man, had a large tin horn, about six feet long, with which he used to make music for his own amusement. He acted as bugler and blew his horn to assemble the men, or for other purposes, according to different signals which had been adopted and were understood by all. Many times were all hands called out by the sound of Uncle Grief's horn. Everyone knew something about the use of firearms. With few exceptions all were tolerably expert in this line, and a number of the first settlers were "crack shots." Most of the men were well supplied with arms of their own, but to supply any deficiency a lot of muskets and of ammunition was sent to them from the small garrison of regular soldiers then stationed at Chino." A carefully compiled list of the occupants of the "Old Fort" will be found in the chapter on Pioneers.

There is no record of any attack having ever been made on this fort, and it really seems rather a pity that this, the most elaborate fortification ever attempted in Southern California, should never have been called into use. It doubtless served its purpose, however, for the Indians seeing the elaborate preparation for protection, made no attempt to raid the valley.

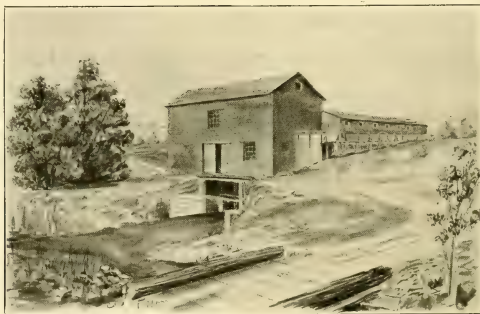
SETTLEMENT.

The colonists lived in the Fort for a year or more. As they felt that the danger from the Indians was past, they began to make improvements on their own holdings, and also to make community improvements for the benefit of the entire colony. Gradually the Fort was taken down and the logs used for other purposes.

Bishop Tenney located in the old Mission buildings and several other families settled in that vicinity. These constructed the Tenney irrigation ditch, and also utilized the water of Mill Creek zanja. Fifty-two one-acre tracts were laid off in 1854, on the north side of Lytle Creek and an irrigation ditch constructed to water these, which were cultivated as gardens by the Mormons from the town. Other irrigation ditches were made by

the Mormons, and the foundation of later water systems was laid during these years.

The able-bodied men of the colony, under the direction of Captain Hunt, built a road up West Twin Creek Cañon, now known as Waterman Cañon, to reach the timber in the mountains. This road was sixteen miles long, and so well built that it was used for many years for hauling logs and timber down the mountains. Within a few months after the completion of the highway, three sawmills were built. These supplied lumber for the houses of the Mormons, and also furnished a supply for Los Angeles and other points.



GRIST MILL BUILT BY MORMONS IN 1852

In 1852 a large flour mill was built on the site where electric power house now stands. Lieut. W. P. Blake, who made an exhaustive report to the government upon his explorations and surveys for a Pacific railway route, thus describes the settlement of San Bernardino in November, 1852. "The city consists of a square surrounded by log houses and stout pickets. They are, however, erecting neat adobe buildings in all parts of the valley and bringing it under cultivation. Messrs. Lyman and Rich, the prominent men of the settlement, have erected a convenient store and postoffice in the center of the square, and we were enabled to procure a fresh stock of provisions, flour, fish, butter, etc. A large flour mill, 25 by 40 feet, with two sets of burr stones and a race way one mile in length, had just been completed; a store house of adobe, 30 by 70, was nearly full of sacks of grain waiting to be ground. A large quantity of good flour is made here and sent to Los Angeles, or to San Pedro for shipment."

SEGREGATION OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FROM LOS ANGELES COUNTY. ACT OF APRIL 26, 1853.

When the Mormon colonists purchased the San Bernardino ranch property in 1851, this section of the state was a portion of Los Angeles County, its boundaries extending eastward to the Colorado River, with the county seat at Los Angeles, sixty miles distant from San Bernardino.

In 1853, Captain Jefferson Hunt, of San Bernardino, was elected one of two members to represent Los Angeles County in the State Legislature. The settlement of San Bernardino was thriving and progressive, but labored under the inconvenience of being far removed from the county seat, where all business pertaining to the courts and the transfer of property must be taken. To obviate this difficulty, Mr. Hunt was instructed to present a petition to the legislature, asking for a division of the County of Los Angeles; the portion segregated therefrom to be known as San Bernardino County; taking its name from the Rancho de San Bernardino.

Complying with this petition, "An Act for dividing the County of Los Angeles and making a new county therefrom, to be called San Bernardino County," was passed by the legislature, in session at Benecia, April 26, 1853. It provided as follows:

"Section 1. The County of Los Angeles is hereby divided as follows: Beginning at a point where a due south line, drawn from the highest peak of the Sierra de Santiago; thence, running along the summit of said sierra to the Santa Ana River between the ranch of Sierra and the residence of of Bernardo Yorba; thence across the Santa Ana River, along the summit of the range of hills that lie between the Coyotes and Chino (leaving the ranches of Ontiveras and Ybana to the west of this line); to the southeast corner of the ranch of San Jose; thence along the eastern boundaries of said ranch and of San Antonio, and the western and northern boundaries of Cucamonga ranch, to the ravine of Cucamonga; thence up said ravine to its source in the Coast Range; thence due north to the northern boundary of Los Angeles County; thence northeast to the State line; thence along the State line to the northern boundary line of San Diego County; thence westerly, along the northern boundary of San Diego, to the place of beginning.

Section 2. The eastern part of Los Angeles County, so cut off, shall be called San Bernardino County, and the Seat of Justice thereof shall be at such place as the majority of voters shall determine at the first county election hereinafter provided to be held in said county, and shall remain at the place so designated until changed by the people, as provided by law.

Section 3. During the fourth week of June next, there shall be held an election in said San Bernardino County for the election of the following officers, to-wit.: One County Judge, one County Attorney, one County

Clerk, who shall also be Recorder; one County Surveyor, one Sheriff, one Coroner, one Treasurer, and one Assessor.

Section 4. The County Judge, chosen under this Act, shall hold office until the first Monday of April, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-four, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. The other officers shall hold their offices until the first Monday of October, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-three, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The successors of the officers elected under this Act shall be chosen at the general elections established by law, which shall take place next preceding the expiration of their respective terms.

Section 5. Isaac Williams, David Seely, H. G. Sherwood and John Brown, are hereby appointed and constituted a Board of Commissioners, to designate the election precincts in the County of San Bernardino, for the election of officers at the first election, and to appoint the Inspectors of Election at the several precincts designated, to receive the returns of election, and to issue certificates of election.

Section 6. The provisions of "An Act to Regulate Elections" passed March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, shall apply to the county election ordered by this Act, except that the Board of Commissioners shall designate the election precincts, appoint the Inspectors of Election at such precincts, receive the returns of election, and issue the several certificates to the persons elected.

Section 7. For the purpose of designating the several precincts in the county, the said Board shall meet two weeks previous to the day of election, and at said meeting shall designate the precincts of the county, and appoint the Inspectors of Election at such precincts. The said Board shall appoint one of their number as President, one as Clerk, and shall keep a record of their proceedings: two-thirds of the number of said Board shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Section 8. The said Board shall, immediately after designating the precincts in the county, and appointing the Inspectors thereof, give notice of such precincts and Inspectors, by advertisement in Spanish and English, in the Los Angeles Star, and by notice posted at each of said precincts, in Spanish and English.

Section 9. If precincts be not established according to the provisions of this Act, an election may be held at any place or places where there are not less than thirty resident electors present.

Section 10. Sealed returns from the officers of election may be delivered to any member of the Board. The Board shall meet in the county within five days subsequent to the election, and the returns shall then be opened and read, and under their direction, and in their presence, a tabular statement shall be made out, showing the vote given in each precinct in the county, or if precincts be not established, at each place where polls were

opened as provided for in the preceding section of this Act, for each person, and for each of the offices to be filled at the election, and for the Seat of Justice of the county, and also the entire vote given in the county for each person. The statement thus made out by such Board shall be signed by the President and the Clerk.

Section 11. So soon as the statements and certificates are made out by the Board, the President shall declare the result, and immediately make out, send or deliver to each person chosen, a certificate of election signed by him as President of the Board of Commissioners, and attested by the Clerk.

Section 12. Each person chosen shall qualify and enter upon the discharge of his duties within twenty days after the receipt of his certificate of election. The person elected as County Judge shall qualify before the President of the Board of Commissioners of the County. Persons elected to the other offices may qualify before said President, or before the County Judge.

Section 13. The President of said Board shall transmit, without delay, a copy of the tabular statement prepared as provided in section ten, to the Secretary of State. The election returns of said county, the tabular statement, and the record of proceedings of the Board, shall be retained by the President of the said Board until the person elected as Clerk of said County shall have qualified and entered upon his duties, after which they shall be filed in the office of said Clerk.

Section 14. The County of San Bernardino is hereby excepted from the operation of the Supervisor Act, passed May third, A.D., one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-two; shall be attached to the First Judicial District, and shall be entitled to one member of Assembly and Los Angeles County to one member of Assembly, and the two counties jointly shall elect one Senator, until otherwise provided by law.

Section 15. At the first term of the Court of Sessions held in San Bernardino County, there shall be appointed two Commissioners, to meet a like number of Commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, for the purpose of ascertaining proportion of the debt of Los Angeles County that is justly chargeable to San Bernardino County. The said Commissioners shall proceed to ascertain the total indebtedness of Los Angeles County that shall have accrued up to the time of the organization of San Bernardino County. They shall apportion to the respective counties a portion of said indebtedness, proportioned to the amount of taxable property returned by the Assessor of Los Angeles County for the year of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, which is hereby made the basis of apportioning the debt aforesaid. Said Commissioners shall report their apportionment to the Court of Sessions and Board of Supervisors of their respective counties, and if they shall ratify said apportionment, it shall be final and binding on the two counties. For the proportion

of the unfundable debt of Los Angeles County, the Court of Sessions of said county shall draw a warrant in favor of the Treasurer of Los Angeles County, payable out of the treasury of San Bernardino County.

Of the funded debt of Los Angeles County, the amount found justly chargeable to San Bernardino County shall be assumed by said county, and the principal and interest thereof paid at its County Treasury; **Provided**, That the holders of said proportion of the debt consent to such assumption and payment.

Section 16. All the provisions of the Act "to fund the debt of Los Angeles County, and provide for the payment thereof," passed March the eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, shall have the same force, and be obligatory on the same officers in San Bernardino County as in Los Angeles County, and shall continue in full force and obligation until the extinguishment of the said funded debt, and until its proportion of the said funded debt shall be set off to said county as provided for in the preceding section. The Court of Sessions in San Bernardino County shall each year draw a warrant on the Treasurer of said County in favor of the Treasurer of Los Angeles County, for the total amount of the interest tax of that year, payable out of the first moneys paid into the treasury on the annual assessment of each year, as provided in the Act aforesaid, and shall each and every year draw a warrant for said tax, until the total extinguishment of the debt aforesaid.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of Los Angeles County to bring suit against any and every officer of San Bernardino County who may hinder the prompt payment of the interest tax aforesaid into the treasury of Los Angeles County; and the District Court having jurisdiction in said county, shall have power to issue all necessary writs to enforce the provisions of this Act and the Funding Act aforesaid; and the proportion of the funded debt set off to San Bernardino County shall be paid and liquidated to the holder thereof in a manner provided in the said Funding Act.

Section 17. In case the Assessor of Los Angeles County shall have completed his assessment of the portion of said county that is hereby set off to San Bernardino County, or any part thereof, before the organization of said county, he shall certify to the Court of Sessions of said county, when organized, his assessment of all property and polls in said county, for their action, and such assessment shall be deemed the legal assessment of said county for the previous year, subject to the action of the Board of Equalization of said county; and the delinquent list of all property and polls in said county of San Bernardino, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, that shall not have been collected on the organization of said county, shall be assigned to said county for its use and benefit.

Section 18. The Associate Justices of the Court of Sessions of said county shall receive as compensation two dollars per diem, for each day's

actual attendance on the terms of Court. The township officers of the several townships of San Bernardino County, that were elected at the general election of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in Los Angeles County, shall continue in office until their successors, to be elected at the general election of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, shall be elected and qualified." Approved April 26, 1853.

On April 2, 1857, a subsequent Act was passed slightly changing the boundaries as set forth in the original Act.

"Beginning at a point on the boundary line of Los Angeles County, where a due south line, drawn from the highest peak of the Sierra de Santiago intersects the northern boundary of San Diego County; thence running along the summit of said sierra to the Santa Ana River, between the ranch of Sierra and the residence of Bernardo Yorba; thence across the Santa Ana River, along the summit of the range of hills that lie between the Coyotes and Chino (leaving the ranches of Ontiveras and Ybana to the west of the line), to the southwest corner of the ranch of San Jose; thence along the eastern boundaries of said ranch, and of San Antonio, and the western and northern boundaries of Cucamonga Ranch, to the ravine of Cucamonga; thence up said ravine to its source in the Coast Range; thence due north to the northern boundary of Los Angeles County; thence northeast to the State line; thence along the State line to the northern boundary line of San Diego County; thence westerly, along the northern boundary line of San Diego County, to the place of beginning."

The county thus brought into existence was the largest in the state of California and one of the largest ever created in the United States, having an area equal to about half of the state of New York. It contained 23,472 square miles and was one hundred and fifty miles north and south and averaged about two hundred miles from east to west. It was an inland county, having no sea coast but bounded on the east by the Colorado River. Its position, lying between Nevada and Arizona and the Pacific Coast and the fact that the two great overland routes to the coast converged in the San Bernardino Valley, gave it an especial commercial advantage.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

In accordance with the enabling act, an election was held in January, 1853, 200 votes being cast, and the following officers being chosen: Hon. Jefferson Hunt, who was already a member of the Assembly, representing Los Angeles County, was made representative of San Bernardino County; D. M. Thomas was elected County Judge; Robert Clift, Sheriff; R. R. Hopkins, Clerk; V. J. Herring, Assessor; William Stout, District Attorney; H. G. Sherwood, Surveyor.

These officers with one or two changes, were re-elected at the first

regular election the following fall, and almost without exception served until the withdrawal of the Mormons. To their credit be it said that they left the county entirely free from debt and with a small balance in the treasury.

The Mormon Council House served as the first Court House for the new county, and was used for several years. The Court House was then transferred to the residence built by Q. S. Sparks, corner of Fifth and E streets. In 1862, the Supervisors purchased the "elegant" residence of Charles Glaser, standing on the grounds now occupied by the Court House, and this was used until 1875.

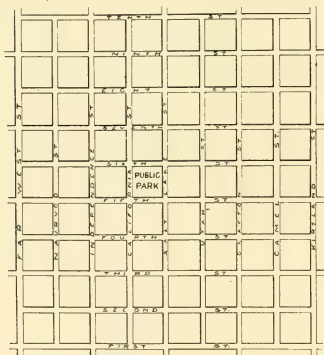
THE TOWN OF SAN BERNARDINO.

In 1853 the townsite of the City of San Bernardino was laid out in the Babylonian style—a miniature Salt Lake City. The town was one mile square, laid out in blocks containing eight acres, with wide streets running

at right angles, each one bordered by a zanja, or irrigation ditch. The streets were given good Mormon names as will be seen by the accompanying plat, and these names continued in use for many years.

The survey of the town site and of the county was made by H. G. Sherwood, who had made the original survey of Salt Lake City.

April 13, 1854, the Legislature passed a special act incorporating the city of San Bernardino, and another special act of the same legislature authorized the new city to appropriate the waters of the Twin Creeks for municipal and domestic purposes. Under this authorization a ditch was dug



ORIGINAL TOWN PLAT OF SAN BERNARDINO.

by direction of the municipal authorities and the waters of both creeks were brought into the town in 1855. It was soon found, however, that in winter the works were washed away by each freshet and in summer the waters were lost in the sands before reaching the town limits, and so this ditch was abandoned several years later.

Probably the first public building erected in this county was the Council

House, built by Lyman and Rich, and intended as the general office of the Mormon interests, both religious and secular. It was used also as the first



MORMON COUNCIL HOUSE

Court House of the county. It was located on the southeast corner of Third and Grafton (now C) streets and was a two-story adobe building. Judge Rolfe describes it as being 24 ft. by 16 ft., containing one room below and one above, and surrounded by a fence. In settling, the walls of the building cracked badly and braces were set to prevent their falling out. Curiously enough, the rocking motion of the earthquake of 1857 caused these braces to press the walls together so that they were again solid and firm. The walls were considerably damaged by the heavy rains of 1862, but the building stood until 1867, when it was demolished to make way for a brick block. The ground is now occupied by the James Water's building.

The first school house in the city was the tent pavilion used in the Fort. In 1853 the Superintendent of Common Schools, V. J. Herring, reports an expenditure of \$300 for library and apparatus and \$291.50 for building or renting and furnishing school house. This was probably for rent. In November, 1855, a committee consisting of the trustees of District No. 1, David Seely, James H. Rollin and Theodore Turley, with the County Superintendent, C. A. Skinner, acting by order of the City Council, selected six lots for school purposes and in 1856 a deed was made by Lyman, Rich and Hanks to the city for these six lots. Two adobe rooms stood on one of these lots, the present site of Fourth street school house, and were used as the city school house for many years. When these buildings were put up and whether they were first erected as school buildings, does not appear. They were known as the Washington and Jefferson buildings, and seem to have been occupied as school rooms until the erection of the brick school house on Fourth street in 1874.

A two-story adobe building was erected by Amasa Lyman as a home for his family, which included five wives, Maria Tanner, Caroline Partridge, Priscilla Turley, Cornelia Leavitt and Denicia Walker. Priscilla was the mother of the first white child born after the colonists reached San Bernardino Valley, Lorenzo Snow Lyman, still residing in this county. Each of the wives with her children had separate apartments, while a common kitchen and dining room was provided, but it is said, was never used by the women—each preferring her own establishment. The house is described

as having no windows, but lighted from skylights above, and was facetiously named the "steamboat" from some fancied resemblance. It stood next to the Council House on the north. The building was burned down, but a portion of the adobe kitchen is still standing and forms a part of the kitchen at the Wozencraft house.

Another house built to accommodate plural wives was that of Charles C. Rich, which was a long adobe of four or five rooms standing where the residence of Joseph Brown, at the corner of E and First streets, is now placed. Rich had three wives.

THE FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

After the organization of the new county in 1853, some of the citizens felt that there should be a suitable Fourth of July celebration. John Brown, Sr., went to Fort Tejon to procure an American flag, and was presented with a large bunting flag by L. A. Bishop. On his return a liberty pole had been procured from the mountains, a twelve pounder brought from Los Angeles and a platform erected on the ground where Tyler's butcher shop was later built, and here on the Fourth of July, 1853, was held the first celebration of our national holiday in San Bernardino city.

Daniel Sexton, however, claims the honor of raising the first American flag in the county. He states that in 1842, while cutting timber for Col. Williams in the San Gorgonio Pass, the Indians asked him if the Americans had no feast days. He told them about our Fourth of July, made an American flag and hoisted it in his camp north of San Gorgonio Pass, and with the Indians celebrated the Fourth of July, 1842. This, if true, must have been the first celebration of the occasion on California soil.

TROUBLES BETWEEN THE MORMONS AND GENTILES.

Attracted by the richness of the valley and the evident prosperity of the colonists, a number of "gentile" settlers had come in. Some of these were disappointed miners from the north, others belated gold seekers who never reached their El Dorado and others immigrants from the east—mostly from the southern states. These newcomers did not understand the sincere religious convictions of the Mormons, and they felt that the Mormon control of the city and the county was a "menace to our free institutions"—perhaps they desired to share in the "spoils" also. Considerable feeling grew out of these conditions.

The Fourth of July, 1854, was observed only by the reading in the church of an address delivered the previous Fourth of July in Salt Lake City. On the third of July, which was Sunday, Amasa Lyman stated that the next day would be the anniversary of American Independence, then spread out

a copy of the Deseret News and read the address which was delivered in Salt Lake by an unnaturalized Englishman the previous year. It in substance eulogized the founders of the Republic and Washington, but declared that in the latter days the government was being diverted from its original purposes and had become degenerate, etc.

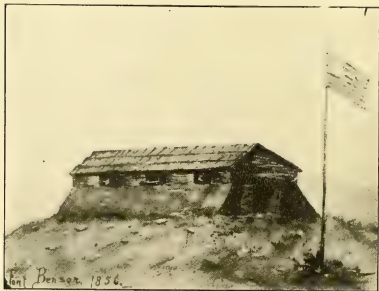
In 1856, the "Independents," as the party which was coming into opposition to the church party was called, decided to have a regular old-fashioned "back-east" Fourth of July celebration. Accordingly a committee was appointed to make the arrangements for the affair, which was to be open to all—without regard to party lines. But the church party at once announced their intention to celebrate the day without paying any attention to the move already under way. Naturally a rivalry between the two parties followed. The Independents procured a flagpole sixty feet high and erected it on the south side of Third street directly opposite the present location of McDonald & Son's furniture establishment. The other party procured a pole a hundred feet high and put it up on the public Plaza. The Independents procured a neat new flag and ran it up—the church people got a larger flag and hoisted it; the Independents erected a bowery covered with green brush and placed seats for an audience; their rivals set up a larger bowery with seats for a larger audience. On the great day, the Third street patriots organized an impromptu chorus which sang the patriotic songs, but the Mormons had secured a band of musical instruments which made more noise. The church party had also gotten together a mounted squad of some twenty-five or thirty young men uniformed in red flannel shirts, black pantaloons and hats, who acted as escort for the officers of the day. Here they got the better of their competitors, who had no guard and no procession. But the church party fired salutes with a little brass cannon which the other party named the "pop gun," while the Independents had a real cannon which made the mountains echo with its deep reports. This cannon was obtained for the occasion in Los Angeles, and was hauled over on a carreta drawn by two yokes of oxen driven by William McDonald. It was undoubtedly one of the weapons brought from Mexico in early days. Four of these cannon have recently been gathered up in Los Angeles, and are to be restored as far as possible and preserved as valuable historical relics in the Chamber of Commerce. Professor J. M. Guinn has looked up their history and states that they were brought to California from Mexico in 1818 for defense against privateers—men coasting up from South America, who had already made some attacks on the California shore. The cannon were first planted at San Diego, but were later brought to Los Angeles and used at the battle of Cahuenga and turned against the American invaders under Commodore Stockton and General Fremont. Afterwards they were left scattered about the town. The gun brought to San Bernardino has

been used many times since to remind her citizens of the day we celebrate. It has been dismantled and out of use for years, with one trunnion broken off, and it is now set in the ground as a protecting post to a hydrant in McDonald's Place, which opens off Fourth street, between C and D.

At the Plaza an oration was delivered, which while fairly patriotic, still took occasion to score the government for its degeneracy—according to the ideas of Brigham Young's followers. At Third street, Q. S. Sparks, then well known as a brilliant speaker, delivered an oration picturing in glowing terms the past and the present glory of our nation—with a good natured fling at those who drew off to observe the day by themselves. Although the Independents had the smaller following, they enjoyed their celebration and their dinner, and felt that they had succeeded in carrying out their intentions. There was no disturbance or hard feelings, the people went back and forth between the two centers of interest, and the church squad visited Third Street in a body and saluted their flag.

FORT BENSON.

In 1854 one Jerome Benson, who had been connected with the Mormons, but who had left the church, came to San Bernardino and located on



a piece of land three miles southeast of the city—now known as the Ambrose Hunt place. The Mormon elders were not anxious to sell him land, as they were inclined to shut out anyone from whom they might expect opposition. Benson believed that he had located on government land, as the grant had not then been definitely sur-

veyed. Later it was found that he was on the grant, and the owners ordered him off, and on his refusal it is said ordered the sheriff to eject him. Benson had sympathizers, and he called upon them to assist him. F. B. Van Leuven and others perceived and identified themselves with the Independents, helped him to throw up earth works in front of his house, and armed themselves for resistance. The cannon was brought over from San Bernardino,

and the flagpole that had been used for the Fourth of July celebration was planted on the fort and the stars and stripes raised. The party had powder, but no balls for the cannon, so it was loaded with small rocks as ammunition. There is no authentic record of any fight here, although it is stated by some of the old settlers that the Sheriff, accompanied by a party of men, did come out, but one explosion of the cannon full of rocks decided them to withdraw. At any rate Benson was left in possession of the land and was subsequently able to give a clear title to it.

The feeling between the two parties in the settlement was augmented by many things. There were various conflicts at the polls which left hard feelings. One of the most active opponents to the church control of affairs civil and political, was William McDonald, who had then been a resident of the place for several years. So strong had the feeling grown between him and his neighbors of the church party that in the spring of 1857 he determined to remove to Los Angeles, or some other point, where he would be more in harmony with his surroundings. But some of the opposing party were determined not to allow him to depart in peace. One Marion Perkins declared that he should not leave without a threshing. On the day and about the time that McDonald was ready to leave the town with his family and household effects, Perkins, who was drunk and quarrelsome, made an attack upon him as he was crossing the street. Perkins had been making loud threats and McDonald had been warned of his danger. He was therefore armed with a knife. Perkins, who was a large powerful man, tried to throw McDonald to the ground and while he stooped above his victim, McDonald stabbed him to the heart. McDonald at once surrendered himself to the officers of the law and was locked in a room, as there was then no regular jail in the county. A crowd gathered and there were threats of lynching, but better counsel prevailed and the prisoner was finally left to be dealt with by the law. He was held to answer before the next grand jury, and was allowed bail, which was readily furnished by his friends. A few weeks later the grand jury was regularly convened, and after a full investigation they refused to indict him, and the charge against him was dismissed.

Fourth of July, 1857, was again marked by a double celebration, the Independents holding theirs at Fort Benson. By this time the feeling of opposition was stronger, and there was little affiliation between the participants in the two affairs.

THE RECALL.

The disputes and difficulties between Brigham Young's State of Deseret and the United States authorities culminated in 1857, in the dispatch of a body of United States troops to Utah. It was believed that war was im-

minent, and Young called all of the Faithful who were scattered in various colonies to return to Salt Lake City. Many of the San Bernardino colonists were Josephites and did not agree with Young's policy or believe in the practice of polygamy. Some of these refused to obey the call, but most of the San Bernardino settlers felt obliged to comply, and sold the property which they had accumulated by hard work and economy at a ruinous sacrifice. Instances are related where an improved farm was exchanged for a camping outfit with which to make the long return journey. In one case a good four room house, well located and furnished, was sold for \$40.00—with a buggy, a cloak and a sack of sugar thrown in for good measure.

The balance of the church property was put into the hands of Ebenezer Hanks, who had previously bought a third interest in the grant, and was later sold to W. A. Conn, F. L. Tucker, Richard G. Allen and Bethel Coopwood. The title to lands in the San Bernardino Rancho has always been unquestioned, and the new owners continued to sell on liberal terms to actual settlers.

THE CHARACTER OF THE MORMONS.

It is the universal testimony that the Mormon colonists who created the city of San Bernardino and were largely instrumental in the organization of the county, were industrious, peaceable citizens—most sincere and earnest in their religious convictions. The majority of them seem not to have been in sympathy with the polygamist doctrine of the later church, although some of them practiced it as a matter of duty.

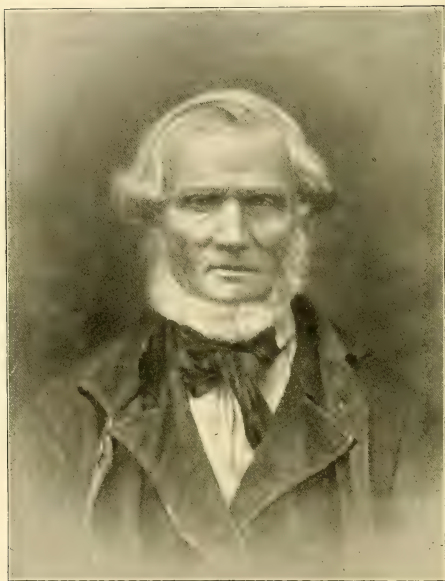
Their methods of co-operation and their simple, hard-working lives were in strong contrast to the shiftless and often ill-directed efforts of many of their "gentile" neighbors. In the six years from their settlement in 1851-2 to their departure in 1857-8 they had built up a substantial town, with two adobe school rooms, the "Council House," several substantial store buildings, a flour mill, three saw mills, irrigation ditches and good roads. They had brought a large share of the 36,000 acres purchased under cultivation; had set out orchards and vineyards. A stage line and post route between San Bernardino and Los Angeles had been established and a pony line to Salt Lake made regular trips. And beside these community improvements many of the individual members of the colony had acquired well improved homes, with the comforts of life about them, and some of them had accumulated considerable property. Certainly, no better showing could have been made by any equal number of "gentiles." They had also demonstrated that small farms and agriculture were not only possible, but profitable, in this land which had hitherto been given over almost entirely to grazing purposes, and they had paved the way for the numerous "colonies" that have since been so large a factor in the prosperity of our South Land.

CAPTAIN JEFFERSON HUNT.

Jefferson Hunt may be called the pioneer of the Mormon settlement at San Bernardino, and the father of San Bernardino County. As an officer of the Mormon Battalion he had first become familiar with the advantages of Southern California. He had twice led parties from Salt Lake to California by way of the southern route through Cajon Pass, and had thus become acquainted with the country and with the people. He was one of the guides of the Mormon colonists and assisted Lyman and Rich in their prospecting for a home for the colony. He took a prominent part in the building of their Fort, and was the leader of their military organization. Under his direction the road through Twin Creek Cañon to the timber district was constructed and he was one of the first to engage in the lumber industry. In 1852 he was chosen as Assemblyman for Los Angeles County, and it was he who presented the bill for the formation of San Bernardino County. He represented this county in the Legislature from the time of its organization until his departure in 1857. In 1855, he was commissioned as a Brigadier General in the State Militia by Governor Bigler. He was a Democrat in politics. Soon after coming to San Bernardino he secured a contract for carrying the mail from Los Angeles to Salt Lake via San Bernardino and he held important mail contracts throughout his stay in the state.

Captain Hunt was born in Kentucky in 1805. He married Miss Celia Mount, and in 1835 he and his wife were baptized into the Mormon church by Sidney Rigdon. They had removed to Missouri and Jefferson Hunt at once took an active part in the church, becoming an elder and being employed by Joseph Smith both in the religious and secular affairs of the community. He was a prosperous farmer and business man during his stay in Missouri, and when the call to move westward came, he was able to equip his own family comfortably and also to aid many of the less fortunate brethren in their outfitting.

When the Mormon Battalion was organized, Hunt and two of his sons, Gilbert and Marshall, were among the first to enlist. Hunt was made captain of Company A. The interesting history of this band of volunteers has been told elsewhere. During their stay in California Captain Hunt saw a good deal of the country and its settlers, and was most favorably impressed with its climate and advantages. When the Company was discharged in 1847, Hunt and his sons went north to the gold fields near Colima. They were very successful in their mining operations, and when they went on to Salt Lake City they carried a considerable amount of gold dust with them. Here Captain Hunt found his family, which he had left at Santa Fe in 1846, when the Battalion started for California. They had come on to Salt Lake City with the other Saints and were now in almost destitute circumstances.



JEFFERSON HUNT

Very soon after his return, Captain Hunt organized a party to return to California by a new Indian trail which had not been hitherto traveled by white men. This led southward and through the Cajon Pass. He purchased 300 head of cattle from the Lugos at San Bernardino valley, and bought horses at Puente and supplies in Los Angeles; then returned to Salt Lake by the northern route. In 1849, Captain Hunt again returned to California as the guide of the party from which separated the ill-fated Death Valley party.

Captain Hunt was a man of strong character, deeply pious by nature. He believed with all his heart in the divine revelation of the Mormon doctrines, although he found many of them a sore trial to his faith. Energetic, clear-sighted and indomitable in will, he was especially fitted for the leadership which he always acquired, in whatever position he was placed. Generous to a fault, his home was always open to the less fortunate brethren, and he gave a helping hand to many a needy man—Saint and Gentile alike—for he was above petty distinctions. He deserves a large place in the memory of the citizens of San Bernardino, for he filled a large place in the early and vital events of the history of the town and of the county.

After his return with the Saints to Salt Lake in 1858, Captain Hunt took a mail contract from Salt Lake to Humboldt. He also took up land in Utah and later secured a large ranch in Idaho. In 1860 he founded Huntsville, a flourishing agricultural settlement near Ogden.

He died at Oxford, Idaho, in the spring of 1866.

Mrs. Hunt survived him and died in 1897, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sheldon Stoddard, in San Bernardino. Captain Hunt had eleven children, of whom are now living Mrs. Nancy Daley, widow of Edward Daley, and Mrs. Harriet Mayfield, of San Bernardino and John and Gilbert, of Arizona. The daughters, Mrs. Nancy Daley, Mrs. Harriet Mayfield and Mrs. Sheldon Stoddard, have lived for many years in this city and are universally loved and respected.

Eighty-nine grandchildren, one hundred and forty-nine great-grandchildren and seventy-nine great-great grandchildren are descended from Jefferson Hunt.

THE DEATH VALLEY PARTY.

Late in the summer of 1849, a large number of goldseekers reached Utah Valley. It was too late for them to go on to California by the northern route, and it was feared that the Mormon settlers could not supply provisions for so large an extra force during the winter. Captain Hunt offered to take the party to California by the southern route which he had gone over the previous year. After much discussion and planning, a train of about one hundred wagons was made up and Captain Hunt was engaged as guide.

Each wagon paid him ten dollars, and he agreed to take the party through to Los Angeles in nine weeks. Some weeks were spent in preparation and organization. The company was divided into seven sections, each one choosing its own leader and all agreeing to obey Captain Hunt's orders implicitly, except that in case of necessity, a majority of the whole train might rule.

September 30, 1849, the party started out, and for some days all went well and the immigrants were in the best of spirits. But the trail was lost and the course had to be changed, which caused much confusion, as so large a party had to move systematically and was unwieldy. It also disturbed their confidence in their leader. Not long after the start the party was joined by another body of goldseekers, under the leadership of a Captain Smith. A map made by one Williams, who professed to know all the routes through the mountains, was in possession of Smith. This map showed a route turning off from the trail to be followed by the Hunt party and cutting across the mountains and plains in an almost direct line, thus saving several hundred miles of distance. There was much discussion among Captain Hunt's followers and the Smith party concerning this new route and finally the matter became so worked up that a meeting of the entire train was called to decide whether they would continue on the southern trail or follow the one which was to be taken by the Smith party. Captain Hunt stated at this meeting that he knew no more than the rest of the party about this particular route, but he doubted whether a white man had ever been over it, and did not consider it safe for those who had women and children in their company to undertake an unknown trail. Young men who had no families might possibly get through even though the road were not so good as the Los Angeles road. "But," said he, "if you all decide to go with Smith, I will go with you even though the road leads to hell. But I was hired to go by way of Los Angeles and if one wagon decides to go on that way, I shall feel bound to go that way, with that wagon." So Manley reports him, in his book on the Death Valley Party.

The majority decided in favor of the shorter route, but when the party reached the "cut off," seven wagons concluded to follow Hunt on the route originally decided upon and he went on with them. The rest of the party took the Smith route, but after two or three days of travel they came to a point where it seemed to be impossible to go further with the wagons. After a day or two spent in reconnoitering, a large portion of the party—probably sixty or seventy wagons—turned back and started after Hunt. The greater part of this company reached Southern California in safety. The remainder soon divided up into small parties and each made its way as best it could, taking its own course. All of these parties suffered untold torture of hunger and thirst, wagons were abandoned, oxen killed for food and women and children were compelled to walk across the barren desert of the valley which

has since that time been known as "Death Valley." Some of these stragglers came into California in the vicinity of the Tehachapi Pass, others reached the San Francisquita Pass, some were taken prisoners by the Indians; at least thirteen of the original party perished in the fated valley.

There can be no question that if the entire party had remained with Captain Hunt they would have reached Los Angeles with no serious difficulty. Among the party which set out from Salt Lake were Sidney Waite and Jerry McElvain, now of San Bernardino. Miss Melissa Bennett, the daughter of Mr. A. Bennett, who gave the name to the Bennett party to which belonged W. L. Manley, whose interesting account of the various Death Valley parties is the chief authority on the subject, was the first wife of Judge H. C. Rolfe. This little group, after intense suffering reached the San Francisquita Pass, in a state of starvation, and were fed and cared for by the Del Valle family, then residing on the San Francisquita Rancho.

CHAPTER IV.

A BETWEEN PERIOD—1858-1875.

The withdrawal of several hundred Mormon settlers in 1857-58 greatly decreased the population of San Bernardino County and was a serious blow, for a time to its prosperity. Although newcomers, attracted by the chance to purchase improved land for less than the cost of the improvements came in, they were not as a class, equal to the Mormon settlers in character or in energy. The unsold San Bernardino Rancho lands passed from the hands of the syndicate who purchased them from the church to W. A. Conn, who, for many years, rented and sold them to settlers.



W. A. CONN

The breaking out of the Civil war also greatly affected this county. The withdrawal of United States troops from Forts Tejon and Mojave left the entire frontier unprotected and was a signal for a general outbreak among the hostile Indians. For a number of years raids upon stock ranches, freighters and miners were frequent. In 1861 all stock on the desert was driven over into the San Bernardino valley for safety.

In 1855 a volunteer company was organized in San Bernardino under Captain Andrew Lytle to punish the Indians of the San Gorgonio Pass for

depredations. A corps of men under Orderly Sergeant H. C. Rolfe were encamped for some time at the Weaver ranch. In 1861 a company of infantry was formed under command of Captain C. E. Bennett; First Lieutenant, William Clark; Second Lieutenant, John Brook; Orderly Sergeant, Wm. Van Curen.

In 1862 and for several years afterward, a body of California Volunteers was kept in the vicinity of San Bernardino. These were at first camped on the Santa Ana, south of the city, but after the flood of 1862, Camp Carleton was established some two miles north of the town. Captain Eyre was then in command and four companies of 85 men each were in camp.

While no regularly organized body of men went from San Bernardino to take part in the great struggle, a number of citizens returned east—some to join one side, some the other. There were many southerners in the community, whose sympathies were naturally with their own people. Party feeling ran very high. The mining excitement in Bear and Holcomb valleys in 1861-2 had brought a large population into that vicinity. There was a strong secession element there and a still stronger element of lawlessness that cared for nothing but a fight, with or without excuse. There was constant discord both at the mines and at San Bernardino. A Union League was organized by John Brown, Sr., in 1861, to support the government. Uncle George Lord was the president of the association, and among the first members were Charles G. Hill, William Heap and Moses Martin. There was strong opposition at first and attempts to break up the League meetings, but it gained in strength until in 1863 the county, for the first time in its history, gave a Republican majority, Lincoln having a plurality of eighty-three votes.

Out of the political feeling grew the contest over the election for assemblyman between Conn and Piercey, which ended in Piercey taking the seat, although strong allegations of fraud were made. Piercey's death in the duel with Showalter was also a result of the bitterness between Union and Secession sentiment.

It was at one time reported that San Bernardino was to be raided by a band of filibusters organized in the vicinity of Visalia to join the confederate army in Texas. Much alarm was felt and the town was kept under guard for several nights, but no filibusters appeared. Indeed, the party proceeded quietly through the valley and doubtless had no intention of disturbing the citizens of San Bernardino.

The close of the war and the departure of a large part of the lawless element from the mining district brought renewed quiet to the better class of San Bernardino settlers. But the Indians continued to make trouble and many citizens were killed by scattering bands who were always ready to steal stock, or to attack a small party wherever found.

In 1866, the Slate Range Quartz Mill, owned by P. Beaudry of Los An-

geles, with twelve buildings connected with the mill were burned by the Indians. In 1867 a company of Volunteers was made up in San Bernardino to punish the Indians for numerous depredations. The Guardian of February, 1867, says:

"For several years past our citizens have been greatly annoyed by roving bands of Indians who come into the valley and steal all the horses and cattle they find unguarded. Nor do they hesitate to attack stockmen and travelers, if an opportunity offers. Already Messrs. Parish, Bemus, Whiteside and a dozen other citizens have fallen victims to their blood thirstiness within the past four years. Growing bolder by impunity, on the 29th of January, they attacked the saw mill of Mr. James, upon the mountain, a few miles east of this place, having previously robbed the house of Mr. Cain, carried off five horses and burned down the house. The party at the mill consisting of Messrs. Armstrong, Richardson, Cain and Talmadge, sallied out to meet them. A brisk fight followed when the party finding most of the Indians had guns, and fearful of being overpowered, retreated to the mill. The next morning the party having been reinforced went out and were attacked again, the fight lasting for more than an hour. Two of the white men were wounded and two Indians killed and three wounded. A party was made up to pursue these Indians, and after following them found the Indians encamped on the desert at Rabbit Springs. The company made an attack, the men having to climb up the steep mountains and over the rocks on all fours and the skirmishing lasted till dark. The skirmishing lasted for two days longer when the whites were compelled to withdraw because supplies were exhausted. Four Indians were killed and two of the white party wounded."

In 1868 Camp Cady was regularly established as a military post for the protection of the Mojave region, on the road between Wilmington and Northern Arizona Territory, by about 100 United States troops, under Colonel Ayers. It was maintained until about 1870.

AGRICULTURE.

For several years after the departure of the Mormons farming seemed to be at a standstill, although good crops were raised where they were put in. Yet a number of first-class settlers appeared during the period between 1858 and 1865.

Dr. Barton purchased the Old Mission property—640 acres for \$500, and in 1859 set out 60,000 vines. The same year H. M. Willis set a large vineyard at Old San Bernardino and H. M. Carpenter put out his vineyard in the foothill district that was later known as Crafton. There were already, as has been noted, large vineyards at Cucamonga and El Rincon and small orchards and vineyards in the New Mexican settlements along the Santa



DR. BEN BARTON

Ana. During this period the first orange trees in the county were set out and orchard products began to attract attention. The United States census for 1860 reports 8,219 acres in the county under cultivation. The value of live stock is put at \$141,661. According to the assessment rolls the valuation of the county was \$417,228 in 1860.

About 1870 the raisin, or Muscat grape was introduced and the first raisins were put upon the market. The first Muscat raisins in the county were made by George Lord in this year. By 1870, it had been demonstrated that the orange would do well at Old San Bernardino and several small groves were coming into bearing. An influx of settlers began to come in about this time. The "Silk Culture Company" purchased lands on the plains beyond the Santa Ana in 1869, and began selling lands and putting out orchards and vineyards. Out of this small beginning grew the present city of Riverside.

In 1873, the Cucamonga Association was formed to irrigate and subdivide this already highly improved tract of land. The same year the Val Verde Company, made up of prominent citizens of San Bernardino was organized to utilize the waters of the Mojave river for irrigation purposes.

During the year 1872, according to carefully compiled statistics used by Judge Boren in an address upon the resources of San Bernardino county, the county produced 300,000 lbs. of wool, 250,000 bushels of grain, 300,000 lbs. of potatoes, 3,500 tons of hay and manufactured somewhere in the neighborhood of 200,000 gallons of wine and brandy.

The county assessment of 1873 puts the entire valuation of the county at \$1,339,377. (For further details see chapter on Agriculture.)

TRADE.

The completion of the toll road through the Cajon Pass and the ferry across the Colorado river at Ft. Mojave in 1862, both of which were due to the energy of John Brown, Sr., gave a new impetus to the trade with Arizona and Utah. Regular stage communication with Arizona was maintained and a large amount of freighting to the mines of the desert and to Arizona and Utah was carried on during the sixties. Grain, hay and flour produced in the valley, goods from San Pedro and mail and express matter brought from San Francisco and overland by the Butterfield stage company were distributed from San Bernardino. In 1866, several stage lines were giving regular service to different points in Arizona. In 1867, we find this notice in the Guardian of February 23: "For Montana. The trade with this territory is now opening up as it is expected that the snow will have disappeared by the time wagons from this point will have reached that part of the mountains that are snowclad. Last week two long trains started out and on Wednesday last another followed. May they have a successful venture."

In 1869 note is made of a shipment of fruit made to Arizona by Mr. Jacoby.

SAWMILLS AND LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The mountains of San Bernardino were originally heavily timbered. The upper canyons and ravines were well covered with pine and spruce and this timber supply early attracted attention. The first mill of which we have record is mentioned by B. D. Wilson in his report on the Indians made to the government in 1852. He says: "In the San Bernardino mountains there is a single millsite claimed by Louis Vignes as lessee from the Mexican government for five years. I believe now occupied by Daniel Sexton in his name." This mill was located in the Mill Creek cañon and was probably



LA PRAIX SAW MILL

the first saw mill in the county. In 1854 the county records show the sale of the mill of Louis Vignes and Daniel Sexton to Julian Williams, (Col. Isaac Williams) for \$1000. In 1859 Williams' heirs disposed of the "Chino Mill" to Len Nappy for \$5000.

The Mormons were in need of timber for their residences on their first arrival and early in 1852 built a road into the mountains and erected two and possibly three sawmills, within a few months. These were located on Seeley and Huston flats. One of these, which is on record in 1854 as the "Salamander Steam Saw Mill" was built by Lyman, Rich and Taylor, and after passing through various hands was known as the Davis Mill. In November 1854, Captain Jefferson Hunt purchased of Charles Crisman, one-half

of a certain steam sawmill, known as "Crisman's steam sawmill," for which he paid \$6000.

As the timber on the lower flats was cut off mills were erected higher in the mountains and new roads were opened. Among the lumbermen of the sixties were J. M. James, who built the first circular steam sawmill in the county; D. T. Huston who operated the "Clipper" sawmill for several years; W. X. La Praix, whose mill was located on Cedar Flats, and others. Timber hauled from the San Bernardino mountains to Los Angeles and coast points sold for \$40.00 per M, and \$15.00 per M was paid for hauling it about this time.

In 1873, according to a report made to the State Board of Agriculture, there were four saw mills in the county which produced 3,000,000 feet of lumber and 500,000 shingles. In 1881 the assessment rolls give four steam sawmills with an output of 400,000 feet of lumber and 500,000 shingles. In 1882, William La Praix, Tyler Brothers, E. Somers, Hudson & Taylor and Frank Talmadge were operating the saw mills, most of which were located in Devil's Cañon. Lumber was freighted to San Bernardino by especially constructed lumber wagons which carried from three to four thousand feet at a load. The season for lumbering in this district was short as the winters at this elevation are cold and the snowfall too deep to admit of work.

During the boom years—1886-1889—the lumber men did a thriving business as it was impossible to get lumber out fast enough to supply the demand. There were then six mills operating with a capacity of five or six million feet per annum. At present there is, according to the report of the forest reserve examiners, a timber area of 249,000 acres in the San Bernardino mountains, 90,000 of which is classed as "first-class." The timber is principally yellow pine. The government does not own the best timber lands as they had been acquired by various lumber companies before the forest reserve was made. The Brookings Lumber Company of Highland, is now doing the heaviest lumber business.

MANUFACTURING.

The first grist mills in the county were very primitive affairs erected at Chino and on the Santa Ana at Jurupa, known as Robidoux's mill. The large flour mill built by the Mormons was for many years the principal one in this part of the state and large quantities of flour were shipped from it to Arizona and other points. "Meeks" mill was built on Warm Creek near its juncture with the Santa Ana, in 1850—this was later known as Mathews mill. A grist mill was also located at Rincon in early days. In 1873 the three grist mills in the county ground out 7,350 barrels of flour, according to a report made to the State Board of Agriculture.

About 1858 the Cram Brothers began the manufacture of chairs, tables

and chests of drawers at Old San Bernardino, using the Mill Creek zanja as power. A "breast" water wheel was put into the zanja and the machinery necessary was improvised as there was none to be obtained in the country at that time. The timber used was mostly the elders and willows growing along the zanja. This furniture, while very primitive in structure, was substantial, and some of the chairs, at least, are still in use. It was sold in this vicinity and taken to neighboring settlements and to Los Angeles for sale.

During the sixties and seventies, William McDonald manufactured coffins, and furniture and supplied the neighboring towns, some of his product

COUNTY OFFICIALS OF SAN BERNARDINO—1874

H. M. Willis,
JudgeW. J. Curtis,
Dist. Att'yJ. J. Rousseau,
SurveyorJohn Mayfield,
SheriffHarden Yager,
TreasurerHenry Goodcell,
Supt. SchoolsSydney P. Waite,
County ClerkJohn Garner,
SupervisorCornelius Jensen,
SupervisorJames W. Waters,
Supervisor

being shipped to Los Angeles. The firm of Tittle & Brodhurst, succeeding W. S. Tittle who began business in the early seventies, had one of the largest wagon manufactories outside of San Francisco in the state and their work was distributed over Southern California and as far east as Arizona.

The Guardian of October 16, 1869, stated: "The enterprising firm of Rodgers & Kier have just completed and shipped to Arizona, on Tuesday last, 120 sets of harness, being a fit-out for twelve ten-mule teams ordered by Mr. Arriola of Prescott. Another order for the same amount is now being filled by the same firm."

MINING.

Holcomb and Bear valleys were largely exploited during the sixties and more or less work continued to be done in their vicinity during the seventies. The Ivanpah district was first opened up about 1860 and considerable amounts of silver were taken from its mines during these years.

Considerable prospecting was done in Lytle Creek cañon and both placer and hydraulic mining was carried on here and more or less gold taken out. There was also prospecting done in the Yucaipe valley.

The Twenty-nine Palm and Panamint Districts began to come into prominence in the early seventies. The Borax mines of the Armogosa country were first located about 1870 and at once began to yield a rich harvest. It was known that a rich tin mine existed at Temescal and the marble ledges near Colton had been uncovered but not worked to any extent.

During the ten years from 1863 to 1873, \$115,000 in bullion was shipped from San Bernardino by Wells Fargo, and this was doubtless but a small part of the entire output of the county.

For further information see chapter on Mining.

THE BEE BUSINESS.

It is said that the first bees were brought into Los Angeles County about 1856 and \$150.00 was paid for the first stand. The first bees were brought into San Bernardino county about 1860 by Lafayette Mecham, and Mrs Craft states that her husband, Ellison Robbins, paid \$50.00 for a single stand.

San Bernardino with its extensive foothill and mountain bee "pastures" was particularly well adapted to the business of honey making and the number of bees multiplied rapidly.

In 1872, it was estimated that about ten tons of honey were produced in the county. In 1874, Dr. Sheldon of San Bernardino was awarded the first prize at the St. Louis Fair for honey. And here San Bernardino honey was brought into competition with that from every other state in the Union.

The sages, both white and black, are abundant in many localities in this county and the sage honey is universally acknowledged as superior to any other variety. The business of the apiarist is a pleasant and profitable one in a favorable season, but is too uncertain to be depended upon alone.

The Census report of 1900 gives the county 5602 swarms of bees, but this census was taken in 1899, just after the drought when the stock had run very low. It is estimated that there are 17,000 stands in the county at the present time.

SCHOOLS.

As has been seen, the Mormons established a school as soon as they reached the valley. With the organization of the county, several districts were established and schools were maintained from the first. The school buildings of this early period were mostly adobes, the furnishings were scanty and the organization crude. In 1858, six school districts were in existence; in 1861 the number had increased to nine. In 1862, Ellison Robbins, then County Superintendent, held the first Educational Convention ever convened in the county. During the seventies a number of new and very creditable school houses were built, and the schools made decided advance both in attendance and effectiveness. (See chapter on Schools.)

THE CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO.

This city which had been incorporated, as we have seen in 1854, was disincorporated, March 6, 1863, and did not again have a corporate existence until 1869, when it was reincorporated as a town.

In 1858, there were three stores in San Bernardino—Jacob's General Store (which later became Meyerstein's), on the corner of C and Fourth streets; Calisher's on the N. E. corner of C and Fourth, and Lewis Anckers' store on Third street. Brazleton's livery stable was then the only establishment of that kind, and Pine's, which later became Starke's Hotel, was opened. Dr. Barton had established his drug store which was followed by a store kept by Dr. Peacock.

A writer in the Los Angeles Star, thus describes San Bernardino in 1866: "There are from eighteen to twenty large stores, well stocked with goods; two large hotels—Pine's and Miller's; a saddler's—Foy; livery stable and apothecary's shop. The Court House is a neat, well arranged one-story building and is well cared for."

A correspondent of the Wilmington News, for the same year, gives this description of the appearance of San Bernardino and vicinity:

"Large trains of wagons are constantly arriving and departing for Salt Lake, La Paz and other points in Arizona. The whole appearance of the town is that of progression. Some of the finest stock I have seen in the lower country, I have seen in and around San Bernardino. The Wilmington and Yuma stage established by Banning, has given quite an impetus to this town. Brick buildings are taking the place of adobe."

The first brick block in the city is said to have been put up by W. H. Stewart, in 1867, on the corner of Third and D streets.

During the sixties there seems to have been considerable social activity

in the little frontier town. The San Bernardino Dramatic Association was organized in 1859 and for a number of years furnished the citizens with amusement. A Temperance Association was also organized the same year, which "it is hoped will prove of lasting benefit to all those who need its influence. On Tuesday last, Q. S. Sparks delivered a temperance lecture in the school house. It has seldom been the privilege of our citizens to listen to a more beautiful or more eloquent oration," writes the correspondent of the Los Angeles News. The officers were, N. Vise, president; Q. S. Sparks, vice-president; N. C. Fordham, secretary; William Pickett, treasurer.

A Library Association was formed under the title "San Bernardino Association," with H. G. Sherwood, president; D. N. Smith, secretary and librarian.

The first newspaper seems to have been the San Bernardino Herald, under the editorial management of J. Judson Ames, which made its first appearance June 16, 1860. In 1861 J. S. Waite became the editor. The San Bernardino Patriot was established about the same time and died in the spring of 1862. The Guardian made its first appearance in February, 1867, H. Hamilton, editor, succeeded by E. A. Nisbet, and the Argus, Will D. Gould, editor, appeared in 1873.

Efforts were made to secure telegraphic connection with Los Angeles in the early sixties when the first telegraphic communication was established at that place but were unsuccessful. Fourth of July celebrations, May Day picnics and balls, both public and private, seem to have been very popular. Watermans Springs, the Arrowhead Springs and hotel were the popular resorts.

A Union Sunday School had been started about 1858, and was maintained for many years. Early in the sixties a Congregational church was organized and not long afterward a Methodist church. The Latter Day Saints maintained regular services, their first church having been located near corner of Second and Utah streets. A Catholic church was built about 1865 but was destroyed by fire. In 1871 a new church, then one of the finest in the country was dedicated.

The two adobe rooms which had served as school rooms during the Mormon period continued to be used until the erection of the two-story brick school building in 1874. Several private schools were maintained in San Bernardino in early days. Many of our older citizens will remember the tall, stern, yet kindly Captain J. P. C. Allsop, who had a private school here, located on Fifth street between Grafton and Canal, from 1862 until 1867. Mrs. E. A. Nisbet also kept a school, and in 1873 Prof. C. R. Paine opened his Academy and Business College.

In 1866, there were two different companies operating stages between San Bernardino and Los Angeles. The Banning Company was running a weekly stage from Wilmington to Yuma via San Bernardino and the U. S.

Mail Company sent weekly stages to La Paz, A. T. In 1867 a weekly stage was started between San Diego and this city, via Temecula and San Luis Rey and was kept up for several years. For fuller account of the stage station period of San Bernardino's history see chapter IX.

During the year 1871 a number of "elegant and substantial" buildings were put up. Among these were, the store of William McDonald, a two-story brick, 23 by 70 feet. This was built to accommodate his furniture business, which at this time was one of the most extensive interests of the town. Furniture and coffins were shipped from this establishment to Los Angeles, and to all parts of Southern California. Judge Boren built a handsome store building on the corner of Fourth and Utah (D), to be occupied by Meyerstein's General Store—one of the largest establishments in the country. The Masonic Hall, built this year, was the finest structure yet put up in San Bernardino. It stood on Utah street and was 27 by 80 feet, two stories, of brick, with an imitation stone front. Most elaborate services were held at the laying of the corner stone of this building—the first Masonic Hall, built especially for the purpose in this part of the state.

The "Resources of San Bernardino," published by Arthur Kearney in 1873, notes: "The Catholic church, the new school house, the Masonic Hall, Mr. Water's building and Miller's Hotel, are costly and creditable structures, and so is the Boren block on Fourth street. The wagon manufactory of Tittle & Brodhurst, on Utah street is one of the most complete of the kind in Southern California—even Los Angeles patronizes it. The furniture house of McDonald is also an elegant establishment. The private residences of Judge Boren and Mr. Jacobs are also costly and elegant."

In 1873, San Bernardino was put into telegraphic communication with the outer world by the completion of a line from Anaheim. The office was established in the Boren block.

THE TELEGRAPH IN SAN BERNARDINO.

The first effort to secure telegraphic communication with the outside world was made in 1860 when the telegraph wires first reached Los Angeles. A meeting was called at Dr. Barton's drug store and a committee was appointed to raise funds to build a line between San Bernardino and Los Angeles. Evidently the citizens of the town felt that two stage lines a week could supply all the news they cared for, as nothing seems to have resulted from the meeting.

In 1873, however, when the railroad had brought the telegraphic wires as far as Anaheim, the citizens were more ready to act. After many discussions and some dissension of opinion, the bonus, \$2500.00, demanded by the Western Union Company, was raised, principally through the efforts of

Judge A. D. Boren and Meyerstein & Co. September 18th, 1873, the line was completed and the first message was sent out from San Bernardino, by De La M. Woodward, who acted as operator, and as president of the board of town trustees, dictated the first message.

The Argus of this date says: "Telegraphs are the precursors of railroads, and consequently the advance guard of the grand and invincible army of progress and universal prosperity. Let us rejoice, and in our rejoicing let no dissension mar the festivities of so important an epoch in the history of our embryo city. The following dispatches were sent and received last night:

"San Bernardino, Sept. 18, 1873, To Horton, founder of San Diego—The telegraph line from Anaheim to this city has just been completed. As the interests of San Diego and San Bernardino are mutual, we extend to your thriving city the hand of fellowship, hoping that the iron rail may soon connect our thriving city with the rising metropolis of the Pacific Coast.

DE LA M. WOODWARD,

President Board of Town Trustees."

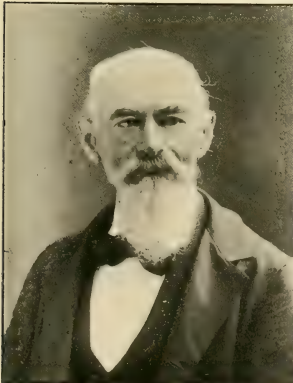
"San Diego, Sept. 18.

"De La M. Woodward, President Board of Trustees, San Bernardino:

"Your telegram just received.

Allow us to congratulate you on being thus brought intimately into connection with the world. We appreciate your sentiments with regard to our mutual interests and earnestly await the day when we can return the compliment in person by the railroad. Allow us to shake hands through the medium of the telegraph. Our little city by the sea extends to you and to the citizens of San Bernardino, her best wishes for your success and future prosperity. A. E. HORTON."

Telegrams were also received from the citizens of Anaheim, the World and Union of San Diego; C. A. Wetmore and from the Alta, of San Francisco. On the same day a telegram announced that



DE LA MONTAIGNE WOODWARD

forty miles of the San Diego and Arizona Military line had been completed the same date.

RAILROADS.

Between 1865 and 1875, San Bernardino was kept in a state of almost constant agitation upon the subject of railroads. It was inevitable that a transcontinental line would some time enter Southern California, and the probabilities were largely in favor of either the San Geronio or Cajon Passes as the gateway for admission. Railway connection with Wilmington and Los Angeles and with San Diego was also certain, yet year after year passed by and rumors, organizations, surveys and talk all had no practical results. The Texas Pacific, the Narrow Gauge Coast line, the Narrow Gauge between San Diego and San Bernardino, the Los Angeles and Independence, and a dozen other projects loomed up and faded out of existence, although in a number of cases work was actually begun.

The growth of San Bernardino county and city was slow during these years of waiting; there was no rushing in any direction—the citizens mostly seem to have been satisfied with an ideal climate, a comfortable living and existing conditions. Yet both the county and the town made substantial progress, as has been seen.

In April, 1874, the Southern Pacific road reached Spadra, twenty-five miles east of Los Angeles, and there came to a standstill. The next move appeared uncertain and San Bernardino watched for it anxiously. There were various railroad meetings, much discussion and great hopes. It was not until fall that the railroad officials got around to San Bernardino and then they offered little encouragement. The town was off their direct route, and they could not afford to deflect a transcontinental line, they said. When it began to be hinted that the depot might be located at Colton rather than San Bernardino, the citizens seem to have regarded this as too absurd for serious consideration. Later, after conferences with the Southern Pacific officials, San Bernardino found that she might "get left," but she still ridiculed the idea of a rival town at Colton. It was a serious blow to the hopes of the county seat when the depot was finally built at Colton, yet from the coming of the railroad must be dated a new era in the growth and prosperity of San Bernardino county.

In 1874, San Bernardino began to take on city airs. The new Court House—now the "Old Court House"—was built and was the pride of the county, although there had been much discussion and a good deal of opposition to the "excessive expense" before the plans and location were agreed upon. With the approach of the railroad, the influx of many strangers, and the numerous improvements entered upon, there was a change of spirit in the "Forest City." The Guardian in an editorial thus expatiates:

"San Bernardino lay dormant too long. Shrouded in her isolation, like

a pretty girl's face behind a veil, the outside world was in ignorance of her healthful and fertile valley, her matchless climate and her gold ribbed mountains. Besides, while population was sparse, San Bernardino was too far from 'Frisco to attract much attention. And, then, Los Angeles with her beautiful groves and fertile fields stood like a smiling syren, with open arms to welcome every stranger who came along. But all this is changed. Emigrants are pouring across the mountains by thousands—coming in search of cheap lands, and invalids in search of rejuvenating climate. We ought to and will secure our share of this population. Again, money is becoming more plentiful, and capital can wish for no more profitable nor sure speculative field than this county. But, it is idle to expect that people, whether men in search of land, or men in search of investment, will come by chance. They must be informed of the advantages which we hold out to them—of our waste lands and their fertility, our facilities for manufactures, our undeveloped mines, our immense forests—in short of the countless opportunities open alike to wealth and work."

A fuller account of railroad matters will be found in the chapter on Transportation.

CHAPTER V.

PROGRESSION—1875-1885.

The coming of the Southern Pacific railroad did not bring the immediate and unbounded prosperity that had been predicted. It put an end practically to the freighting business and the trade with Arizona and largely decreased the trade of all stage stations. But stage travel and post routes were still necessary in many directions. A stage line between San Bernardino and Colton and Riverside was kept up for many years. A stage made regular trips between the county seat and Lugonia and Redlands until the completion of the railroad to those points in 1888.

The merchants of San Bernardino found that goods could be shipped to Anaheim Landing by steamer and hauled from there by mule team cheaper than they could be brought to Colton by the railroad. And the "mule line" was patronized until the Southern Pacific reduced their rates to meet the competition.

In 1882 the California Southern road reached Colton, and in 1883 the first train entered San Bernardino. In 1885 the branch line to Waterman was completed, thus giving San Bernardino a second transcontinental route.

Fares from the east continued to be high even after the completion of the railroad and new settlers did not come in rapidly during this decade. Still there was a steady and healthy growth in all directions. The county had a population of 7,786 in 1880. In assessed valuation the county in-

creased from \$1,339,377, in 1870, to \$3,159,456 in 1880, and \$11,189,842 in 1885. Thus it will be seen that San Bernardino county had really begun to awake.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

This decade marked the beginning of the great horticultural epoch in this valley. In 1873 there were, according to statistics gathered by the State Board of Agriculture, 7,111 orange trees in this county. In 1879, the value of the fruit products of the county is given as \$56,612. By 1881 their value had increased to \$106,457, while the number of orange trees was given as 15,435. For 1885, 1,018, 537 fruit trees are reported for the county of which 214,513 were orange trees. Thus the era of orange planting was fully upon us. The large increase in acreage of fruit trees was largely due to the number of new settlements developed during these years. The completion of the Southern Pacific road to Colton in 1875 marked the foundation of that town which grew rapidly and set out a considerable acreage before 1880. In 1883, the colony of Etiwanda was established and the work of development begun here. The same year the Chaffey Brothers purchased the land and laid out the model colony of Ontario, which at once proved a success, and set out a large acreage of groves, orchards and vineyards. At the same time Richard Gird was making extensive improvements on his lately purchased Chino Rancho, especially along the line of improved stock. (See chapter on Agriculture.)

CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO.

In 1876, San Bernardino supported seventeen mercantile houses, several groceries and provision stores, four drug stores, three boot and shoe establishments, four jewelry, two furniture and four cigar and tobacco establishments, two steam planing mills, two door and sash factories, twelve saloons, one bank—Meyerstein's; two hotels—Starke's and Pine's—and four flouring mills in and about the city.

During 1878-79 the town suffered from several disastrous fires. At one time a considerable portion of the business district was burned over. The fruit store of R. I. Trask, a millinery store, the offices of Drs. Rene and Campbell and of Justice Morris, the Boston Bakery, the shoe shop of John McCall, and the Lone Star Saloon were among the establishments burned out. All of these but one were frame buildings and were later replaced by more substantial structures. One of the worst of these fires was that which consumed the O. K. stables, when a number of buildings were destroyed and several fine horses were burned to death.

In 1879, the Santa Fe representatives were induced to visit San Bernardino and to examine the Cajon Pass as a possible route for their proposed transcontinental line. As a result of the negotiations of this year, the Cali-

fornia Southern road was built from San Diego through the San Bernardino valley and on September 13th, 1883, the first railroad train arrived in San Bernardino, an event which aroused great rejoicing. The coming of the road gave an impetus to the town and new buildings and projects multiplied.

In 1883 the theater was erected by Messrs. Waters and Brinkmeyer, and was then the most complete theater building on the coast outside of San Francisco. In 1882 a telephone service was established between the Transcontinental Hotel at Colton and Starke's Hostelry at San Bernardino. It was inaugurated by a concert, the Misses Bufford singing and the band playing. Riverside and Redlands were also reached by this line which was under the management of Mr. R. T. Blow. Its working was, however, never very satisfactory.

LIGHTING.

The first franchise for gas works was let to Wm. Farrel & Co., in 1873. This company purchased a lot opposite Starke's garden and erected a plant. But the quality of the gas furnished did not prove satisfactory and the plant was soon shut down.

In 1881 the National Gas Company of New York, secured a franchise and put in an extensive plant. November 2nd, 1881, the city was first lighted by gas, and the Times of that date declares: "Gas under the new dispensation is a brilliant success as was abundantly made manifest last evening. The brilliancy of light from many places of business and residences was equal to an illumination. It is a light, soft, pure, clear, and brilliant. Its power and diffusive qualities, united with its other good merits, make it a marvel among the successes of artificial illumination. The exhibition of its effects last evening was highly gratifying to the throngs of our public streets, to our citizens in their residences, to our guests at the hotels, and to those enjoying the charms of the dance or the delights of social intercourse." And after all that, it is only a year or two before the Times is kicking vigorously about the poor gas and without doubt protesting every bill of \$5.00 per thousand.

1885-1890—EXPANSION—THE BOOM.

Historian Guinn says that the first California "boomer" was Viscaino, who visited this coast in 1603, and lied most cheerfully about what he found. The Santa Monica Outlook claims that Lieutenant Derby, who was stationed at San Diego in the forties and wrote of the climatic conditions of that port with a vigor that attracted attention, was the first Souther California "boomer."

Perhaps the most consistent and effective boomer who ever boosted or

boasted San Bernardino county, was L. M. Holt. As editor of the Southern California Horticulturist, the Riverside Press and Horticulturist, the Orange Belt, the Times-Index and other papers, he did good service in exploiting the resources of this country and in spreading knowledge concerning ways and means that would win success, especially in fruit raising. It was largely due to his energy that the Citrus Fair in Chicago in 1886 was successfully carried through and opened the eyes of thousands to the new "golden era" in California.



L. M. HOLT

He has been closely seconded as a "boomer" by Scipio Craig, who, as editor of the Colton Semi-Tropic and of the Redlands Citrograph, has for years written and worked incessantly to make known to the world the advantages of this county in particular and "South California" in general. No man has done more towards advancing our home in-

dustries. Many others have labored earnestly to build up the reputation of San Bernardino County and to develop its advantages to the full.

The completion of the Santa Fe line to the east in 1885 gave California a competing line to the Missouri river and in 1886 followed a rate war which led to what Charles F. Lumnis calls the "Pullman conquest" of California. To most eastern people California had been a far-away, vague and beautiful dream—something that might only come true for the wealthy—the globe-trotter; but the sudden fall of rates—\$25.00 with a rebate and even lower figures—unexpectedly brought the journey to California within their grasp and thousands seized the opportunity and realized their dream. The "boom" was precipitated by the rate war which followed the dissolution of the Transcontinental Traffic Association January, 1886. Rates were slashed mercilessly—both on passenger and freight traffic, all the other roads combining against the Atchison System which had first withdrawn from the pool. The cutting of rates lasted for many months and the old high figures were never fully restored. How many thousands of people visited California during the two years of 1886 and '87, it is now a difficult matter to determine, but the number ran into the hundred thousands.

The flood of visitors thus poured into California saw what soil, water and climate, utilized by intelligent industry, had accomplished at Riverside, Redlands, Anaheim, Santa Ana, and many other points. They saw that California was still a "land of gold"—gold dug from the ground and transmuted into currency by the orange tree—and the "boom" was on. This "boom" which began in the spring of 1886 was a remarkable example of the contagious excitement which sometimes sweeps through a community and deprives men of their reason and good sense. Pioneer, "tenderfoot," promoter and farmer alike lost their heads and apparently believed that the possession of California soil, with the remotest possibility of water, was a sure road to fortune.

At first established orchards, ranches, and lots changed hands with unwonted rapidity and prices leaped upwards by the hundreds of dollars. Soon the rise was by thousands of dollars and people began buying for investment and then for speculation. Then came the syndicate-colonization craze. Land almost anywhere was platted into tracts and lots and advertised as the "coming metropolis." Stores, residences and hotels were erected, or at least begun; auction sales were the favorite method of doing business; excursions, free lunches, band concerts and free carriage rides were among the inducements and often a lottery of one or more houses or lots—to be given away under certain conditions—helped to increase the fever. Men and women rushed by the thousands to each new scheme, standing in line for hours—sometimes even all night—awaiting their chance to purchase lots in some new sub-division located miles from anywhere.

February 24, 1886, a "Grand Excursion and Auction Sale of Real Estate," was advertised in San Bernardino, which may be taken as a fair sample of the earlier stages of the boom. Free drives, free lunch, free fruit and a continuous band concert were among the inducements.

In and about San Bernardino many additions and suburbs were offered for sale. Fairbanks', Everts', Owen's, Christy's additions; Urbita, St. Elmo, Daley, the Hart tract—these were a few of the many. Outside of the city, Redlands, Lugonia, Beaumont, South Riverside, East Riverside, Rialto, the Barton tract, Terracina, Auburndale, Alessandro, Banning—were among the settlements originated during the "boom" period.

It was believed that the rush of tourists that so flooded the country in '86 and '87 was to become a permanent situation and preparations were made accordingly. Every town or settlement projected had its "boom" hotel, large, well-fitted, surrounded by carefully laid-out grounds, the whole thing ridiculously out of proportion to its environment. An interesting chapter might be written on the history of these boom hotels. When "the ball was over" they remained desolate reminders of unrealized expectations. A large number of them burned down in the next few years—indeed there seemed to be an epidemic of fires among this class of buildings. Some of them were converted

into school houses or "colleges," others torn down for their lumber, and a few are still in use as hotels and are a constant wonder to the new-comer who cannot understand how a building suited to a city, got lost in a fruit settlement.

The advertisements of the "boomers" were another curious feature of the times. Every sort of extravagance was resorted to. Aside from newspaper space, which was used by the page, circulars, handbills, booklets and every description of printed matter known—excursions, with auctions, lotteries, prizes, etc., fakes, frauds and stool pigeons of every sort were resorted to in the latter frenzy of speculation which was engineered by professional "promoters."

Here is a specimen which ran in the San Bernardino Times during September, '87: "Boom! Of All the Booming Booms in the Booming City of S. B., the Boomiest Boom is the Boom of the Hart Tract—the Garden-spot of Beautiful Base Line. Fourteen prizes aggregating \$16,000. First thirty lots will be sold for \$750 each; the remaining forty lots, \$850 each. Buy early and make \$100."

Another advertiser drops into poetry. From a column ad we quote:

"We will come to the land where the olives grow,
Wrote the tenderfoot to his friend;
Where the sun with a golden mouth can blow
Blue bubbles down a vineyard row!
Wrote the tenderfoot to his friend.

We are weary of work in this sunless plain,
Wrote the grasshopper blighted man,
We are weary of work in the snow and the rain—
Where to labor is loss, and to live is pain,
Wrote the grasshopper blighted man.

* * * * *

Our pen is poor and our ink is pale,
As they were in the school-day rhyme;
But our love for the land will never fail,
And who buys our lots will never bewail
The investment of his dimes."

A comparison of the assessment rolls illustrates more forcibly than words can do the effect of the boom in San Bernardino county. In 1880 the valuation was \$3,680,745; in 1885, it was \$11,189,842; in 1886, it was \$13,309,750; in 1887 it was \$23,000,000. The census showed a population in the county of 7,786 in 1880; in 1890 this had become 25,497. San Bernardino, the city, had a population of 1,675 in 1880, and 4,012 in 1890.

Expansion in every line and development of every resource of course followed such an increase of wealth and population. Bear Valley reservoir and water system, the most important in the county, was carried to completion and a large acreage put under irrigation and set out in fruit. The Gage canal at Riverside was finished in 1888. The Riverside water system was largely increased and the South Riverside system constructed. A number of smaller water companies were organized and began active development both of water and orchards. The acreage of orange trees multiplied very rapidly.

The railroads kept pace with other growth. Many branch lines were built and improvements in rolling stock and service were made. Several lines of street railway were constructed in the county, but the most important transportation movement of the time was the building of the various motor lines—forerunners of the present electric service. The line from Colton to San Bernardino was first put into operation and later the lines to Riverside and to Redlands gave a great impetus to communication between these points.

Many large and costly public buildings, business blocks and residences were erected which proved in advance of the need, yet, although the unnatural excitement and increase of values necessarily reacted and a period of depression followed. The "boom" was certainly responsible for great material improvements which would not have appeared for years in the natural course of events. As L. M. Holt justly summed it up in the Orange Belt:

"It is true that during the boom years of '86-'87, there was a considerable amount of wild speculation that had little or no foundation. Acre property was cut into town lots where no town lots ought to be. Dry land was sold at high figures regardless of prospective irrigation, or whether or not the land would ever be productive. The question of production was never discussed. The only argument used for the time being that the property could be bought today for \$2000 and sold next week for \$3000, or in a few weeks for \$5000. And yet during this wild speculative craze there was established many solid improvements that have since been turned to good use in building up the country and making it attractive to eastern people who are seeking homes in our midst.

"There is no section in this state or in the United States where good cement sidewalks in cities and towns begin to compare with those of Southern California. There is no other section where cities and towns have so good a supply and system of domestic water service, it frequently being found that the domestic piped water system under pressure is established before there are people to use the water. There is no other section where there are so many rapid transit motor railroads that stop at any point on the

line to pick up passengers and yet make schedule time, including stoppages, of fifteen to twenty miles an hour.

"The boom was not an evil in all respects. During that period of intense speculative excitement there were many foolish things done and many men lost money. But as a whole there was more money made than lost and the country as a whole forged to the front in a manner that could not be equalled under any other circumstances in less than several decades."

CHAPTER VI.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY—1890-1904

Although the "boom" has passed and gone, San Bernardino County has continued to advance, if not with such phenomenal rapidity as during the previous ten years, still with long and steady strides. The county of today stands upon a firm basis of accomplished results; her resources are becoming known; her possibilities are more clearly understood; her wealth and prosperity are assured.

During 1890 and for two or three years succeeding, the "wildcat" developments of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company and the anticipated completion of the extensive Arrowhead system, induced the formation of several Irrigation Districts and other projects which had little foundation for success and naturally met with disaster. Of the various Districts formed in the county under the Wright act, nearly all have now gone out of existence as Districts. The Rialto District has become a prosperous settlement. Alessandro and Grapeland have not yet recovered from the setback then received.

*The extensive development of artesian water, particularly during the late dry seasons, has been of great benefit to the county. It is estimated that in 1899 alone, between three and four thousand inches of water were thus brought into use. Many of these wells flow; but a large number of them are pumped, electricity being used as power. The Journal of Engineering states: "Among the records of the Interior Department there was one made in the fall of 1902, carefully covering the territory under irrigation from electrically operated pumps in San Bernardino valley, and it was there conclusively shown that the amount of water thus made available for use for irrigation covered one-half as much ground again as that covered by the natural flow of the streams from the power of which the electricity is generated."

†The large increase in citrus fruit acreage and the successful suppression of fruit pests, together with the fact that the citrus belt of the valley is practically frostless and that the supply of water for irrigation has never fallen short, has placed the county in the front rank of fruit counties.

* See chapter on Irrigation.

† See chapter on Horticulture.

*Our mineral resources have been largely uncovered and the production greatly increased within the past fifteen years. † But the greatest advance within this period has been in the creative industries and in the utilization of raw material. The first large manufacturing enterprise in this county was the Chino Beet Sugar factory, which was erected in 1891. This industry has benefited not only the stockholders, the railroads and the laborers, but has put a large amount of money into the hands of the farmers of this and adjoining counties. The amount of wealth created and distributed by this factory since it went into operation counts up into the millions and a large part of it has remained in the county. The plant itself cost in the neighborhood of a million dollars. In 1902, it was estimated that half a million dollars was paid to the beet raisers. During the season, the pay roll of the factory averages \$20,000 per month.

The wonderful development and utilization of electricity produced by the water power of our streams is a factor of incalculable value in the progress of this county. The plants of the Edison Electric Company represent an outlay of at least \$1,200,000, and have given employment to large forces of men in their construction. The Company also employs a considerable force of men aside from the various industries promoted by the power thus supplied. This available electricity has given San Bernardino County as complete and fine a suburban service as many large cities enjoy. The towns and rural communities of the valley have thus been united and business of every kind greatly facilitated. As a direct result of the cheapness of her electrical power, one of the largest Ice factories in the West has been located at Mentone.

‡The California Portland Cement Company of Colton has established one of the most important productive industries of the county. Their plant located at Slover Mountain represents an estimated value of \$1,000,000. They now produce 450 barrels of cement per day, and the capacity is soon to be increased to 1000 barrels per day. They employ from one to two hundred men, and their various outputs foot up to half a million dollars per year.

§Another very important industry is that of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, located in the eastern part of the county. The average annual product of their mines is \$500,000, and their annual expenditure is \$250,000. They employ over one hundred men in the county.

||The Brookings Lumber Company has an extensive plant at Fredalba Park, with a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber per day, most of which is made into fruit boxes at their factory at Highland. This company is the chief producer of this class of material in Southern California.

* See chapter on Mining.

† See chapter on Chino.

‡ See chapter on Colton.

§ See chapter on Mining.

See chapter on Highland.



ISAAC W. LORD

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The first public building in the county was the Mormon Council House, which was used as the County Court House for some years. The first building erected by the county was a jail, built in 1858. About the same year, the



THE OLD COURT HOUSE—Built in 1874

county rented a one-story brick residence built by Q. S. Sparks and located on the corner of Fifth and E streets. Here the county business was transacted until 1862, when the Supervisors purchased the "elegant" residence of Mr. Charles Glasier, which stood on the site occupied by the present Court House. This building was used until the erection of the "old" Court House in 1874.

About 1872-73, the matter of a new Court House began to be discussed. Many citizens were opposed to the old location, and it was proposed that the site be changed to one near the public square. Public meetings were held, and a lot was purchased, but the majority of voters petitioned that the Court House remain on the old site, and eventually the new building was placed on the lot already owned by the county. Court Street had not then been opened, and E street was then Salt Lake. A two-story wooden building, costing \$25,000, was put up which was, at the time, one of the best structures of its kind in the state, and it answered the needs of the county until the erection of the present Court House.

In 1887 the Supervisors submitted to the people a proposition to vote bonds to the amount of \$125,000 for building a County Jail and rebuilding the Court House. This proposal met with strong opposition, as it was declared that the sum was not sufficient to put up such a building as the county needed, and there were strong objections to the site. The Supervisors then proposed a bond issue of \$75,000 for a Hall of Records,—this, too, was voted down, and the county officials then proceeded to levy a tax of \$40,000 to build the Hall of Records. This plan met with strenuous opposition, and the talk of change of county seat and of county division dated from its inception. The Supervisors, however, proceeded with the work, and in 1891 completed the handsome, fireproof and earthquake-proof building which now contains the

county records. The building is of Colton marble and Mentone sandstone, and is well built and substantial in every particular, and well adapted for its purpose.

Bond propositions to raise money for the erection of a Court House and Jail were twice voted down, and the fight was hot and long; but the redoubtable Board of Supervisors, Messrs. J. N. Victor, I. W. Lord, J. C. Turner and Wm. H. Randall, proceeded to levy direct taxes and to let the bids for the work on the Court House. The people declared that the sums expended were extravagant and unnecessary, but the work proceeded, slowly but surely, and when the building was completed in 1898, it was, with the exception of the State Insane Asylum, the finest structure in the county and is one of the most complete and convenient courthouses in the state. It is a handsome structure, built of Mentone sandstone with trimmings of Colton marble and Sespe sandstone, stone floors, iron stairways and spacious hallways and rooms. The design is dignified and altogether it is a source of pride to the citizens of the county, and as it is paid for, with no bonds or interest to meet, there is a general feeling of satisfaction that the work is done and the county in possession of ample and adequate buildings for many years to come.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Prior to 1890 the only state institutions in the southern section of the state were the Reform School at Whittier and the Normal School at Los Angeles. During the session of the Legislature of 1889, a bill was introduced and passed providing for the erection of an Insane Asylum in one of the five southern counties of the state and a board of commissioners, one from each of the counties, was appointed. The Commission was made up of M. S. Severance, Los Angeles; James Kier, San Jacinto; K. P. Grant, Ventura; W. N. Hawley, Santa Barbara; Joseph Brown, San Bernardino. Propositions without end for the location of the institution were examined into by this board. Nearly every town and section in the five counties had some site to offer. But the commission finally decided to purchase 360 acres of the Daley Tract at Highlands, with sixty inches of water from the North Fork Ditch, the consideration being \$114,000.

The bill providing for the establishment of the asylum appropriated \$350,000 for the purchase of the site and the erection of the main building and north and west wings, which were first completed. The bill also provided for the appointment by the governor of a board of five trustees, all to be Southern California men, three to be appointed for two years and two for four years, and thereafter all appointments to be for a term of four years. Another provision of the bill was that it authorized the board to select an architect to prepare the plans of the building, and also appoint another competent architect to act as superintendent of construction.

The true responsibility in the erection of a building of this character rests with the board of trustees and when the governor selected as such board Messrs. H. L. Drew, E. F. Spence, M. A. Murphy, John Andreson and H. A. Palmer, the public gave itself no further concern about the matter. It was a foregone conclusion that the affairs attendant upon the erection of the asylum would be honestly and economically administered, and that each member of the board would bring his fine business training and intelligent knowledge of affairs to bear upon the matter and the trust reposed in them by the state would receive the same careful attention as if it were a private



GOVERNOR R. W. WATERMAN

enterprise in which the individual fortunes of the trustees were embarked. The sagacity of these gentlemen was first shown in the employment of Messrs. Curlett & Eisen of Los Angeles and San Francisco to draw the plans and specifications, and the appointment of Mr. T. H. Goff of San Bernardino as superintendent of construction to see that the plans and specifications were faithfully and honestly carried out.

The board of trustees were fortunate in that the lowest responsible bidder in the erection of the work was Mr. Peter Crichton of San Francisco.

December 15, 1890, the corner stone of the building was laid with appropriate ceremonies under the auspices of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of California,

Governor Waterman and staff being present, and the exercises were followed by the most elaborate banquet ever spread in San Bernardino County.

The first building was completed in 1893. It was built in the most substantial manner and was fully equipped with a complete water and sewer service, electric plant and all modern conveniences. It was opened August 1st, 1893, 100 patients being brought from the north to start with. Dr. M. B. Campbell was appointed superintendent, a position which he ably filled until September, 1904. A completely equipped farm, extensive orchards and grounds are largely cared for by inmates, who are thus healthfully and usefully employed.

In 1902 an appropriation was made to complete another wing of the building, and this was finished in 1903 at a cost of \$250,000.

The buildings now accommodate more than eight hundred inmates. The monthly pay roll of the establishment is \$4,100, and the annual expenditure for the asylum is given as \$138,000.

The present board of managers are: E. P. Clark, Riverside; John H. McGonigle, Ventura; J. W. A. Off, Los Angeles; H. B. Wilson, Redlands, and G. P. Adams, Los Angeles.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY ORPHANS' HOME.

In February, 1893, the Associated Charities of San Bernardino City, Mrs. Robert F. Garner, President; Mrs. Laura P. Bidgood, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Olive Byrne, Vice President, and Mrs. F. M. Johnson, Lewis Jacobs, S. F. Zombro and H. Goodcell, trustees, decided to open an Orphan's Home. Accordingly the lease of the Hart place on the corner of C street and

Base Line, was secured. This, which was one of the oldest and most beautiful places in the city, comprised an acre of ground, set with fruit trees of many kinds and with an abundance of shade and room for playgrounds. Some alterations were made in the house, and the Home was opened with about twenty children, most of whom were transferred from the Orphan's Home at Los Angeles. Children were received here from San Bernardino County and San Diego County, particularly. In 1896, it was necessary to enlarge the building and it was refitted with modern conveniences and made more suitable for the purpose for which it was used. In 1899 it was chartered and incorporated by the state, and it now draws funds from the state for the support of all orphans. There are, at present,



MRS. F. M. JOHNSON

about twenty-five children in the institution, who are being educated and cared for and carefully trained.

In 1901, the County Supervisors erected a sick ward for the use of the Home, and the county makes occasional appropriations for the aid of the Home.

Mrs. Florence D. Draper is now President of the Board, and Miss Mary Barton, Secretary and Treasurer.

ROADS.

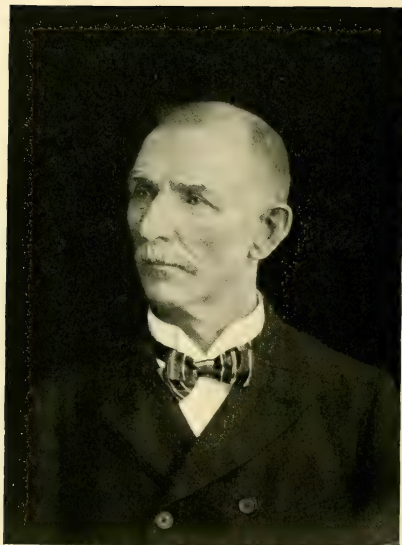
After the opening of Anza's highway between Sonora and Monterey,

via Yuma, the Puerto de San Carlos, or San Gorgonio Pass, and San Bernardino Valley, the next traveled road in the county was probably that between San Juan Capistrano and San Gabriel, by way of Temecula, "Laguna Grande" (Elsinore), Temescal and Rincon, thence via Chino to San Gabriel and Los Angeles. This latter became the route of the Butterfield stages. The New Mexican overland route was much traveled during the thirties and forties—this came through the Virgin and Green River valleys and crossing the Colorado near where Ft. Mohave was later established, followed the Mohave River up to the Cajon Pass. The old "Mormon route" also went out by way of Cajon Pass, but struck across the county further north and crossed Nevada to Salt Lake. Between San Bernardino and the coast there were several routes in early days, one by way of Agua Mansa and Cucamonga, another crossed the Jurupa plains and passed through Chino. These early roads followed the contour of the country. No bridges were built, and probably very little work of any kind was done on them.

The first constructed road in the county was the one up Waterman cañon built by the Mormons in the winter of 1851-52 under the direction of Captain Hunt. This was a free road open to all and for twenty years large quantities of timber were annually hauled down over it. At one point the grade was so heavy that ordinary brakes refused to hold; the teamsters were obliged to attach heavy trees to their wagons, which were thrown off at the end of the grade and formed what was known as the "drag yard." In 1859, the first toll road in the county was built up Twin Creek Cañon, and was known as the "Daley road." In 1861 John Brown, Sr., H. M. Willis and G. L. Tucker received a franchise for the construction of a toll road through the Cajon Pass. This was built, and in 1862 John Brown started a ferry across the Colorado at Ft. Mojave. For twenty years the life of the concession, this toll road was kept up and much heavy traffic went over it.

The first bridge across the Santa Ana was that built to the south of Colton across the river between Riverside and San Bernardino. The citizens of Riverside petitioned for this convenience for several years. Finally the drowning of a man by the name of Tibbits at this crossing induced the county to act and the bridge was built about 1877.

Various toll roads into the mountains have been established at different times. In 1890 the Bear Valley toll road from Highlands to Bear Valley was built. In 1891 the Highland Lumber Co., now the Brookings Co., built its toll road up through City Creek Cañon. The Devil's Cañon toll road was built about the same time. The Arrowhead Reservoir Company built a toll road in 1892, which was nineteen miles long and was well constructed; this gives access to some of the finest scenery in the country. For many years there has been a demand for a free mountain road which should enable the people to visit the lumber camps and the resorts of the San Bernardino mountains and give them free access to the magnificent scenery and the won-



J. B. GLOVER

derful air and water of the great mountain range. Although many projects have been discussed the matter has never taken any definite shape until the passage of a new act by the Legislature in 1903, enabling counties to build roads out of the general funds. The county at once took action upon the opening of the way. Various surveys have been made for the county, several of the existing toll roads have offered to sell their routes at reasonable figures and within a short time, without doubt, a free mountain road which shall enable the visitor to drive with ease to the summit of the mountains and to visit all the many attractions offered in the heart of the San Bernardino range, will be an actual fact.



THEO. F. WHITE

estimated. This improvement alone is a long step in advance for the county.

Within the past few years San Bernardino county has adopted, or rather developed, a system of oiling her roads which not only does away with one of the greatest drawbacks to travel in this county—dust—but also greatly improves the roadbed. To the Supervisors of the county and particularly to J. B. Glover, of Redlands, and T. F. White, of Chino, belongs the credit of working out a practical method of road building and oiling which has attracted attention all over the United States and which is fast giving our county the best roads in the State. The advantage of hard and dustless roads in this hot, dry climate, and with the many sandy and rough roads which were formerly common, can hardly be over

COUNTY DIVISION.

It was natural that San Bernardino, the largest county in the state, should sometime be divided. Yet so large a portion of the county was made up of mountains and desert, which is and must remain, sparsely settled, and the main population was so closely confined to the San Bernardino Valley, that practically the county was not more unwieldy for government than many smaller counties. But, unfortunately, there was for many years a lack

of unity between the two largest towns of the county, Riverside and the county seat. At the very outset of the settlement of Riverside, the old settlers and particularly the residents of San Bernardino, ridiculed the idea that anyone could ever make a living off "that desert" as the plains of Jurupa were known. Naturally the Riverside settlers resented the attitude of their neighbors. They continued in their undertaking until, developed water and Riverside Washington Navel oranges made their unpromising venture a bewildering success. Riverside grew more rapidly than San Bernardino. Her citizens were largely young men from the east, whose ideas and methods were different from the conservative movements of San Bernardino's solid citizens' who were mostly of an earlier date—pioneers who had been trained in the school of hard circumstances rather than in the colleges and the rushing business life of eastern cities. Differences, small but rankling, grew out of the citrus fairs and exhibits, road matters, the management of the County Immigration Society, the Chicago Exhibit, the development of artesian water, and other matters. There was too, a touch of the old soreness growing out of the location of the Southern Pacific depot and the building up of Colton that prevented the hearty co-operation of Colton and San Bernardino. The dissatisfaction in the county culminated upon the question of building a new Court House.

The sudden expansion of 1886-87 rendered the old Court House, built in 1874, entirely inadequate to the needs of the county. Accordingly the Supervisors, in 1887, submitted to the voters of the county a proposition for bonds to the amount of \$175,000 for a new Court House. The people of Riverside, especially, opposed this proposition on the ground that the sum was too small to build a suitable county building and that the location of the Court House should be changed before building. The proposition was lost and the Supervisors next proposed a bond issue of \$75,000 for a Hall of Records. This too, was lost, but the county fathers immediately took steps to raise \$40,000 for this purpose by direct taxation. The citizens of Riverside, Colton, Chino and other points objected so decidedly to this movement that they began to discuss the question of a change of the county seat. Enthusiastic meetings were held, excursions with brass bands and torch light processions were employed. Riverside, Colton and Redlands were aspirants. Colton offered to put up a \$200,000 building and donate it with a block of ground, to the county free of cost, provided that town was made the county seat. November 5, 1889, a petition with 3,700 signatures, asking that the matter of the removal of the county seat be submitted to the vote of the people was presented to the Board of Supervisors. The Supervisors in the meantime proceeded with the plans of the Hall of Records and let the first contract April 8, 1890. In May, 1890, after a long and bitter legal fight, it was decided that more than 1,000 of the names on the petition for county

seat removal, were incompetent, for various causes, and consequently there were not enough signatures to call an election.

Then began the talk of County Division. January 2, 1891, a mass meeting was held in Riverside at which it was determined to form a new county to be known as "Riverside," with Riverside as county seat, and to include, Riverside, South Riverside, Jurupa, Rincon, Beaumont, Banning, Alessandro and Perris. Senator-elect, H. M. Streeter, was pledged to support the scheme. Pomona county with the county seat at Pomona was also proposed and the bills were duly introduced into the Legislature. The Supervisors resolved to oppose all schemes for the dismemberment of the county and to fight the Riverside bill in the Legislature. Men and money were sent to Sacramento by both sides and after a vigorous campaign the Riverside bill was defeated, March 25, 1891, and the Pomona bill met a like fate.

June 13, 1891, another bond issue—this time for \$350,000—for the erection of Court House and Jail, to be located on present grounds, was voted upon and received a majority of 425 votes, which was less than the two-thirds majority required. The county officials, nevertheless, advertised for bids for a county jail and for extension and additions to the Court House. December 9, 1891, Supervisors Glass and Garcelon of Riverside, resigned, and their places were filled by J. C. Turner and Wm. H. Randall.

March 9, 1892, a contract for the foundations and first floor of the Court House was let for \$42,693; and March 12, \$78,611 was transferred from the county funds to the building fund. A convention of the voters of the county was called at Colton and passed most vigorous protests against the extravagant and useless expenditures for Court House and Jail. These were duly presented to the Supervisors and tabled. June 18, 1892, the Supervisors once more came before the voters with a proposition for \$250,000 bonds. This was voted down with a considerably increased majority against it.

The air was now full of projects for new counties. San Jacinto county, to take in the northern part of San Diego and the southern portion of San Bernardino county, and with Perris or San Jacinto for county seat, was strongly supported. San Antonio county, including Ontario, Chino and Pomona, was also a favored proposition with the people of that section. A strong representation for Riverside county went before the Legislature of 1893. Large delegations went from Riverside and San Bernardino, and the fight was most bitter. Loud charges of "boodle" were made and the Supervisors declared that Riverside had spent more in the county division fight than her share of the bonds for the Court House would have come to. February 25, 1893, the bill which created Riverside county finally passed the Assembly.

The bill contained seventeen sections, fully defining boundaries and providing for a commission to adjust the financial questions and other points

arising, or "adjustment and fulfillment of certain rights and obligations." According to the provisions, the Supervisors of San Bernardino county were to select two members, and they chose H. M. Barton and Joseph Brown. Riverside selected John G. North and W. S. Wise, and Gov. Markham appointed G. T. Stamm, the Ontario banker, as the fifth member.

"The Commission organized by electing H. M. Barton chairman and John G. North secretary, and proceeded to business, setting out to do three things:

First: To ascertain the assessed valuation of that part of Riverside county which had been taken out of San Bernardino county, and the assessed valuation of property in the territory still embraced in San Bernardino county.

Second: To ascertain and fix the value of all county property in or belonging to the original county.

Third: To ascertain what proportion of such county property belonged to the new county of Riverside, according to the ratio of its assessed valuation.

The commission met and organized June 2, 1893, and met at intervals from that date until April 7, 1894, gathering testimony with reference to the value of county property, and county assets, and on the latter day the commission, by votes of Messrs. Barton, Brown and Stamm, adopted a resolution fixing the amount due Riverside at \$15,586.82. Messrs. Wise and North protested vigorously, but to no purpose. This resolution was introduced by Commissioner Stamm.

The limits of the claims of the rival interests are indicated in two resolutions, both of which were defeated, before Mr. Stamm's resolution was voted upon. The Riverside commissioners claimed \$132,027.09, and this resolution was voted down, San Bernardino's representatives going solidly against it. Then Joseph Brown introduced a resolution fixing the award at \$3144.48, which was also defeated. Mr. Stamm's resolution was then carried.

Following this action the Riverside commissioners proposed two compromise amounts, first asking for an even \$100,000, and finally for \$50,000, but the San Bernardino people resolutely refused and the Riversiders went home, mad through and through, and that marked the high water line of feeling over the division of the Imperial county, and the bitterness was no joke in those days.

Three months later Riverside county had engaged the services of two of the most eminent lawyers in the State, and with J. S. Chapman of Los Angeles and R. E. Houghton of San Francisco, went into court, and August 9, 1894, filed suit in the Superior Court of Los Angeles county for \$132,027.09, and the war was on.

J. N. Victor was chairman of the Board of Supervisors at the time, desperate fighter that he was, and the new gauge of battle was picked up in-

stantly. San Bernardino county's interests were entrusted to the firm of Curtis, Oster & Curtis of this city. With them was associated Judge Van R. Patterson of San Francisco.

What with "the law's delay" and the time needed to square for the battle, the case did not come to trial until September 29, 1896, in Judge McKinley's court, in Los Angeles, without a jury. The trial occupied weeks, and on the evening of the last day of the year, December 31, 1896, Judge McKinley presented this county with a bitter New Year's gift, filing an opinion which set aside the finding of the commission and referring the whole matter back to them for readjustment. The court found:

"That the plaintiff is entitled to judgment setting aside the award made by the said commissioners, with directions to make the said award in accordance with the provisions of the said act, and to omit from the liabilities of the said county of San Bernardino the salaries of officers and expenses of administration of offices accruing after the 11th day of March, 1893, and interest accruing on the bonded indebtedness of said county of San Bernardino after said time, and making a fair valuation of the real and personal property of the county of San Bernardino, and making the adjustment of affairs under the provisions of the said act creating the county of Riverside; and for its costs of suit. Let judgment be entered accordingly."

It was in these same findings that Judge McKinley ripped the San Bernardino commissioners up the back unmercifully, and seemed to agree with the contention of the Riversiders that there had been a conspiracy to defraud them.

But neither side was satisfied with this decision. Riverside wanted a judgment for \$132,000, and did not care to take chances with the commission again, while San Bernardino took the position that the Los Angeles court never had any jurisdiction; that the act of the Legislature made the decision of the commission absolutely final, and that it could not even be reviewed by a court. Everybody appealed.

The attorneys for San Bernardino filed their appeal December 7, 1897, and more than two years elapsed before the case was presented to the Supreme Court.—The San Bernardino Sun.

November 19, 1901, the Supreme Court rendered a decision reversing the action of the Los Angeles Court and dismissing the case, thus sustaining the acts of the Commission and leaving Riverside County with costs to pay and a prospect of losing the \$15,000 awarded by the Commission. Further litigation followed and in October, 1902, the County of San Bernardino drew its warrant for \$8,000 in full payment of all claims of Riverside County and thus closed finally the history of the county division.

THE SAN BERNARDINO FOREST RESERVE.

One of the important events of the later history of the county was the setting aside of the San Bernardino Forest Reserve. The matter of setting

aside this reservation was discussed for several years before action was taken and was strongly favored by many—and met with strong opposition from other—interests. Numerous petitions and resolutions for and against the action were sent to the authorities at Washington, but President Harrison signed the act creating the Reserve, February 25, 1893.

The Forest Reserves.

"The first real step in the establishment of a system of forest reserves on the mountains and high plateaus—the headwaters of rivers—in what is known as the arid and semi-arid regions of the United States was the passage, on March 3, 1891, of an act of Congress authorizing the President to set aside areas of forest lands under a permanent national plan whereby the forests might be preserved, thereby securing and increasing the water supply of the streams below and also by holding back, by soil absorption, heavy winter and spring rains and melting snows, thus preventing or mitigating the damage arising from spring floods on the lands lying below. Thus the forest reserves serve a double purpose, they hold back the precious waters in times of rain, giving out the water in more continuous flow, through springs and seepage, and underground channels and also prevent flood damage.

"President Harrison and his Secretary of the Interior, John W. Noble, at once designated sixteen reservations, with an area of more than 13,000,000 acres. These first named reservations included large tracts adjoining the Yosemite and Yellowstone national parks. This wise policy of forest reserves has been continued, President Cleveland setting aside other large tracts of forest area. At present there have been created some thirty forest reservations, having a total area of 40,000,000 acres, or more than 60,000 square miles, an area almost equal to half that of the state of California. These reservations are in eleven states and territories—California, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming and South Dakota. In the boundaries of these reservations are included the high mountain ranges and the highest peaks, nearly all of the unsecured forests of the Big trees—the sequoias, both *sempervirens* and *gigantea*—and great expanses of pines and cedars. The preservation of these great forests on the high mountains preserves the water supply of fully half the United States.

"In South California the principal forest reservations are the San Gabriel, the San Bernardino and the San Jacinto. The latter was set aside by President Cleveland, and the two former by President Harrison. They might almost be called one reservation, as they form a continuous chain, reaching over a hundred miles."—Citrograph.

The San Bernardino reserve comprises 737,280 acres, of which 249,000 is classed as timber land and 90,000 of this is graded as "first-class." Thirty-five thousand acres of the best timber land is located in the Santa Ana basin. The best of the timber lands had been appropriated by lumber companies

and settlers before the reserve was made and are not controlled by the government. The timber is mostly yellow pine; fir, cedar, piñon and juniper also offer some timber. Among the forest growth is found mountain mahogany, live oak, mountain alder, ash, sycamore, cottonwood, black oak, black willow and yucca. Bear Valley drains about 35,000 acres of the area and the reservoirs proposed by the Arrowhead system will drain about 100,000 acres. Nearly 50 per cent of the forest reserve is classed as grazing land. Extending from the Cajon Pass eastward to the county line is a portion of the San Gabriel reserve, some 150,000 acres. This also contains considerable timber.

In 1898, the patrol system was established. Forest Supervisor Thomas, has general oversight of both the San Gabriel and San Bernardino reserves. From five to twelve rangers are employed in the San Bernardino reserve, whose duty it is to patrol their districts, guard against fires, prevent trespass of all kinds, measure timber, cut trails and use every effort to protect and preserve our forest water sheds. An effort is now being made to re-timber burnt districts and to introduce new species which are suited to the environment.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

This station was established in 1891, through the efforts of Richard Gird, who donated thirty acres of light and loamy soil on the northern boundaries of the Chino Rancho, together with the necessary water and also ten acres of damp land one mile west of the Sugar Factory. The citizens of Pomona raised \$4,000 which was used for implements, buildings, equipment and teams. The station was established under the auspices of the California State University and was at first under the charge of Kenneth McLennen. Experiments were at first devoted principally to fruit—citrus, deciduous, olives and small fruits, many varieties being set and a study made of their adaptability to this section and of their diseases and drawbacks.

In 1893, J. W. Mills took charge of the station—a position which he still fills. About 1895 attention was largely turned to experiments to green manuring for fertilizing purposes and also to suitable growths for semi-alkali lands.

The station is now regarded as one of the most important in the state. It is the only one in Southern California, and owing to the variety of soil and conditions, is fairly typical of the entire state. There is one other agricultural station in the state at Tulare, Tulare county. The government keeps a number of experts in the field all over the world, and the seeds, plants and information collected by these are distributed from Washington to the various stations according to their presumed adaptability to the conditions of each.

Some \$25,000 has been spent in improving and equipping this station.

Some very valuable experiments have been made here, and the superintendent, Mr. Mills, is considered an authority on agricultural and horticultural matters. In 1903 he was placed in charge of co-operative experimental work in Southern California, including experiments at Riverside, Redlands and on the Colorado desert.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER.

The marvelous development of electric power and the use of electricity for manifold purposes has been one of the greatest sources of wealth and of progress in this county during the past ten years. The first attempt at developing electricity in the county was made by the Electric Light and Power Company of San Bernardino, organized in 1888, making use of the water power obtained by a fall in the Riverside canal near Colton to generate power, which was used to light San Bernardino and Riverside. But the power was insufficient for the purpose.

The next company in the field was the San Antonio Company, employing power obtained from the San Antonio creek.

The waters were first appropriated for irrigating purposes in '82 by the Chaffey Brothers. In '92, ten years later, the company was organized and their power house built. They developed and used about 250 horse power, furnishing power to the Ontario electric car line, a number of small pumping stations and lights to the surrounding towns. This company had the honor of constructing the first high potential long distance plant in the United States, transmitting at the start electricity to the city of San Bernardino, a distance of twenty-eight miles from the power house.

The Redlands Electric Light and Power Company, composed of Messrs. George H. Craft, George B. Ellis, F. G. Feraud and H. H. Sinclair, was organized in the spring of 1892, "for the purpose of supplying electric light and heat for both public and private use, power for manufacturing purposes, and for operation of street railroads in the city of Redlands and the country round about within a radius of ten miles. Such power to be developed from a transmission plant to be built at the mouth of Mill Creek cañon, some eight miles from Redlands." The first reality which gave assurance of the soundness of the views which had led these enterprising men to enter upon a project which at the time seemed far in advance of the needs of Redlands, was the fact that the Union Ice Company, one of the largest handlers of ice in the western part of the country at once entered into a contract with the Redlands Company to furnish electric power, under a twenty-five year contract, at a price that was so much cheaper than could be obtained elsewhere that the ice company could afford to pay \$2.00 per ton freight on 7,000 tons of ice per year and still deliver it in Los Angeles at a rate of fifty cents per ton less than it could be manufactured there.

Mr. A. W. Decker, who had installed the plant of the San Antonio Electric Company and also of the Mount Lowe Electric Railway, was engaged, and under his direction, the plant now known as Mill Creek Station No. 1, was constructed. Mr. Decker's plans for this plant were original and introduced some new features which the electrical manufacturing companies at first said could not be carried out; but in the end, he succeeded in proving the feasibility of his ideas which have since been generally applied. This plant at first supplied light for Redlands and power for the Union Ice Company and for some light purposes in the town. By 1896, the business had so extended that it became necessary to increase the amount of power, the transmission system having been extended to Riverside and to Colton. In 1899 Mill Creek Station No. 2 was erected to further increase the supply of the plant. In 1903 the Edison Company had completed Mill Creek Station No. 3, 600-horse power, at a cost of \$200,000.

In December, 1896, the people comprising the Redlands Company organized the Southern California Power Company, making service of the water rights of the Santa Ana Cañon, and having appropriated and perfected them, entered into contract in the spring of 1897 for the apparatus which has since been installed as the Santa Ana Cañon-Los Angeles transmission plant. In April, 1898, when the plant was partially completed the entire property of the Southern California Power Company was sold to the Edison Electric Company and the owners of the California Southern stock—Messrs. H. H. Sinclair and Henry Fisher—accepted in payment thereof stock of the Edison Electric Company. The Santa Ana plant was completed in December, 1898, when the water was turned into the canal. The whole construction was under the general management of Mr. H. H. Sinclair, and the plant cost approximately, \$625,000.

A sub-station at Redlands was constructed in 1901. This is supplied with a steam plant also. The power for supplying the city of Redlands and vicinity, the Redlands street railway and also the San Bernardino Traction Company is furnished from this sub-station. Another sub-station furnishes power for the Colton Cement works, which are one of the largest users of power.

From the power house in the Santa Ana Cañon, the great artery of the system, carrying 33,000 volts, extends eighty-three miles to Los Angeles—at the time of its completion the longest "long distance transmission line" in existence. A scorpion shaped 10,000 volt system distributes power in the San Bernardino and Riverside valleys, which is supplied by the Mill Creek power houses. The San Bernardino Traction Company, now operating lines between San Bernardino, Colton, Redlands and Highland, is supplied through a sub-station located at San Bernardino, and having a 10,000 volt motor generator.

The largest consumers of power are the pumping plants, and of these,

the most extensive user is the pumping plant of the Riverside Trust Company, whose wells are located in the bed of the Santa Ana River, about two miles southeast of San Bernardino. This company uses fifty horse power and thirty horse power motors, which are located in neat and substantially constructed plants. The plants work under very small headway and pump very large quantities of water into the Gage canal, which furnishes water to Riverside and adjoining tracts.

The capacity of the Edison Company's plants in San Bernardino county is as follows:

Southern California Power Company's water plant in Santa Ana Cañon, 4,000 horse power;

Redlands Electric Light and Power Company's water power plants in Mill Creek cañon, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 1,250 horse-power, 625 and 3,000 horse-power, respectively;

Redlands sub-station and steam driven plant, 834 horse-power.

The expenditure for these plants with the flumes, pipe lines, transmission lines, etc., necessary, has been over one million dollars—probably a million and a half dollars would be a conservative estimate. The building of these extensive works has given employment to large forces of men, and the keeping up of the plants and the necessary improvements require a large force. The use of cheap electrical power has greatly facilitated the building of street and traction roads, and in consequence of her cheap power, the San Bernardino valley now has a more complete equipment of suburban and city electric roads than any other section of the country.

THE ELEMENTS.

FLOODS.

The first flood which did serious damage in San Bernardino county so far as we have records, was that of 1850-51, which did much damage throughout the State. The New Mexican settlers of Agua Mansa and El Placita de Trujillos had begun the erection of an adobe church which was completely destroyed by the rains of this season. These good people took care to build their next church on higher ground and so built the church of San Salvador on a hill and it was the only building, except the residence of Cornelius Jansen, in the two settlements which was not swept away by the flood of 1862. During the winter of 1861-2, fifty inches of rain flooded the entire state. The prosperous colonies along the Santa Ana were completely destroyed and a barren waste of sand took the place of fields, orchards and vineyards.

Mrs. Crafts describes the flood of January in San Bernardino, thus:

"The fall of 1861 was sunny, dry and warm until Christmas which proved to be a rainy day. All through the holidays a gentle rain continued to fall.

This much needed moisture lasted until the 18th of January, 1862, when there was a down-pour for twenty-four hours, or longer. All the flat from the Santa Ana River to Pine's Hotel was under water—a perfect sea of water inundating the valley for miles up and down the stream. Lytle Creek came rushing down D street, across Third and found an outlet through an open space into Warm Creek. Many families were compelled to flee in the night to higher ground and leave their homes to the flood. There were so many families homeless that every house in San Bernardino had two families and some three or four under shelter. The constant rain on the adobe houses turned them to mud and they fell in. Men were out in the drenching rain all day, trying to cover the adobe walls with lumber and thus save them. Every one was ready to help his neighbor in their trouble—in fact there was true brotherhood among those old pioneers of San Bernardino.”

1867-8 was another rainy winter; the rains were continuous but not so heavy as in '62 and less damage resulted.

1884 was the great flood year of later times. 37.50 inches are reported this season for San Bernardino, while over forty inches were registered in Los Angeles and more in other places. This year was particularly disastrous to the railroad companies, the newly completed California Southern track between San Diego and National City, being completely disabled, some fifteen or twenty miles of the Temecula cañon division carried away. The Southern Pacific also suffered many washouts and much delay of traffic.

In July '84 occurred a remarkable cloud burst in the Cajon Pass. The Times says:

“A most terrific cloud burst occurred in the Cajon yesterday afternoon. It commenced about two o'clock and for a short time the waters came down in solid masses. In a narrow gorge called the railroad cañon, the waters rose fifty feet in height in a short time. The torrent carried everything before it and the whole cañon was inundated. At the narrows in the Cajon the waters stood above the railroad grade. An orchard above Tay & Lawrence's was swept away with the buildings and other property that was on the ground. The water rose nearly to Tay & Lawrence's house and swept away a large portion of their property. The road in some places was cut out as much as ten feet in depth and will be impassable for a week or more. The entire flat from here to the mouth of the Cajon was one vast sheet of water, and the crossing between this town and Colton, ordinarily only a few inches in depth, was raised six feet and spread for a long distance on either side of its usual channel, while a number of farms along its course were inundated. All this vast body of water fell in the course of two or three hours and in a comparatively limited area, only a few drops reaching to town. It is said to have been the severest storm ever known in the cañon and to have done more damage in a few minutes than all the heavy rains of last winter, severe as they were.”

Much inconvenience was also caused by the exceedingly heavy rains of 1886-7. The Times thus announces the situation in San Bernardino, in December, '86: "The people west of town are nearly drowned out. A culvert through the railroad grade on I street at the head of Fifth, pours the whole drainage of the surrounding country into town and has swamped the blocks west of G street, so that people there are unable to leave their homes."

In January, eleven inches of rain fell in a single night in the Cajon Pass and the California Southern tracks were buried in mud. This was the "boom year" and the travel was very heavy. At one time hundreds of people were detained at San Bernardino—even standing room at the depot was at a premium, and many came up into the town.

1888-9 was another wet winter, but since that time, rainfall has caused but little loss or inconvenience in the southern part of the state.

DROUTHS.

The flood year of 1862 was succeeded by three dry years, the most disastrous drouth on record in the history of California. Hundreds of head of stock perished by starvation and thousands were slaughtered for their hides, or sold for almost nothing in order to preserve pasturage for any at all. For three years the rainfall was insufficient to produce grain crops or start vegetation on the ranges. The orchards and vineyards which were already beginning to be an important feature in the industries of the state were almost annihilated by the drouth. From this period dated the beginnings of irrigation on a large scale. The farmers, who were now settling up the country found that they could not depend upon the natural conditions for a crop, and the stock men ceased to depend entirely upon the natural range for grazing.

The dry seasons of 1898-99 and 1900, which are still fresh in our memories, marked the great change from the old to the new—from dependence upon natural conditions to the present great irrigating systems. While the "dry ranches" which in ordinary seasons raise fair crops suffered, the agricultural and horticultural interests of the county as a whole, suffered little. There was fear that the storage supplies might fail, but they did not, and much water previously undeveloped, or unavailable was brought into use. Indeed, in the long run, the drouth was a benefit to the country because so large a quantity of water was developed that a much larger acreage than formerly may now be put under cultivation. And yet the rainfall was even less than that of the drouth of the sixties.

EARTHQUAKES.

The first "temblor" of record in this country is of the year 1812, which is known as the "earthquake year," when the church of San Juan Capistrano was shaken down and thirty worshippers crushed to death. The internal

disturbances of this season, it is said, caused the appearance of the springs known as Urbita. The Gauchama Indians, who lived in this vicinity, were so alarmed by this phenomena and by the succession of "quakes" that they feared they had offended their higher powers, and after due consideration came to the conclusion that their Gods didn't approve of the Mission of Politana, established by the Franciscans of San Gabriel a year or two previous. Therefore they destroyed the buildings and massacred most of the converts. At least this is the account given by Father Caballeria in his History of San Bernardino Valley.

In 1855 a severe shock jolted the town of San Bernardino but did no serious harm, and again in 1882 a heavy earthquake is recorded, but with no serious consequences.

The "shake" of Christmas day, 1900, caused no damage in the immediate vicinity of San Bernardino, but created a good deal of havoc in the San Jacinto mountains. There a considerable area, took a drop and the configuration was materially changed. Two or three Indian women were killed at San Jacinto by the falling of an adobe house at that time.

WIND.

Hurricanes and cyclones are unknown in this country, but in 1887 occurred a very unusual wind—a "norther" which did great damage, as this extract will show.

"Although the wind had blown severely here for several days, and considerable damage had been done, happily it was attended, so far as known, with no personal injury or loss of life. Los Angeles county, however, was not so fortunate. At Crescenta Canyada the large hotel erected hardly more than a month ago was razed to the ground by the fierce gale, and Mrs. Edwin G. Arnold and her eleven-year-old daughter Claudie were instantly killed. A number of other guests of the hotel were badly bruised and escaped with their lives by a miracle. The disaster took place about midnight. A coroner's jury found that in their belief the building had been insufficiently braced and the foundations were not secure.

"At Rialto, three houses were destroyed.

"At Cucamonga, the depot was almost totally destroyed; also the new hotel and several stores and buildings; loss, \$50,000.

"Between Cucamonga and Colton the cab was blown off the engine of an east-bound freight train.

"The fine large hotel at North Cucamonga, costing \$20,000, was completely demolished, the sleeping guests being awakened just in time to escape with their lives. A Chinaman is reported to have been killed, and another one missing—probably took to the brush. The bank building at Ontario was partially blown down. Several houses on the south side were also blown

down. It was reported that Rose's store was burned down."—San Bernardino Times, July, 1887.

RAINFALL TABLE.

Since July 1, 1870, a Rainfall Table for the city of San Bernardino has been kept. The record was made by Sydney P. Waite up to 1891, and since that date has been kept by Dr. A. K. Johnson. Careful study of this table presents some very interesting facts. It will be seen that the greatest rainfall was in the season of 1883-84 and the least fall, 7.49 inches, came in 1897-98.

SEASONAL RAINFALL FOR SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

Elevation 1054 feet above sea level

Latitude 34° 06' 05"

Longitude 117° 17' 30"

SYDNEY P. WAITE, Observer
1870 to 1891

DR. A. K. JOHNSON, Observer
1891 to 1904

SEASONS.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
1870-71	.00	.00	.02	.09	3.11	.89	6.91	2.21	.19	.34	.11	.07	13.94
1871-72	.00	.04	.13	.60	.88	3.91	.00	2.20	.37	.79	.06	.00	8.98
1872-73	.00	.18	.04	.00	1.17	4.40	6.50	1.25	.51	.84	.21	.00	15.10
1873-74	.00	1.06	.02	.01	.74	5.73	5.51	8.76	1.08	.48	.42	.00	23.81
1874-75	.00	.00	.06	1.82	1.88	2.20	7.20	.15	.22	.07	.05	.00	13.65
1875-76	.00	.00	.00	.00	7.50	.02	6.55	1.92	3.41	.44	.03	.03	19.90
1876-77	.00	.00	.00	.20	.40	.00	3.50	4.03	.83	.25	.30	.00	9.52
1877-78	.00	.00	.00	.86	.50	3.95	3.33	6.68	2.57	1.71	.66	.07	20.33
1878-79	.07	.00	.02	.14	.05	4.70	3.50	1.00	.50	1.20	.24	.03	11.54
1879-80	.11	.02	.01	.94	3.40	6.50	1.56	1.33	1.45	5.00	.04	.00	20.36
1880-81	.00	.00	.00	.14	.67	8.80	1.40	.36	1.66	.46	.01	.00	13.50
1881-82	.00	.00	.00	.80	.27	.50	*1.11	2.65	3.30	2.97	.00	.00	11.54
1882-83	.00	.00	.00	.10	.15	.45	1.60	1.10	2.82	2.95	.00	.00	9.17
1883-84	.19	.00	.53	.85	.09	2.63	1.63	12.20	9.95	5.68	3.17	.59	37.51
1884-85	.00	.00	.00	.00	.11	3.75	2.79	.11	.38	1.89	1.69	.19	10.81
1885-86	.00	.00	.00	.39	4.36	1.20	6.34	2.52	4.18	2.36	.32	.16	21.83
1886-87	.00	.00	.00	.00	.11	.61	.39	6.44	4.41	1.90	.42	.22	14.50
1887-88	.11	.04	.09	1.17	2.29	1.91	4.01	3.60	3.41	.58	.52	.03	17.76
1888-89	.00	.00	.00	.05	4.12	4.64	.93	1.50	6.55	2.05	1.13	.00	20.97
1889-90	.17	.63	.11	2.30	2.23	10.85	5.44	2.52	.89	.00	.31	.00	25.45
1890-91	.13	2.16	.88	.58	1.27	3.02	.00	7.78	.06	.53	1.67	.00	18.08
1891-92	.00	.91	.93	T.	T.	1.67	3.24	3.30	1.75	.37	2.10	.08	14.35
1892-93	.00	.00	.00	.16	1.02	2.23	4.53	3.37	8.00	.48	.03	.00	19.82
1893-94	.20	.00	.05	1.05	.30	2.28	1.26	.88	1.15	.40	.56	.00	8.13
1894-95	.00	.16	.37	.15	.00	7.25	7.39	1.14	3.44	.64	.44	.00	20.98
1895-96	.00	.00	.00	.0	1.14	.66	2.02	.00	2.92	.37	1.00	.00	8.11
1896-97	T.	.17	.00	2.10	.98	1.09	3.40	5.40	3.41	.08	.11	.00	16.74
1897-98	T.	.00	.13	2.10	.21	.57	2.10	.60	.97	.48	1.08	.00	8.24
1898-99	.00	.00	.00	.03	.05	.44	2.03	.51	3.22	.07	.19	.95	7.49
1899-00	.00	T.	.01	.81	1.47	.84	.92	.00	.92	1.96	1.71	.00	8.64
1900-01	.34	.00	.23	.36	6.10	.00	3.48	4.58	.43	.56	1.23	.05	17.36
1901-02	.00	.27	.07	1.09	.28	.04	1.65	3.02	3.89	.57	.12	.15	11.15
1902-03	.01	.00	.00	.09	1.94	1.94	1.96	1.67	6.47	3.10	.24	.00	17.42
1903-04	.00	.15	.46	.07	.00	.00	.18	2.21	5.34	.80	.16	.00	9.87

* 12 inches snow Jan. 12, 1882.

We also present a table of Redlands rainfall kept by Scipio Craige of the Citrograph.

RAINFALL IN REDLANDS, 1888 TO 1903.

SEASONS.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
1888-89	.00	.00	.00	.05	4.12	4.64	.68	1.47	5.70	.99	.58	.00	18.23
1889-90	.00	.28	.31	1.50	.52	13.72	4.69	3.03	.89	.16	.68	.00	25.78
1890-91	.00	2.16	.88	.29	.00	3.02	.00	9.28	1.19	.91	1.10	.23	19.06
1891-92	.00	1.63	.97	.00	.00	1.51	.87	4.37	2.06	.13	1.88	.00	13.42
1892-93	.00	.00	.03	.00	.63	1.58	3.02	3.93	7.22	.26	.00	.00	16.67
1893-94	.21	.69	.95	.50		3.46	1.43	1.04	1.01	.25	.64	.00	10.18
1894-95	.00	.09	.17	.07	.00	7.38	8.66	1.30	3.29	1.37	.57	.00	22.90
1895-96	.00	.00	.00	.03	2.03	.52	1.52	.24	3.96	.01	1.14	.06	9.51
1896-97	.01	2.00	.00	1.72	2.07	1.37	5.11	5.83	3.00	.14	.63	.00	21.88
1897-98	.06	.00	.83	2.38	.16	.70	1.96	.79	.99	.31	2.15	.00	10.33
1898-99	.10	.00	.00	.04	.22	.62	2.80	.88	1.70	.23	.29	.93	7.81
1899-00	.00	.05	.08	.79	1.96	.61	1.14	.07	.94	2.61	1.75	.03	10.03
1900-01	.06	.05	.78	.52	3.72	.00	3.21	4.86	.75	.12	1.59	.10	15.76
1901-02	.00	.36	.00	.96	.44	.00	2.22	2.79	4.38	.65	.12	.21	12.16
1902-03	.00	.00	.00		16.158	1.65	.85	1.53	7.82	3.14	.61	.02	17.36

CHAPTER VII.

THE HISTORY OF
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The history of agriculture in this county begins with the location of a branch of the San Gabriel Mission in the San Bernardino Valley. Although this station was chiefly valuable to the mother settlement as a stock range and protection from hostile Indians, it was also intended as a resting and out-fitting point for travelers over the Colorado route between the missions and Mexico, and it is probable that considerable quantities of wheat was raised here as there are well authenticated accounts of grain fields and storerooms full of grain. The fact that Mill Creek zanja was constructed about 1820, makes it likely that orchards, vineyards and gardens were also cultivated, although nothing but a few old grape roots remained when the Mormons came in.

Daniel Sexton says that in 1842, the Indians were raising considerable crops of corn, potatoes and beans around the old Mission. During the

forties a few fruit trees and vines were in bearing on the grants of Cucamonga, Chino and Rincon, and about this time a considerable number of New Mexicans located on San Bernardino and Jurupa grants and cultivated a number of fields and orchards along the Santa Ana river bottom. But the chief industry of that day was the raising of stock, and herds of cattle, horses and sheep grazed over the hills and plains of San Bernardino Valley until well into the sixties.

The agricultural development of the county really began with the advent of the Mormons in 1851. These settlers at once selected a large tract of their new purchases for cultivation and sowed it to grain. This land was surrounded by a ditch and pole fence to keep out stock and was cultivated in common for two or three years. The early yields of this virgin soil were very large, some claim from fifty to ninety bushels per acre. The grain brought a good price and enabled the new colonists to purchase their own land. The entire San Bernardino Grant was divided into tracts to suit purchasers and was sold at low prices and on easy terms. Upon the departure of the Mormons, their successors continued to sell the land to actual settlers on very favorable terms. Hence, at a time when California was still a vast stock range, San Bernardino county had a number of small farmers who raised grain and vegetables without irrigation and utilized the many natural streams that were at hand to irrigate, where necessary, their orchards and gardens.

The State Agricultural Report for 1856, credits San Bernardino county with 30,000 bushels of wheat and 15,000 bushels of barley; no account is taken of the grain cut for hay. The value of the fruit products of the county is put at \$2,450—but there is no statement of what the fruit products were—probably wine and brandy, however. The same Reports give the acreage under cultivation in the county in 1860 as 8,219 acres; in 1863, 15,000 acres are reported under cultivation. By this time a considerable acreage of wine grapes had been put out at Cucamonga, Old San Bernardino and Rincon, and some scattering orange trees had been set, but these were regarded rather as a curiosity than an investment.

The census of 1870 reports 10,360 bushels of wheat, 51,906 bushels of barley and 1808 tons of hay; 48,720 gallons of wine was made and fruit products were valued at \$5,235. Stock was still the chief resource of the county, being valued at \$151,530.

The settlement of Riverside in 1870-71, marks the commencement of horticulture as a business in the county. At first, deciduous fruits, wine and raisin, or Muscat grapes were the chief dependence, but by 1873 the planting of orange trees had fairly begun. Statistics gathered by the state in 1873, show 7,111 orange trees, 268 lemon and about 25,000 other fruit trees in the county.

Both the horticultural and agricultural interests of the county were rap-

idly developed in the decade between 1870 and 1880. The latter year an acreage of 53,461 acres is under cultivation—nearly eight times the acreage of 1870. There were 741 acres in vines, 15,425 bearing orange trees and a largely increased area of deciduous fruit. The orchard products of 1879 are estimated at \$56,612 in value while in 1881 they are put at \$106,457—nearly double. The census report of 1880 gives the value of all farm products as \$430,407, while live stock only footed up to \$397,806—the supremacy of the cattle business was at an end.

The period from 1880 to 1890 was phenomenal in its expansion in every direction. For a time it was apparently believed that oranges and grapevines could be raised anywhere. Hundreds of acres of these two fruits were set out on lands and in localities entirely unsuited to them, only to be later rooted out for fuel. It took years of time and thousands of mis-spent dollars for people to find that only a limited area possesses the exact combination of soil, water, elevation and exposure for bringing the orange to perfection, or for properly developing and curing the raisin grape. As early as 1873, the first Muscat, or raisin grapes were introduced at Riverside. By 1878, the making of raisins was becoming an important industry and in 1879, some 30,000 boxes were shipped from the county. For a time raisin culture was believed to offer fully as great inducements as citrus fruit growing and many vineyards were set out. About 1890 the shipments of raisins reached their highest point, but the raisin-making industry has steadily decreased since that date and now comparatively few raisins are made in the county, the vineyards having been replaced by citrus fruit, alfalfa, or other crops.

For many years large quantities of hay, grain and flour had been annually freighted from San Bernardino Valley to the mines in the eastern part of the county, to Arizona, Utah and other interior points. Early in the eighties the shipment of fruits began to form an important factor in the wealth of the county. The first shipments of oranges to the east began about 1882; by 1886, Riverside sent out over 500 carloads, and the shipments for the county in 1888 were a thousand carloads.

Although fruit growing had become so important and profitable an industry, a large area of the valley was still devoted to grain culture. The San Bernardino Times, in May, 1888, thus comments on the grain prospects for the season:

"As a general proposition, the more trees and vines are set out in any section, the less grain will be grown there. All over the State the wheat field is being encroached upon by the orchard and vineyard. San Bernardino, however, is an exception to this rule. Though thousands of acres are now devoted to fruit growing, and though more orchards and vineyards will be set out this year than ever before, it is also a fact that the area seeded to grain is the largest ever known in the county. All over the valley, from one end to the other, the plow and seeder have been at work, and an immense

area of virgin soil has for the first time felt the plow and will unquestionably produce a large crop.

"Go north from town, and on the Muscupiabe one finds almost a continual grain field, reaching along the hills east and west for a long distance. East of the Santa Ana river the plain and mesa is all seeded to grain. Up through the San Timoteo and out in the broad San Gorgonio Pass is almost a continuous grain field.

"Out at Banning the Indians even have caught the infection, and for the first time on record they have gone into farming on a large scale and have put in nearly a thousand acres of barley.

"The plains above and below Riverside are either already sowed or are still being broken and seeded. Down at Rincon the same state of affairs prevails. On every side and in every direction grain growing is the order of the day. Barley is the crop mostly planted, and it will be converted into hay or allowed to mature as the season may favor."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1890.

Acres under cultivation.....	126,479
Acres irrigated, or under irrigation systems....	144,750
Acres in barley	16,682
Bushels of barley raised	302,916
Acres in wheat	3,728
Bushels in wheat	36,019
Acres in hay	24,967
Tons of hay.....	49,885
Acres in grapes	9,562
Gallons of wine made.....	279,000
Boxes of raisins	375,000
Acres in tropical fruit trees	16,523
Acres in orange trees	15,483
Boxes of oranges	619,980
Value of oranges	\$1,221,360
Estimated value of farm products.....	\$2,545,910

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1900.

Number of farms	2,350	
Total value of domestic animals		\$ 642,280.00
Number of cattle	13,000	
Number of horses	6,500	
Number of sheep	12,000	
Number of poultry	54,000	
Value of poultry		27,313.00

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1900—(Continued.)

Swarms of bees	5,602	
Value of bees		16,959.00
Pounds of honey, 1899	123,450	
Acres of alfalfa	6,347	
Tons of alfalfa	29,637	
Acres grain cut for hay	18,112	
Tons of hay	12,074	
Acres in potatoes	406	
Bushels of potatoes	55,000	
Acres in vegetables	312	
Value of vegetables raised		31,134.00
Value of deciduous fruit products		150,482.00
Value of grapes, wine and raisins		90,573.00
Value of sub-tropical fruits		1,393,728.00
Boxes of oranges	1,244,021	
		<hr/>
		\$2,352,469.00

Total values given in U. S. Census, which does not include value of many agricultural products.

ALFALFA.

The cultivation of alfalfa has become an important industry in this state and throughout the West. As San Bernardino County can claim the first successful culture of this plant in the United States, a brief outline of its history may not be out of place.

Alfalfa is the oldest grass known, having been introduced into Greece from Media, 500 years before Christ. The Romans, finding its qualities good, cultivated it extensively and carried it into France when Caesar reduced Gaul. It has always been extensively cultivated in Europe under the name of lucerne, supposed to be derived from the province of Lucerne in Switzerland. The name alfalfa was given the plant in Chili, where it grows spontaneously in the Andes as well as on the pampas of that country and of Argentine Republic.

It was introduced into the United States as early as 1835—and probably earlier—and attempts at cultivation in New York and other Eastern states were unsuccessful.

In the United States Agricultural Report for 1872, Mr. N. Wyckoff, of Yolo, Napa County, Cal., reports: "In the winter of 1854, I sowed four acres with alfalfa, or lucerne, as it was then called, seed brought from Chili. As far as I know, it was a part of the first parcel of seed brought into this country. My sowing proved so foul with weeds that I plowed it up and

did not re-sow until 1864." In the United States Agricultural Report of 1878, a considerable production of alfalfa is reported from some of the northern counties of the state.

In the winter of 1852-3, a party of Mormons arrived in San Bernardino from Australia. At least one of the party, Mr. John Metcalf, brought with him some alfalfa seed. This was sown on his place, now the Metcalf place on Mount Vernon avenue, near First street. It was irrigated from Lytle Creek and did well and the plant was soon cultivated by others. The seed was at first sold for \$1.00 per pound and was distributed from San Bernardino to other points in Southern California. The early supply of seed for Los Angeles was obtained from San Bernardino, and the seed was taken from here to Salt Lake and thus the alfalfa industry, one of the most important of Utah, was started. The alfalfa crop is now one of the most important of the county and San Bernardino County had, in 1900, more than six thousand acres seeded to this plant.

WINERIES, CANNERIES AND DRIED FRUIT.

The first winery built in the county was that at Cucamonga, built in the fifties and still a landmark. So far as known the winery on the Barton ranch was the second one of any importance in the county. In 1873, the product of this establishment was 30,000 gallons of wine. It was operated for many years by the Vache Frères, and its wines were well known and of high repute. It is now known as the Brookside winery. In 1885, Dr. Stillman erected a winery on his place in Lugonia to utilize the product of his large vineyard of assorted grapes. In 1887, F. M. Slaughter built his winery at Rincon. It is probable that a winery was located in this vicinity during the Mexican period, also. Many smaller establishments and individuals put up wines in the early days, as at first all vineyards were of the "mission" or other wine varieties.

In 1880 a San Jose Company established the first cannery in the county at Colton. A cannery was built at Riverside in 1882 and turned out an average of 8000 cans per day for the season. In 1887 a cannery went into operation at San Bernardino and in 1889 a fruit evaporator was built at Ontario and later a cannery established there. In 1897, Redlands secured a cannery. A large amount of canned fruit was put up at these various establishments, but a combination of all the canneries in the state, together with the decrease in the production of deciduous fruits, led to the closing of all canneries in the county. In the later seventies a dryer was put into operation at Riverside. As the production of fruit increased, it was found impossible to ship it all on account of difficulties in the way of transportation, and the drying of large quantities of fruit by individuals was not profitable. Fruit dryers which handled large quantities of peaches, apricots and other

fruits were necessary. One was established in Redlands in 1881, and others followed at various points.

The dried fruit industry, like raisin making and wine and brandy manufacture, has decreased with the growth of other industries that have replaced them.

CITRUS CULTURE.

The development of the Citrus Fruit Industry in this county is one of the most interesting and one of the most important features in her history. The production of oranges as a business has grown from the carefully counted hundreds of oranges growing on a few scattered seedling trees in 1876, to 14,000 acres of carefully cultivated orchards containing nearly a million and a half trees, in 1904. The sales have increased from a few loosely tossed together boxes and barrels of fruit to 4,500 carloads of scientifically packed fruit sent out in recent seasons. And San Bernardino County has but kept pace with the increase in the state. In the year 1881, California sent out 400 cars of fresh fruit—of all varieties; during the season of 1902-3, she sent out 22,390 carloads of citrus fruit alone.

GENERAL HISTORY.

The tale of the mission gardens which proved the possibility of citrus culture in the state has often been told. It is supposed that the first orange orchard in California was set at San Gabriel in 1804, the trees brought from the Lower California missions, although Vancouver reports having seen in 1792, apples, pears, figs, plums, oranges, grapes, peaches and pomegranates at Mission San Buenaventura.

In 1834, Louis Vignes set out a few trees, presumably from the San Gabriel stock at his home place, now a part of the city of Los Angeles. In 1841, William Wolfskill put out two acres of trees, the first orange orchard put out for profit, and in 1858, he set out the famous "Wolfskill" orchard of thirty acres, for many years the largest orchard in the state. The appearance of the white scale and the growth of the city caused the removal of this orchard about 1885. The first carload of oranges ever sent out from California were shipped from this orchard in 1877. In 1878 the first packing house in the state was erected here and that year Eugene Germain purchased the crop, paying \$25,000 for it on the trees, and packed and shipped it from this packing house. The fruit went to San Francisco and thence to other coast points.

With regard to early experiments in orange culture, L. M. Holt, who is an authority, said in an address in 1890:

"Seventeen years ago (1873) orange culture in California was in its infancy. . . . All orchards at that time were composed of seedling trees,

About that time T. A. Garey and other nurserymen began to introduce budded varieties from other countries—from England, from South America, Australia, China and Japan. Over a hundred varieties were thus introduced, but only a few were retained as having any special value as compared with the seedlings.

"The first variety of importance that proved to be of value was the Mediterranean Sweet. This tree was imported by T. A. Garey, who ordered a number of trees from Ellwanger & Berry of Rochester, N. Y., who brought the trees from Europe. In this lot was one which had lost its label, but one of the trees was of a variety supposed to be called the Sweet. This was known as Garey's Best, and later as the Mediterranean Sweet. It proved to be the best variety of the lot, and was extensively cultivated. It is a late orange, and takes the market during the early summer months.

"There was also the Paper-rind St. Michael and large St. Michael, known to the nurserymen of that date. The former was a thin skinned, small orange of excellent flavor, and the other was a larger orange, somewhat resembling the Mediterranean Sweet. For several years past this latter variety has disappeared entirely, and today there is but the one St. Michael. It is a very fine fruit, of excellent flavor, but having many seeds. The rind is thin and very compact, and hence is a good shipper. This fruit was never largely planted, and is not propagated today to a very great extent.

"The Malta Blood was another variety that proved to be good, but the tree is a very poor grower, and hence this variety has never been planted to any great extent, although the fruit sells at a good price and brings in the market as much or nearly as much as the Riverside Washington Navel.

"In 1876-7 the first Navel orange was fruited in Southern California—the fruit coming from an orchard at Orange. In 1879, the first Citrus Fair held at Riverside under the auspices of the Southern California Horticultural Society of which J. DeBarth Shorb of San Gabriel was president, developed the fact that there were two varieties of navels grown in this country, and they have proved to be of much more value than the others. The one came from trees imported from Australia, and the other came from trees sent from the Agricultural Department at Washington to L. C. Tibbetts of Riverside. Hence these varieties were named Australian Navels and Washington Navels to distinguish them. The latter was afterward called the Riverside Navel and still later the Riverside Washington Navel."

The resemblance between the Washington and Australian Navel stock was so close that even an expert could not tell them apart. Yet the Australian Navel fruit proved to be so poor that nurserymen were asked to guarantee their stock as Washington Navels and were compelled by the courts to replace Australian stock when a mistake was made. In consequence some dealers were compelled to go out of the nursery business and lose their stock, as they could not guarantee it.

"The Tangerine was introduced and has been cultivated to some extent but it is not an orange that captures the market, and no large orchards of this variety have been planted except one put out by W. S. Chapman, of San Gabriel.

"It is a question with some good growers yet, whether there is more profit in any of these varieties—even the Riverside Washington Navel, than there is in the seedling, because of the fact that the seedling trees grow so much larger and therefore produce more fruit to the acre. If the markets were always to remain as they are today, then there would be good reason to stand by the seedling, but as prices become lower with increased production, it is believed that the seedling will become less profitable at a time when the navel will still bring a price that will pay largely." (This prophecy has been amply borne out by fifteen years experience since it was made.)

"From fifteen to twenty years ago the orange was propagated on various kinds of stock—the citron, Chinese lemon, lime and orange. The China lemon stock was used extensively, but it was soon demonstrated that the tree, which was a vigorous grower, produced a large, coarse orange of inferior quality and this stock was abandoned. The lemon stock was found to be unhealthy and it has ceased to be used even for propagating lemon trees, and for years past seedling orange stock alone is used on which to bud the choice varieties of oranges and lemons."

WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE.

"That world-renowned nurseryman, fruit grower, botanist, author and horticultural authority, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, writes for the Rural New Yorker an article on the origin of the now world-famed Washington Navel orange. Prof. Van Deman corroborates the story as frequently told in these columns, but we tell it again for the benefit of those who have but lately had the pleasure of regularly reading 'The Citrograph.' He says:

"The recent statement in the Rural New Yorker, and some other papers, that Mr. L. C. Tibbets, of California, who is now in a house of public charity, 'Gave the seedless orange to the world,' is not entirely correct. It is evident that the variety known as Washington Navel, or more properly, the Bahia is meant. The latter is the true name, as it was and should have been first given by Mr. William Saunders of Washington, D. C. It is to him that the world is indebted for this orange more than to anyone else, although Mr. and Mrs. Tibbets too, (the latter now deceased), were instrumental in bringing it prominently before the public in California. The facts are as follows:

"During the Civil War, a woman who had been sojourning in Brazil, told Mr. Saunders that she knew of an orange at Bahia, Brazil, that exceeded any other variety she had ever tasted or heard of. He sent there and had twelve trees propagated by budding, and sent to him in 1870. They all grew, and

some of them are yet bearing fruit in the orange house at Washington. None of the original trees was sent out to the public, but all were there and used as stock from which to propagate by budding. Many young trees were budded from them, and sent to Florida and California.

"Early in 1873 Mrs. Tibbets was in Washington, just previous to going to her new home at Riverside, California. Mr. Saunders offered to give her some trees of this new and untried orange, and she most gladly accepted two trees. She and her aged husband planted them beside their cottage, and when they bore fruit, it was found to be equal to the most extravagant reports of its quality and size, and the trees were very prolific in that section. The trees sent to Florida produced equally good fruit, but they did not bear well. This is why many fruit growers thought there was more than one variety in the lot of trees imported from Brazil; but the difference in fruitfulness came from climatic causes, as has been most thoroughly proved by many years of experience in all the orange-growing sections of the country. It has, also, been said that there was only one tree at the Tibbets place, and that it was unlike the other trees bearing the same name. But this is a mistake, for I have gathered and eaten fruit from these two trees, and had their history direct from Mr. and Mrs. Tibbets, also from Mr. Saunders. Besides, I have critically examined the trees of Bahia in bearing in many parts of Florida and California, and compared them and their fruit in many ways, and found them to be identical, except in variations caused by climate, soil and culture."—Redlands Citrograph.

The Hon. E. W. Holmes, in the Los Angeles Express, gives a somewhat different version of the history of the original Washington Navel trees of Riverside:

"It is a question if the ascendancy of California in the markets would have been so pronounced had not the peculiar fitness of our soil and climate for the production of the world's best orange—known in America as the Washington navel—been so conclusively demonstrated by the Riverside growers.

"Settled upon a grain ranch without water rights were Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Tibbets, who came from Washington. Near them were irrigated lands occupied by Josiah Cover and Samuel McCoy and Thomas W. Cover. These last named had planted small orchards and were engaged in growing nursery trees. They were studying the problem of new and more desirable varieties, and found in an encyclopedia the description of an orange grown at Bahia in Brazil, which was described as seedless and said to be the finest known. Chatting with Mrs. Tibbets one evening they told her about this and expressed a wish that they might get the department of agriculture at Washington to import a tree of this variety. Mrs. Tibbets said she was acquainted with Mr. Saunders at Washington and proposed to write him inquiring re-

garding the possibility of obtaining a tree of the variety desired. His reply was to the effect that the department had already imported one of the trees, from which buds had been taken and young trees had grown. Several of these had gone to Florida, and others would be sent to California. The Florida experiment was a failure. The variety did not do well there. Those sent to Mrs. Tibbets were upon their arrival planted and cared for by Cover & McCoy, and it was due to this care that they lived and became the progenitors of the millions of navel trees now bearing in Southern California. Tom Cover obtained buds, and I believe sold the first trees which went to other districts, for the trees had fruited and he had concluded they would prove superior to anything we had.

"When the first specimens ripened a dozen of the pioneer growers gathered at G. W. Garcelon's residence to hold the first "Citrus Fair," and the writer was one of the company to taste the first specimen cut of the now famous Washington navel. All the varieties were good and proved to the anxious growers that their faith and work was to result in success; but the navel was unmistakably superior to any and its beauty of form and color, its firmness and flavor justified the decision to plant it extensively. The result proved that the 'Citrus Belt' of California was larger than was supposed, and that Riverside was strictly in it."

The history of the original Riverside Washington Navel oranges would not be complete without this:

"Riverside Enterprise: One of the most gracious acts on the part of President Roosevelt on his recent visit to Riverside, and one that more than all others will endear him to the memory of the people of this valley, was the planting of the original navel orange tree in the Glenwood grounds on the morning of his departure. The tree, a gift to the Riverside Historical Society, had been placed in position, and at half past seven in the morning, President Roosevelt accompanied officers and members of the society and invited guests to the spot where stood the tree that had assisted so generously in giving to Riverside and Southern California its immense wealth in orange groves. John G. North, president of the Historical Society, addressing President Roosevelt, told of the good this tree had done, and asked that their distinguished guest plant it in its new home in order that the society might cherish and care for it, and that their thoughts might ever be linked with the president who planted it for them in that favored spot. President Roosevelt took the shovel, remarking, 'I am glad to see that this tree shows no signs of race suicide,' he shoveled several shovelfuls of earth on the roots, handing the shovel to Mr. North, who has placed it in the archives of the society, where it will remain as one of its most valued treasures, and as a memento of the use it was put to in the hands of President Roosevelt."

SOME MORE NAVEL ORANGE HISTORY.

The Redlands Citrograph quotes from the New York Fruitman's Guide: "A writer to a New York daily, Thomas D. James, of Nassau, New York, claims that an article printed in that paper "is a trifle off in crediting California with the first production of navel oranges in the United States.

"In 1870,' says Mr. James in his letter to the editor, 'I planted an orange grove near Palatka, Florida, and in the early '70's had a number of trees budded with Bahia or navel oranges. The buds were taken from bearing trees in the vicinity, which trees must have been planted before the agricultural department had taken any steps in the matter.'

"Instigated by this letter of Mr. James, W. A. Taylor, assistant pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has within the last few days brought to a conclusion an investigation, the purpose of which was to trace the history of the seedless orange in this country. Mr. Taylor reports his conclusions in a paper entitled 'The Bahia or Washington Navel Orange in the United States.' He says in his paper:

"According to the late James Hogg of New York, a wealthy Brazilian planter, a Scotchman by birth, determined to manumit his slaves and remove with them to the United States. This he did about 1838, settling on an island in Middle or Southern Florida. He then returned to Brazil and secured a collection of Brazilian plants for introduction, which he consigned to the late Thomas Hogg, who then conducted a nursery at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, New York city. Among these plants were several Navel orange trees. The collection was held in the greenhouse in New York for nearly a year, until the plants had recovered from the effects of the sea voyage, and was then forwarded to the owner in Florida. During the Seminole war the entire collection was destroyed by the United States troops, the owner being charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The owner then removed to Hayti.

"While it is not known positively that these trees were of the same variety as that subsequently introduced by the department, it seems probable that this was the case. None of the trees survived long enough to come into fruit, however, and no trace of them now exists. The facts regarding this early introduction of the navel orange do not appear to have been generally known until 1888, when the above statement was published by Mr. Hogg.

"During the year 1868, William Saunders, then horticulturist, landscape gardener and superintendent of garden and grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture, learned through a correspondent then in

Bahia, Brazil, that the oranges were of a superior character to any known in the United States. The department accordingly ordered a small shipment of trees. The first lot were found dead upon arrival. By sending minute directions as to budding, packing and shipping, twelve small trees in fairly good condition were finally received by the department in 1870. These were planted in one of the greenhouses and propagated from by budding on small orange stocks. The young trees thus propagated were distributed to orange growers in Florida and California under the name "Bahia" for testing.

"In 1873 two of these young trees propagated from those originally imported from Brazil were sent to L. C. Tibbetts, Riverside, California. When these came into bearing the superiority of their fruit to that of the other varieties then grown in California was quickly recognized, and trees on Mr. Tibbetts' place were largely propagated from by California nurserymen. One of these renamed the variety "Riverside Navel," and claimed to have imported the trees from Brazil himself. Later, at a conference of orange growers held in Los Angeles, the name "Washington Navel" was adopted for the variety in recognition of the fact that its introduction by the department of agriculture, and it is very generally grown at present under that name.

"The American Pomological Society still adheres to the name "Bahia," under which Mr. Saunders introduced it, and recognizes the name "Riverside Navel" and "Washington Navel" as synonyms. It is now the most extensively grown variety in California.

"In Florida this variety yields fruit of fine quality, but when budded on orange stocks has not proved sufficiently productive in most sections to be profitable for planting in a commercial way. There are strong indications that when budded on stocks of the "rough lemon" its productiveness is sufficiently improved to warrant commercial planting, and experimental efforts along this line are now being made in that state.

"The exact place of origin of this orange is unknown, but the navel type is known to have existed for centuries. Thus a very good illustration of such an orange appears in a "Natural History of Trees and Fruits" published at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1662. It seems altogether probable that varieties bearing the navel mark have originated in widely separated regions, either as seedlings or as bud variations which have been perpetuated by man by means of budding and grafting.

"In this connection it is of interest to note that several navel varieties have been introduced in this country at different times. Some of these are known under the name "Australian Navel," "Parsons' Navel," and "Sanford Navel," but none have been found equal to the Bahia in seedlessness and productiveness or high quality."

THE FIRST SAN BERNARDINO ORANGE TREES.

In 1857, Anson Van Leuven brought six orange trees from San Gabriel to San Bernardino and set out three of them on his place. These were the first bearing trees in this county.

In 1889, the Redlands Orange Grove and Water Association collected some data regarding the oldest orchards in the county.

Anson Van Leuven stated with regard to his orchard:

"I have four acres of thirty year old seedlings. Nursery stock was three years old. (This would make this grove set out in 1862.) The stock was brought from Los Angeles. At the seventh year from planting, the yield was one and one-half boxes per tree, eight years from planting, two boxes per tree."

L. R. Van Leuven said: "In 1865, I planted 50 three-year-old seedlings and in 1873 planted 100 seedlings, the same age. The sixth year from planting the yield was one-fourth box per tree."

Lewis F. Cram: "At the time I located on my place in the East San Bernardino Valley orange culture was hardly thought of. No attempts had then been made to start in the business with any hope of making it a success, and we early settlers had not at that time, the slightest inkling of the great changes that were to take place in this valley as soon as it was known that oranges could be grown here with profit. At the time I set out my grove, 1869, I had an opportunity of purchasing 500 young trees, or enough to plant five acres of land, but I decided to take only enough to set out 1 3-4 acres, thinking as an experiment it would be as well to start with a few trees. This orchard is now over twenty years old and it is believed that there is not a finer grove in California, either in productiveness, or in size and appearance of trees. The trees have never failed to bear since coming into bearing, but have increased from year to year until in 1887, I realized \$1,757 from the 1 3-4 acres."

The San Bernardino Guardian reports in 1874, that Mr. Lewis Cram "is engaged in setting out 1,500 orange trees."

The Crafts orchard at Crafton was set out about 1870. In 1874, Col Tolles planted the seeds of his Lugonia orchard, using the seed of rotten Tahiti oranges brought from San Francisco.

W. R. Fox and Rev. Jas. Cameron put out the first orchards at Colton about 1875, planting nursery stock, and E. J. Waite set the first orchard in Redlands in the spring of 1882.

At Riverside, W. P. Russell put out an orchard of six acres in 1872 while the old "Hewitson" grove was set in 1871. After 1872 the planting was brisk in Riverside and by 1880 over 15,000 orange trees were bearing in the county.

THE MARKETING OF ORANGES.

The first orange growers had a bonanza. The first bearing trees on the Anson Van Leuven place at Old San Bernardino were a great curiosity. People drove miles to visit them and pluck oranges with their own hands and paid as high as seventy-five cents per dozen, it is said, for the privilege. I. N. Hoag, in a report to the State Agricultural Board, made in 1879, says: "A gentleman in old San Bernardino has an orange grove of 83 trees to the acre and the average sales have been 2,000 oranges to the tree, sold at three cents a piece—\$60.00 per tree, or \$4,980.00 per acre."

In the *Riverside Press* and *Horticulturist* an old resident wrote as follows in 1882:

"Nearly ten years since the few of us who then resided in Riverside, journeyed often over the bad roads of the canyon to Old San Bernardino to see Captain Pishon and Mr. Anson Van Leuven, and get an impetus from seeing 1,000 to 3,000 oranges on thirteen year old trees, worth upon the tree from fifty to sixty cents per dozen, and which price we cheerfully paid, for had we not young trees that would in a few years bring us in from \$40.00 to \$80.00 each? Our purchased fruit we would keep to look at and see the gold and silver in the dim distance." The same writer states that in 1882, it cost from \$1.15 to \$1.40 per box to pack and ship oranges to San Francisco. "My oranges have sold in San Francisco this year at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per box; at about the same time in Denver, the same class of fruit—seedling oranges—sold for \$7.83 per box containing 165 oranges to a box. A gentleman who shipped to Denver with me received for his Riverside Navels about \$8.22 per box of 137. It costs about \$4.20 to pay freight and commission on a box of lemons to Denver and \$3.50 on a box of oranges."

Thomas A. Garey writes in the *Semi-Tropic Californian*: "I find by a careful examination of prices in San Francisco for the years 1877-78 that the price for Los Angeles oranges averages \$22.50 per thousand."

As early as 1879, 15 cars of oranges were sent from Los Angeles to Salt Lake, but the freight rates were practically prohibitive at this time. December 10, 1881, the *Riverside Press* and *Horticulturist* reports: "Messrs. Cover and McCoy have sold their Riverside, or Washington Navel oranges—the entire crop—to Mr. F. B. Everest for \$40.00 per thousand on the tree. Mr. Everest will ship these oranges to the principal cities of the east and place them on the market and see how they sell."

At first fruit was shipped packed loosely in boxes or barrels and was sent by wagon to Arizona and New Mexico and by steamer to San Francisco and coast points. By 1880, a uniform box had been adopted and some attention was being paid to sorting and packing.

In December, 1881, the Southern Pacific, owing to the increase in orange production and the approach of another transcontinental line, dropped the rate on carload lots of oranges from \$650 per car to Chicago to \$350, at the same time making a rate of \$300 from Los Angeles to Kansas City, \$335 to St. Louis and \$10.00 per ton on carload lots between Los Angeles and San Francisco,—300 boxes to a car.

The Riverside Press of April 24, 1882, chronicles: "G. W. Garcelon and A. J. Twogood are getting ready to ship a carload of oranges and lemons to Denver. This will take all their surplus fruit." So far as the records show this was the first carload shipment made out of San Bernardino county.

ASSOCIATIONS.

At a meeting of some fifty orange growers called in Riverside in December, 1884, a discussion was held as to the advisability of selling fruit on commission and it was unanimously agreed that "this is the best method that can be adopted." A committee of nine were appointed to correspond with commission houses and "submit a plan for action."

This seems to have been the first step toward the organization of growers or the recognition of orange selling as an industry in San Bernardino county. The Orange Growers' Protective Union of Los Angeles was organized probably in 1885. This included Los Angeles and Riverside. J. de Barth Shorb was the president in 1886 and two representatives, one of whom was James Bettner of Riverside, were sent east to look after the interests of the Union. It seems to have had the same troubles as the present Union for the shipments for 1885-86 are reported as "891 cars for the Orange Growers Protective Union and 791 cars for others."

In the winter of 1885-86 the California Fruit Growers Union was organized in San Francisco.

PACKING HOUSES.

At first the fruit was mostly marketed by the growers themselves, the larger orchardists shipping for the smaller ones; but gradually the business developed, firms making a business of handling fruit were established, eastern commission houses sent their representatives to various points and many packing houses were built.

In December, 1882, the Riverside Fruit Co. announced that it was ready to handle oranges on commission,—boxes and packing on lowest terms,—superior facilities for shipping in carload lots." B. D. Burt was president of this company. The E. C. Packard Co. also announced itself as ready for business in December, 1882, "having erected a fruit packing house on Eighth street, west of Main." Griffin and Skelley and Germain Co. built packing houses and were ready for business in 1884.

"At a meeting of the principal fruit packers of Southern California, held at Riverside on December 28th, 1887, the following rules were adopted and the packers whose names are attached pledged themselves to abide by the same for the present season. The subject of prices was not touched upon:

1. In buying oranges or lemons delivered at our several packing houses, we shall in all and every case insist on such fruit being stem cut, stems to be cut close to the fruit. All oranges pulled from the trees without being clipped, to be classed as culls and weighed back to the grower or sold for his account.

2. The weight of a box of loose Navel, or paper-rind St. Michael oranges to be seventy pounds net merchantable fruit. The weight of all other varieties of oranges to be sixty-five pounds net merchantable fruit. The weight of a box of loose green or cured lemons to be seventy pounds of net merchantable fruit.

3. The merchantable size in Navels to be 176 size to the standard box, and all larger sizes. The merchantable size in the paper-rind St. Michaels to be 250 size and all larger sizes. The merchantable size of all other varieties to be 128 to 226 inclusive. The merchantable sizes of Navels or the Paper-rind St. Michaels to be classed with the seedling oranges of the same sizes and bought at the same price as seedlings of such sizes. The unmerchantable sizes of all other varieties of oranges except Navels or Paper-rind St. Michaels, to be paid for at the rate of one-third less than the price paid for the merchantable sizes of such varieties.

The merchantable sizes in green lemons to be 200 to 250 to the standard box, and of cured lemons, 250 to 300 to the box, all other sizes to be classed as unmerchantable and weighed back to the grower or sold for his account

4. All windfalls, thorned, or limb-scratched, bruised, frosted, pulled, buttoned and otherwise injured oranges to be classed in all cases as culls and weighed back to the grower, or sold for his account.

Germain Fruit Co.,
Griffin & Skelley,
Earl Fruit Co.,
A. J. & D. C. Twogood,
C. J. Shepard,
Thacker Bros. & Mann,
W. R. Strong & Co.,
Riverside Fruit Co.,
Boyd & Devine,
Geo. W. Meade & Co."

As will be seen, the standard sizes differed considerably from those at present in use. At that time the oranges ran much larger than now.

"Standard Car of Oranges for 1900.—The regulations governing the

variety of size in the 'standard car of oranges' were adopted by the Fruit Growers and Shippers' Association of Southern California, as follows:

"Navel Oranges.—A standard car of Navel oranges to consist of sizes 96's to 200's inclusive; not over 15 per cent 96's and 112's. Any excess of 15 per cent 96's and 112's to be considered off-sizes and invoiced at a reduction of 50 cents per box. Sizes 64's, 80's and 250's, Navel, to be considered off-sizes and invoiced at a reduction of 50 cents per box from the price for regular sizes. Sizes 216's, in Navels, to be considered off-sizes and invoiced at a reduction of 25 cents per box.

Seedlings, Mediterranean Sweeties, etc.—The standard car of other varieties (except Valencias and Paper-rind St. Michaels) to consist of sizes 126's to 250's inclusive; not to exceed 15 per cent 126's and not over 15 per cent 250's. Any excess of 15 per cent 126's and 15 per cent 250's to be considered off-sizes and invoiced at a reduction of 25 cents per box. Sizes of Seedling oranges larger and smaller than 126's to 250's, inclusive, to be considered off-sizes and invoiced at a reduction of 25 cents per box.

"It is understood that each car of oranges may contain a reasonable quantity of off-sizes, at the reductions named above."

The number of boxes in a car has also undergone a marked change. From 1886-87 to 1893-94, 300 boxes of oranges was counted as a car; from 1894-95 to 1897-98, 334 boxes constituted a carload; during the season of 1898-99, 360 boxes were counted to the car and now the standard car contains 362 boxes.

TRADE MARKS AND LABELS.

About 1889 the adoption of trademarks and labels began to be discussed. The Riverside Press in March, 1889, published the following:

"The new trade mark labels printed by the Riverside Board of Trade have been received and are being used by some of our packers. This label is 25 x 6 inches and is printed in colors, showing a handsome view of Magnolia avenue and a full bearing orange tree on either side and a fine Navel orange in the center, with the words 'Riverside Oranges, California,' on a ribbon. Above this, 'Trade Mark, Registered February, 1889,' and below it, 'Oranges packed under this Trade Mark were grown in Riverside.' On the right and left are fac-similes of the gold and silver medals won at the New Orleans Exposition in 1884. The label also bore the following notice: 'The Board of Trade of the city of Riverside have, after due consideration, deemed it advisable to provide a trade-mark for the use of all growers and packers of Riverside fruits. Any dealer who purchases a box with this label intact may know it to be Riverside fruit. D. L. Wilbur, President.'"

At this time all fruit grown in San Bernardino county was shipped under the Riverside name and by Riverside packers. Riverside fruit then brought higher prices than that raised in Los Angeles and other counties, the black

scale and other pests having greatly injured the fruit and indeed almost destroyed the industry in the coast counties.

"In 1890, San Bernardino county, which was not affected by scale at all, shipped 1,705 carloads of oranges while Los Angeles shipped only 781. The introduction of the Vedalia followed which in less than a year freed the trees of the cottony cushion scale, and in 1891, the returns were 2,213 car-loads for Los Angeles county and 1,708 for San Bernardino." (LeLong.)

The first shipments of Redlands fruit under the name of "Redlands" were made in the season of 1889-90 by the Haight Fruit Co., under their "Rose" brand. Ontario also began shipping fruit under her own name and brands about the same time.

The first record of systematic grading of oranges is furnished by Prof. Chas. R. Paine, of Crafton, who in 1884-5 made a grader for himself to grade fruit according to a description furnished him by a Florida friend. The Jones grader, manufactured in Philadelphia was used in Riverside in 1886 and in 1887, J. W. Keeney patented a grader which proved successful.

TRANSPORTATION.

As the production of oranges increased, the transportation of the orange crop to the east became an important item in the railroad business. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe vied with each other in furnishing facilities. The ventilated fruit car was adopted in 1887 and orange trains were run as specials. In March 1888, a car of oranges was started from Riverside on the 13th and reached New York city on the 25th, the shortest time on record at that date. In 1899, the refrigerator car service was instituted and now a regular system of inspection and "icing" adds to the efficiency—and the cost—of the service.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The raising and the marketing of oranges has passed through a valuable but a very expensive experimental development. The localities best suited for orange culture and the varieties that would prove profitable were only determined by costly trials. While San Bernardino county has been little affected by insect pests as yet, she has kept herself exempt only by constant vigilance. The existence of an efficient Board of Horticulture which has largely devoted its efforts to this end has been an absolute necessity. Only a few favored localities have escaped an occasional blight of frost. Continued and extensive irrigation has produced changes in soil and conditions that have sometimes made orange growing unprofitable or less profitable than the raising of some other crop.

During the eighties the difficulty was to supply the market, and the

growers reaped large profits; but the increased production, not only of California, but also of Florida and the increased importation of foreign oranges tended to lower prices. The glutting of the markets offering high prices, the shipping of green or frosted fruit by irresponsible parties, the high cost of transportation, the number of middlemen between the grower and the consumer have all tended to reduce the profits and demoralize the trade.

Various combinations, associations, unions, etc., of growers and of packers have grown up and become factors in the business. Of these the strongest has been the Southern California Fruit Exchange, made up of the various local and county exchanges, which are largely composed of the orange growers. In 1902-3, a determined effort was made for co-operation of the various elements and the packers formed the California Citrus Union, which in turn combined with the Fruit Exchange, each body appointing a committee of 16 members, to form the California Fruit Agency. The Fruit Agency was to have entire control of the marketing of fruit handled by the Fruit Exchange and the Citrus Union. And it was estimated that they would, during the season of 1903-04 control some 85 per cent of the entire citrus crop. The object of the combination was to eliminate competition and distribute the fruit systematically throughout the United States. It had agents in every city of any size in the country and these agents were responsible for the sale of fruit consigned to them, and it was intended to ship only as much fruit as was actually demanded by the needs of the market. The disastrous season of 1903-4 and the dramatic finale of the California Fruit Agency, are still fresh in the minds of all. The reasons for the failure of the well laid theories of the organization are numerous and diversely stated—the results are undeniable.

CITRUS FAIRS, EXHIBITS, EXPOSITIONS, ETC.

The series of citrus fairs held in the eighties and early nineties without doubt were a great impetus to the citrus fruit industry and of great benefit to the orchardists. The first "Citrus Fair" ever held in the world was successfully accomplished in Riverside in February, 1879. It was at this fair that the Washington Navel was first exhibited and its superior qualities recognized. Mr. Albert S. White and Mr. H. J. Rudisill were among the most zealous workers in organizing and preparing for this exhibit. It was such a success that another was held in February 1880, and in March, 1881, occurred the third fair. By this time the people of Riverside had determined to make the event annual and money was subscribed and a pavilion especially for that purpose was erected and used for the fair of 1882. The fifth annual fair in 1883 was a gala occasion, as the semi-annual State Convention of Fruit Growers was held in Riverside at the same time and the State Editorial Association also attended the fair in a body.

Among the exhibitors at these early fairs, outside of Riverside, were R.

Ingham, R. F. Cunningham, Capt. Pishon, M. Haight, M. H. Crafts, D. A. Shaw and others. The fairs were held annually in Riverside with the exception of one or two at Colton, until 1891, when San Bernardino, having completed her pavilion, held her first citrus fair. In 1892, the fair was held in Colton and in 1893 Colton dedicated an expensive pavilion with a state fair at which the finest exhibit of fruits ever made in the state was arranged. Citrus fairs were also held in Los Angeles and Pasadena and at these San Bernardino fruit always attracted much attention and won many premiums. At the Los Angeles Exposition held in 1879, a fine exhibit of San Bernardino County apples, raised at an elevation of 3,500 feet, was made by Peter Forsee; dried fruits and raisins were shown by H. A. Westbrook and A. J. Twogood of Riverside; Port wine of the vintage of 1874, by Dr. Wm. Craig of Crafton, and red wine by N. B. Hicks, of Old San Bernardino; oranges by Mrs. Catherine Boyd and budded fruit by James Boyd, of Riverside.

An exhibit which was a triumph indeed was that made by San Bernardino County at the New Orleans Exposition of 1884-85. Here her oranges were put into competition with the world, and won premiums, as follows:

Gold medal for the best twenty varieties of oranges grown in California.

Gold medal for the best twenty varieties of oranges grown in the United States.

Gold medal for the best twenty varieties of oranges grown in world.

Silver medal (the highest premium offered in this department) for the best display of lemons, from any part of the world.

In this competition were met oranges and lemons from various districts of California, from Sonora and other Mexican States, from Louisiana, Florida, the West Indies, and various places along the Mediterranean.

Mrs. G. A. Cook, of Lugonia, sent an exhibit of one hundred varieties of fruit raised in the county, and put up in glass jars, which attracted widespread attention.

Another event which drew attention to the fruit and the possibilities of fruit culture in Southern California was the Chicago Citrus Fair of 1886. This was a bold attempt to transfer a California Citrus Fair bodily to the city of Chicago. It was originated by L. M. Holt and others of Riverside. The Southern Pacific was asked to take twelve carloads of material, fruit and trees, together with sixteen men to take charge of same, to Chicago, free of charge. They finally replied that their company would take six carloads of freight, and eight of the men, free of charge to Chicago, if the Santa Fe would take the other half, to which proposition the Santa Fe officials readily consented. Mr. Holt then associated with him J. E. Clark, of Pasadena, and C. Z. Culver, of Orange, and H. N. Rust, who agreed to assume the responsibility of conducting the fair in Chicago; fruit-growers responded with fruit and trees and other products, and early in March the managers were in Chicago with a large exhibit, which was put up in Battery D Armory, on

Michigan avenue, and opened to the public. This building was 140 by 160 feet in size, and it was full of exhibits, which constituted the finest citrus fair ever held up to that time on the American continent. Several carloads of orange and lemon trees, in fruit and in bloom, were placed on exhibition, together with hundreds of boxes of the choicest varieties of oranges and lemons and other products of Southern California. This fair was kept open five weeks, during which time it was estimated that it was attended by 75,000 people from all parts of the great northwest.

"On to Chicago! The Citrus Fruit Exhibit Train Pulls Out—San Bernardino Has the Finest Decorated Car.

At about noon to-day the train carrying the citrus exhibit from San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties for the Chicago fair pulled out, amid loud hurrahs from those who were at the depot and along the line of the track. The train was a long one and was made up of citrus fruits from Southern California. It took three large engines to haul it, or at least three were hooked on. At the head of the long train of cars were five decorated cars from San Bernardino, Riverside and Los Angeles. The San Bernardino car was handsomely trimmed with evergreens, while about two dozen American flags floated to the breeze from the top and sides of the car. On each side, near the top, "San Bernardino" was painted in colors, and underneath on both sides of the car door, "Semi-Tropic Fruit and Mineral Exhibits." It was decidedly the most handsome looking car on the train. On the Riverside car was the legend, "Riverside Fruits for Chicago Citrus Fair—1886," in large letters, with evergreen decorations. The cars from Los Angeles county were also decorated, and gave the destination and import of the cars and their contents. No doubt this freight train will create more excitement along its line of travel than any that ever before crossed the continent. It is expected the exhibit will arrive in Chicago about the 15th. William Simms, of Riverside, went along with the exhibit to regulate the ventilation and attend personally to the fruit in its transit."—San Bernardino Times, March 3, 1886.

SOME STATISTICS.

Number of orange trees in San Bernardino County—

1872.	1880.	1890.	1900.
7,511	15,345	467,670	1,347,911

Orange shipments, boxes—

1881.	1891.	1900.	1902-03.
15,000	487,882	1,241,021	1,562,108

Value of Orchard products—

1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
\$2,450	\$5,235	\$56,012	\$1,221,360	\$1,634,783

Shipments of citrus fruits from state—

1886-7.....	1,000 cars	1894-95.....	7,575 cars
1887-8.....	1,800 cars	1895-96.....	6,915 cars
1888-89.....	2,600 cars	1896-97.....	9,350 cars
1889-90.....	3,350 cars	1897-98.....	15,540 cars
1890-91.....	4,000 cars	1898-99.....	10,351 cars
1891-92.....	5,000 cars	1899-00.....	17,809 cars
1892-93.....	5,871 cars	1900-01.....	24,954 cars
1893-94.....	5,022 cars	1901-02.....	20,387 cars
		1902-03.....	22,390 cars

THE HORTICULTURAL COMMISSION.

The San Bernardino Horticultural Commission was organized in 1888, the supervisors appointing as members, N. B. Muscott, of San Bernardino; W. E. Collins, Ontario; W. H. Claflin, Riverside. These commissioners divided the county into districts, each man supervising a district and making separate reports to the secretary.

The task confronting the commission was by no means a simple one. It was their duty to protect the most important wealth producing interests of the county—one paying nearly two-thirds of the assessed taxes of the county. For this purpose they must find means for eliminating or limiting the numerous parasitic insects that are destructive to these interests and must guard against the importation of infected trees, shrubs and vines. The work of the commission met with more or less opposition at first. The methods pursued were largely experimental and each commissioner pursued his own method. Many orchardists complained of unnecessary destruction of their trees and crops without corresponding benefit and it was generally felt that the large expenditures of the commission were not warranted by the results and that the labors of the board were of doubtful value to the fruit growers.

The history of the first four years of the commission shows friction with orchardists and dissension with nurserymen and dealers, following the efforts to exclude diseased stocks in order to guard against the dreaded "peach yellows." "Root knot" was reported as affecting deciduous trees to an alarming extent, but the commissioners could offer no remedy for the disease except the elimination of the trees. Spraying with a salt, lime and sulphur solution was found an effective remedy, when properly prepared and applied at the right season, for *Aspidictus Perniciosus* (San Jose scale). The red and white scale were found to be steadily increasing in some parts of the county and caused much concern. In November, 1888, the *Vedalia Cardinalis* was introduced and found to be a perfect parasite for the white scale, practically reducing the white scale to a minimum and keeping it in check from that date to the present. Considerable alarm was occasioned in 1892 by the appearance of

Mytilaspis Citrocola (Purple scale), which notwithstanding fumigation was imported on young orange trees from Florida. Investigation, however, proved this scale acclimated only near the sea coast with no danger in this county.

The cutting off of Riverside county in 1893, necessitated the retirement of N. H. Claflin from the board and J. H. Pierson, of Redlands, was appointed his successor. This division of the county reduced the expenses of the Horticultural commission very materially. Several years succeeding show little change in the conditions, but, while the methods were always largely experimental, there was steady improvement all along the line. The opening of large tracts to cultivation and the unprecedented demand for trees and shrubs of all kinds, taxed the resources of the commission, but they were able to control importations to a large extent. This resulted in healthier trees and better conditions. In 1893 the grape vine flea beetle made its first appearance in San Bernardino Valley, causing considerable damage to vineyards in Grapelands and Rialto. Olive, orange and lemon trees suffered severely in the western portion of the county through an increase of *Lecanium Oleae* (black scale) and the general treatment of kerosene emulsion or resin wash, through lack of persistency in application, proving of little avail, the commission recommended the use of gas as a substitute for all other remedies.

In 1894, the State Board of Horticulture began the colonization of the *Rhezobius Ventralia*, or Australian Ladybug, and introduced them throughout the state believing that they would prove the solution to all difficulties arising from the black scale.



S. A. PEASE

1896 brought a radical change in the Board of Horticulture. The commission had been in existence eight years and though the conditions threatening deciduous trees had been largely improved, the black scale, red scale, and soft brown scale were rapidly increasing in the county, notwithstanding the efforts of the commission with a force of twenty-two local inspectors. The greatest burden had fallen on Commissioner Collins, whose district, being in the western portion of the county contiguous to Los Angeles County, was exposed to an army of parasites sweeping onward from that section. Local complaint increased against the arbitrary measures sometimes resorted to by

the commissioners, although they never exceeded the authority vested in them. There was also strong objection to the cost of the commission to the county. The Board of Supervisors determined to re-organize the commission upon a new basis. At this time Secretary Collins tendered his resignation, as

he was called elsewhere, and the Supervisors, desiring to reduce what they considered as the unnecessary expense of three commissioners, and finding authority in an amending act of the Legislature approved March 31, 1891, they proceeded to declare the offices of the Board of Horticulture vacant and, on January 6, 1896, appointed S. A. Pease, of Ontario, sole commissioner. Mr. Pease had been employed as a local inspector and was thoroughly familiar with the work; he had also made a special study of entomological questions involved. The new commissioner prepared a set of blanks for making complete reports to be sent in by the inspectors monthly and appointed six local inspectors, stationed at points where the principal orchard interests were located or where there was the greatest danger from importation of infected stock. Mr. Pease also began the collection and classification of entomological specimens, for the benefit of the inspectors and others interested in fruit pests and their remedies. This collection now comprises not only the destructive and beneficial insects and parasites native to San Bernardino County, but also includes many specimens from different sections of the United States and Mexico.

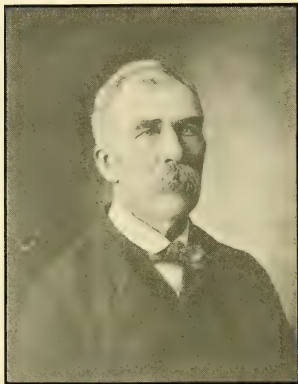
Commissioners Muscott and Pierson refused to recognize the authority of the Board of Supervisors to appoint a commissioner, other than to fill the unexpired term of Commissioner Collins, and continued to act in their official capacities. The Supervisors refused to recognize their salary claims and the case was taken into the courts, where Judge Otis decided against the Supervisors, declaring the act under which they had made the appointment, unconstitutional, at the same time he decided that the plaintiff's term of office had lapsed and that they held merely by reason of no successors having been named by the Supervisors. In accordance with this decision, Mr. Muscott and Mr. Melville, of Redlands, were appointed and the new board of Horticultural Commissioners was organized with Mr. Pease as chairman. The old system of handling the county by districts was abolished.

During the year 1896, a thorough trial of the Australian Ladybug as a means of exterminating black scale was made. Ten thousand *Rhizobius* per month were purchased, for five months in succession. These were divided into lots of five hundred and liberated in different portions of the county twice each month. This trial demonstrated that the parasite could not be depended upon to do the work with required thoroughness, and the Board, believing fumigation a better method than spraying, set about preparing a more thorough system of fumigation than had yet been used. A superintendent of fumigation was appointed by the Board and four outfits, each consisting of about thirty tents, were put in the field, the county furnishing the tents and necessary appliances, while chemicals, purchased at wholesale rates by the county, were furnished the orchardists at cost.

The report of Commissioner Pease for 1897, states, "the few orchardists on the west side, who were at first opposed to fumigation have fallen into

line, and we have now more requests for the fumigators than we could fill with double the number of tents."

In 1898, the report of the Board states: "Comparison of our last season's fumigation with that done by contract work shows emphatically in our favor. Probably 150 acres were fumigated in this county by contract outfits, and I think it is safe to say that there is not one tree in the lot today that is free from black scale, and some of them are very badly infested. This shows conclusively that it is absolutely necessary to have the work done by methods that will abolish the excuse or incentive to withhold chemicals or shorten the time of exposure—for the purpose of increasing the profits of individuals."



JOSHUA HARTZELL
Member Horticultural Commission

The opposition to the work of the Horticultural Commission has lessened year by year and the benefits of the intelligent and well-directed efforts against pests of all kinds, are now generally recognized by the orchardists, who as a

rule co-operate with the Board in the work of protecting their orchards. Mr. S. A. Pease has continued as the chairman of the Board of Horticulture for the county down to the present date, and is recognized as an authority on parasites—of all descriptions.

The present board consists of S. A. Pease, Joshua Hartzell and George R. Holbrook.



CHAPTER VIII.

IRRIGATION IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY.

The valley of San Bernardino has an area of 325,640 acres, which thus far constitutes the irrigable section of the county. This corner, containing less than one-fortieth of the area of the original county is, nevertheless, the largest and most fertile valley in Southern California, and produces more agricultural wealth to the acre than any other known section of the earth.

The census reports of 1900 show an area of 37,877 acres in the county under irrigation in 1899.

At the eastern apex of the valley the San Bernardino mountains converge in the peaks, each more than 11,000 feet above sea level, of San Bernardino and "Greyback." To the north stretches the San Bernardino range and the Cucamonga hills, the south is bounded by the San Jacinto range and the Coast range lies to the east.

The Santa Ana river rises in the highest San Bernardinos, enters the valley at its extreme eastern point and flows, south of its center, throughout the entire length of the valley, then breaks through the Coast range to the Coast plains beyond. From all sides the drainage of the surrounding mountains pours into this valley through numerous water courses. The most important of these are: On the north side, Plunge, City, Twin, Devil's Cañon, Cajon Pass, Lytle and San Antonio creeks; on the south side, Mill, San Timoteo and Temescal creeks. Many of these streams flow through the valley but a short distance ordinarily before they sink beneath the surface and thus feed the artesian belts and the subterranean stream of the Santa Ana.

The Santa Ana river is the most valuable stream in the southern section of the state for irrigation purposes. Its extensive water shed, its many feeders—both above and below surface, and its low banks make it of the highest importance as a source of supply for water systems. The Bear Valley and the Redlands and Lugonia water companies draw their main supply from the Santa Ana: the Riverside system is largely supplied from it, while the water systems of Orange county—the Santa Ana, Anaheim, Orange and others are largely dependent upon this stream. It also furnishes the greater part of the power for the Edison Electric system of Los Angeles, which operates the first long-distance electric power transmission system ever installed.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. C. A. Wentworth writes thus of the water supply of the San Bernardino valley, in "Forestry and Irrigation":

"The water supply of this valley comes primarily from the rain clouds which sweep inland from the Pacific during the winter, or rainy season, and precipitate their moisture on coming into contact with the mountains to the east. Much of this precipitation in the higher slopes is in the form of snow, some of which does not melt until the spring months, keeping the streams at a comparatively even flow. The rainfall in the valley approximates 15 inches annually, but comes in the period of least growth. On the lower slopes of the mountain the streams have grades of from 100 to 200 feet in the mile, with still heavier grades in their granite-walled mountain cañons. Naturally these streams carry down immense quantities of material, which has spread out over the valleys to a great depth. This material, formed of coarse particles, overlies clay beds, which appear at certain points in the valley. When the streams leave the hills they sink into the loose material, one-third of whose mass consists of voids, or interstices between gravel particles forming a great underground reservoir whose aggregate storage capacity is enormous and sufficient to carry the irrigation communities through a long period of dry years, and capable of being recharged at times of copious rainfall. The Santa Ana river, the largest in Southern California, in common with other streams of the same region, sinks below this mountain detritus, reappearing only in one or two places where upward folds of the clay substratum forces it to the surface. One clay ridge forms the natural dam of the Upper Santa Ana irrigation basin, from which almost all of the water for Riverside is obtained, and forces the river to the surface. At Rincon the underground waters, as well as the return waters from irrigation in the higher parts of the valley are again forced to the surface, creating wet lands and making available a water supply for Santa Ana and other points on the coastal plain."

EARLY IRRIGATION.

The first European occupants of this valley, the Spanish priests, came from a land where irrigation was common. They introduced irrigation into California, and when they established the "Asistencia" de San Bernardino they utilized the waters of Mill creek by constructing the *zanja* which has been in use ever since its completion in 1822. The New Mexican settlers who came in during the forties and located along the Santa Ana, below the present town of San Bernardino, diverted various ditches to water their bean

patches, orchards and vineyards. Some of these ditches are still in use and almost in their primitive simplicity. Others have become a part of the Jurupa and Riverside water systems.

When the Mormons arrived they almost immediately began the construction of ditches to water their garden spots and grain fields. While they made no concerted effort at irrigation, they dug a number of open ditches and brought a considerable area under irrigation. On Lytle Creek they had fifty acres laid out into one-acre tracts, which were used as gardens by townspeople, and at Old San Bernardino they had a vineyard which was common property and was irrigated from the old zanja which they at once utilized.

Probably the first work done by these colonists was the digging of an open ditch carrying about forty inches from Raynor Springs into the stockade. This was soon after their arrival, in 1851 or 1852. The Davis Mill ditch was taken from the junction of City and Warm creeks in 1853 and carried some 1,500 inches of water, which was used to run the grist mill. The Rabel's Dam ditch was taken from Warm creek in 1854, and carried about 200 inches. The Tenney ditch, originally a large ditch taken from the Santa Ana near the head of the valley in 1855, was used to irrigate two or three sections of grain near Old San Bernardino. The Lord ditch and the Hale & Perdue ditch were taken from Lytle Creek in 1854 and 1855. These ditches, with others taken out about the same time, furnish the original water rights upon which many of the present water rights are based.

After the departure of the Mormons the settlers continued to use these various ditches, and others were taken out, as the Meeks and Daley, from Warm creek, carrying 600 inches, in 1858-9; the Timber ditch near the head of the Santa Ana, on the south side; the Cram-Van Leuven, the Waterman and the Berry Roberts ditches.

At first the water obtained was divided among the land owners as they mutually agreed, subject to the direction of Water Masters, who were appointed by the Board of Water Commissioners. These commissioners were elected by the people under a special act of the Legislature applying to San Bernardino county alone, approved February 18, 1864.

L. M. Holt says, regarding the distribution of water during this period:

"Usually a number of persons owning land in a compact form along the margin of a stream would unite together and agree to take out of the stream enough water to irrigate such lands. Each person thus entering the compact was to be entitled to such proportion of the water as he owned land to be irrigated, and each person was to do work in constructing the diverting ditch in proportion to the amount of water to which he was to be entitled.

"In those days it was not necessary to post notices of appropriation. In fact, it is not necessary now, only that it protects the person's rights

while he is getting ready to commence work, and while the work is progressing up to the time that the ditch is completed sufficiently to indicate how much water it would carry. When the diversion was once made and the water once used the right was established, and it could not be successfully attacked."

"Gradually, as land and water became more valuable, more elaborate and sometimes complicated systems of division and delivery grew out of the simple neighborhood associations which had at first been formed. Then came the period of regularly organized and incorporated water companies, in most cases deriving their rights from the old water rights, either by combinations of the land holders, or by purchase. One of the first incorporated water companies in Southern California was formed at Riverside, growing out of the Southern California Colony Association, formed in 1870. "It was a land and water company combined. It was a close corporation and was organized to make money for its stockholders by selling water for irrigation purposes after all of its land had been sold. It fixed the price of water at first at a low figure, intending to advance the rate as the settlement grew. In those days there was practically no limit to what a company might charge for water." L. M. Holt.

In 1873 the South Fork of the Santa Ana ditch was organized informally, using the water from the Berry Roberts ditch, which was a relocation of the old Tenney ditch, to which was added water from the old Timber ditch. In 1877 this association was merged into the Sunnyside Ditch Association, a combination of water users, for the improvement of their ditch and delivery system. Out of this has grown the Lugonia Water Company, organized in 1883.

The Colton Land and Water Co. was organized about 1877 with a capital stock of \$50,000, acquiring its water from Raynor's Springs, the Rancheria ditch and from artesian wells.

The Cucamonga Homestead Company was also organized in 1877, deriving its waters from the Cucamonga cañon and cienega. These rights were a part of the Cucamonga Water Company's source of supply—that company coming into existence in 1887.

The Lytle Creek Water Company was incorporated in October, 1881, with capital stock of \$75,000, and formed a part of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, formed in 1887, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000 to irrigate some 28,000 acres of land lying along the Lytle Creek channel.

The Redlands Water Company was formed October, 1881, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, divided into 1,500 shares.

The San Antonio Water Company was incorporated in October, 1882, to supply water from San Antonio cañon and other sources for the newly started colony of Ontario.

The North Fork Water Company was incorporated in 1885. This grew

out of water rights which had been used since the Mormon period, the water being derived from the North Fork ditch, the Cram-Van Leuven ditch and other claims. The increase in the value of water is well illustrated by a table made by Wm. Ham. Hall, from the records of the water-users of these rights. In 1865 one inch of North Fork water was sold for \$18.00; in 1881, \$60.00; 1883, \$330.00; 1888, \$720.00; at present the value would be not less than \$1,000.00.

The Bear Valley Reservoir Company was incorporated in October, 1883.

The "boom" of 1886-87 naturally largely increased the number of water companies and of irrigation projects. The value of the foothill and mesa lands was now understood; profits of from \$250 to \$450 per acre on citrus fruits were tempting—to say nothing of the wild figuring that was done at this time. Up to 1889 some 17,000 acres of land had been brought under irrigation in San Bernardino county. The United States census report of 1890 says:

"Irrigation in San Bernardino county.—This county contains some of the best examples of irrigation development to be found in the whole country. Although dealing with comparatively small quantities of water, these systems are notable for the elaboration of details and the care and expense lavished in saving and utilizing the water resources."

MUTUAL WATER COMPANIES.

L. M. Holt, after a review of the irrigation interests of Southern California, in 1890, states: "There are three plans for the ownership and management of irrigation systems under the laws of California at the present time

"First—The Irrigation District law—where the land in a given district is made the basis of credit on which to raise money to construct the irrigation system.

"Second—The Mutual Water Company plan, under which the system is owned by a corporation, the stock of which is held by the owners of the land to be irrigated in proportion to the amount of land owned by each.

"Third—Water companies for profit to be so managed as to pay dividends to the stockholders from the profits arising from the sale of water under rates to be fixed either by contract between the water company and the land owner, or by the board of supervisors as provided by law.

"It is seen that neither one of these plans or systems can be utilized to reclaim much of the arid lands found to-day in Southern California.

"First—Because irrigation districts are a business failure.

"Second—Because small land owners cannot raise the money to construct irrigation systems under the ownership of a corporation formed under the mutual water company plan.

"Third—Because private capital will not furnish money to construct

works where boards of supervisors have the fixing of rates, unless the law will allow such company to contract water rights and rates with land owners."

The most successful method yet adopted has been the Mutual Water Company, regarding which Mr. Holt writes:

"During the past twenty-five years a system of Mutual Water companies has grown up that is deservedly very popular. The first company incorporated on this plan was the Pomona Water Company, in 1875. This plan was based on the idea that the stock of the water company should be owned by the men who owned the land to be irrigated, in proportion to the acreage of each, and that the water belonging to such company should be distributed to the stockholders only.

"This system was the natural outgrowth of the Southern California plan for subdividing and settling large tracts of land. A land company would purchase a large tract, subdivide it into small holdings, construct a complete irrigation system, deed such system to a mutual water company having as many shares of stock as there were acres of land to be irrigated in the tract, taking in payment therefor the stock of the company, and then it would sell off the land to actual settlers, transferring one share of stock with each acre of land deeded to such purchaser, so that when the land was all sold the stock was all transferred to the settlers and the transaction was closed and the land company would close up its business.

"The original Pomona Water Company ceased to exist, but its plan was afterwards adopted by the Redlands Water Company in 1881, by the Etiwanda Water Company in 1882, the San Antonio Water Company in 1883 at Ontario, and afterwards by the reorganization of the Riverside Water Company in 1884. After this the Temescal Water Company at Corona was formed on this plan, and the Santa Ana and the Anaheim Union Water Company were also incorporated on the mutual plan."

The water systems of Rialto, Highlands, Hermosa and of the North and South Fork Companies have been along this line.

The owners of water rights and holders of stock in Bear Valley water have recently formed the Bear Valley Mutual Water Company, and propose to secure control of the Bear Valley system and conduct it for the benefit of the landholders. This will be a new extension of the idea of a mutual company, and will be watched with interest. If it is proved that a plant as extensive as the Bear Valley can be handled by the mutual plan, a long step ahead in solving the irrigation problem in this state will have been taken.

THE WRIGHT IRRIGATION DISTRICT LAW.

In 1887 the Legislature passed an act which became known as the Wright Irrigation District law. Under this act a community might organize an irrigation district and bond itself to develop or purchase water, and to provide itself with a complete irrigation system. Districts were thus formed

all over the state, bonds were voted in almost unlimited quantities; the "boom" had inflated values and repeated decisions of the courts sustained the legality of these bonds and they became a favorite investment and found ready sale.

In this county the following districts were organized:

Grapeland	10,787 acres	\$200,000 bonds voted,	none sold
Rialto	7,200 acres	500,000 bonds voted,	all sold
Citrus Belt	12,160 acres	800,000 bonds voted,	all sold
Alessandro	25,340 acres	700,000 bonds voted,	all sold
East Riverside	3,000 acres	250,000 bonds voted,	\$100,000 sold

The expansion of the Bear Valley Irrigation system to provide the Alessandro District in this county and the Perris District in San Diego county with water, the large amount of money expended and the large amount of work actually done—all to result in a gigantic and dismal failure, is still fresh in the minds of many.

Mr. Wm. M. Tisdale, in his History of the Water Question in Redlands, says:

"To deliver water at Alessandro, from the mouth of the Santa Ana river, a ditch or pipe line was necessary which should span the wider Mill Creek cañon, climb the steep northern slopes of precipitous San Timoteo cañon, dive into that abyss, ascend the still heavier grade on the south and cross the range of hills between the San Timoteo cañon and the San Jacinto valley, traversing, in all, some fifteen to twenty miles of exceedingly rugged country. Nothing daunted by the great engineering difficulties in the way, the Bear Valley Irrigation Company carried water to Alessandro through a line of steel pipe twenty-four inches in diameter. Commencing at a point 300 feet higher than the point of final delivery, this line twists about, down hill and up hill, across cañons, around curves and through fifteen tunnels, the digging of which was necessary in order to avoid the steepest grades. Sweeping through the longest of these, 2,330 feet in length, the water bursts from the mountain-side at an altitude of several hundred feet above the broad acres which it was intended to fertilize and above the village of Moreno, still three miles distant. The comparatively slight difference in altitude between the point of departure and the point of delivery was sufficient to make up for all the loss in momentum through friction. The grades along this pipe line are very nicely calculated, and it is, in every respect, a creditable piece of engineering.

"The Alessandro Town Company was organized, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, and the Alessandro Land Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. There was great rejoicing at Alessandro when water was finally "turned on" at the farther end of the long pipe line and sparkled into the



FRANK M. BROWN

flumes and ditches that conveyed it still farther to spread abroad upon the thirsty acres waiting to receive it."

Town sites were laid out and buildings erected, a complete system of distributing pipes was laid, and it was confidently believed that a rival to Redlands and Riverside was already in the field.

The sudden collapse of the Bear Valley projects and of the irrigation districts, in 1893, was a death-blow to these plans. The stockholders found themselves utterly unable to pay interest, to say nothing of the bonds themselves. Suit after suit followed, and in 1895 a decision rendered by Judge Ross declared the Wright act unconstitutional, and many districts were allowed to lapse and their bonds became void.

The whole history of the Wright Irrigation District law is a most remarkable example of the utter inadequacy of any law yet evolved to deal with irrigation problems. And its utter failure has been a great hindrance to the legitimate extension of irrigation systems since. As the irrigation laws now stand there is little or no prospect of any extensive development of our water supply. The whole question of water ownership and distribution is in confusion, and the courts have rendered decisions which are so conflicting that there is no basis for any certainty in a question concerning water.

BEAR VALLEY RESERVOIR AND THE BEAR VALLEY IRRIGATION COMPANY.

The possibilities of Bear Valley as a storage reservoir were first brought to notice in 1880, when a topographical survey was made under the direction of the State Engineer, and Bear Valley was reported as one of the best sites for a storage reservoir in Southern California. In 1883 the founders of the new colony of Redlands were looking about for an increased water supply for their lands. Mr. F. E. Brown, in company with Hiram Barton, who was familiar with the ground, went up into the mountains and examined Bear Valley. Both gentlemen were satisfied that the impounding of the waters which annually ran to waste in these mountains was the only practical solution to the water problem before them. After their investigation they were convinced that a storage reservoir could be constructed and that the channel of the Santa Ana river might be utilized for the flow which could be diverted at any elevation required. Such use would not interfere with water rights already in force and covering the flow of the Santa Ana.

As a result of Mr. Brown's report and of his enthusiastic plans a company was formed and was incorporated, October 2, 1883, with a capital stock of \$360,000, and with F. P. Morrison, E. G. Judson, F. E. Brown, G. A. Cook and W. C. Butler, of Redlands; Jas. G. Burt, Lewis Jacobs, Jas. A. Gibson, H. L. Drew and H. M. Barton, of San Bernardino, and Geo. W. Meade, of San Francisco, as stockholders. The capital stock was divided

into 3,600 shares, and Mr. David Morey purchased the first ten shares ever sold out of the original issue, at \$9 per share, paying for the same in labor in the construction of the dam. Later the price went as high as \$125 per share. A temporary dam was first placed in the cañon and work upon the permanent dam was commenced June 17, 1884, and completed in November of same year. All the supplies for the hundred men employed, and such material as was not upon the ground, had to be hauled by way of the Cajon Pass and the desert to the valley, a distance of seventy miles or more. The dam is founded on granite, and abuts against granite mountain sides. Its length between abutments is 250 feet, over all 300 feet. It is in the form of an arch, having a radius of 335 feet, with the convex side up stream, and is



BEAR VALLEY RESERVOIR SITE

64 feet in height. The structure is of granite, rough-ashlar masonry on both faces and broken coursed rubble on the interior, all laid in a cement mortar and grouting. The original cost of the dam was about \$75,000.

"The rock of this country is, for the most part, granite, of which huge boulders and massive ledges crop out around the slopes, particularly towards the western extremity of the valley. Limestone is found near the eastern end, and some excellent lime has been burned. The channel, at the point where the dam was placed, was some sixty to seventy feet wide when construction was commenced. It is entirely practicable to increase the height of this dam and to strengthen it, or to build a new dam immediately below, thereby greatly increasing its storage capacity. With the water standing in this dam at a depth of 57 feet the lake extends back for about five and a half miles, and this supply would give a daily flow of 8,581 miner's inches for one hundred days. If the height of the dam could be doubled the lake would extend back eleven and a half miles and the capacity of the reservoir would be a daily flow of 116,000 miner's inches for one hundred days.

"Bear Valley itself is a remarkably large and flat mountain basin, about 6,200 feet above the sea. Apparently this valley once held a lake, whose

waters, at a surface elevation of 125 feet above its bottom, overflowed at its eastern extremity into a cañon which leads away into the Mojave desert. At the present time there is a deep, narrow, rock-bound gorge at the western extremity of this mountain valley, which is the upper extremity of the cañon of the Santa Ana, and is perhaps fifteen miles from the outlet of the Santa Ana river into the valley. This gorge holds Bear creek, and the dam was thrown across the narrow cañon a little distance above the point of departure of Bear creek from the valley. It has been conjectured that the western end of the valley was formerly closed, the waters of the basin escaping, as we have already said, into the desert at the eastern end, but that the gorge was rent asunder, and the outlet of the mountain lake changed from east to west, by an earthquake. The rugged character of the cañon and the rapid fall of Bear creek after leaving the dam support this theory.

"The watershed tributary to this mountain basin is forty-five square miles in extent, and is heavily wooded. Yet altitude, rather than area, is the feature to be considered when estimating water sheds in these mountains, and, being the highest water shed of importance in Southern California, Bear valley is in the midst of the heaviest annual rainfall. The clouds collect around, and bank up against, the lofty peaks of San Bernardino and San Geronio and spread over into this water shed. Holding so great an altitude its precipitation is largely received in the form of snow, which, in the wooded and shaded portions of the water shed, lies unmelted for several months. The reservoir also receives a number of little streams from the wooded hillsides having springs along their margins."—Wm. M. Tisdale.

The land for the reservoir site was obtained by purchase, 3,800 acres from Los Angeles parties, and 700 acres from the Southern Pacific Company and the government, at a cost of about \$30,000.

J. B. Schuyler, in his "Reservoirs and Reservoir Sites," says: "Probably the most widely-known irrigation system in California is that of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company, chiefly by reason of the remarkably slender proportions of Bear Valley dam, which has been to the engineering fraternity the 'eighth wonder of the world,' and has no parallel on the globe. The dam has no stability to resist water pressure except the arched form, and has been expected to yield at any time, although it has successfully withstood the pressure against it for twenty years past, and is to-day apparently as stable as ever. The probabilities are that nothing short of an extraordinary flood or earthquake or a combination of unusual movements will accomplish its destruction."

As Redlands grew and more orchards were planted the demand for water increased until, in 1886, the directors determined to issue a dividend to the stockholders and also devise a means of regulating the water supply to consumers. In place of the original 3,600 shares of stock 7,200 "Class A" certifi-

cates were issued. These certificates entitled the holder to receive a continuous flow of one-seventh of an inch of water to the acre of land to which the said certificates might be applied—under certain conditions. Thus came into existence a peculiar form of water scrip or certificate of title to water, the exact legal status of which is still an unsettled question. In 1887 many of these certificates were put to use, and in order to deliver this water in Redlands and beyond, the Redlands Canal was conveyed to the Bear Valley Land and Water Company, and from February, 1887, until 1894, the water was under the certificates distributed through this canal without extra charge to the users. But in 1894 the directors of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company attempted to impose a charge for this service, and litigation followed which resulted in a decision in favor of the certificate holders, so far as their right



BEAR VALLEY DAM

of way through the canals of the company were concerned. The holders of these certificates have always received their proportionate share of water under them, although the question of the validity of their title has never been determined.

On June 1, 1886, the Bear Valley Company entered upon an agreement with the North

Fork Company, whereby the Reservoir Company by the payment of \$4,000 acquired a half interest in the North Fork canal, which was to be jointly reconstructed and enlarged, and the North Fork Company was in return to receive a stipulated amount of water delivered through the canal. A similar agreement was entered into with the South Fork Company. After the issue of the Class A certificates the Bear Valley Company still had water to sell, for the normal capacity of its reservoir in an ordinary season was not yet exhausted. It therefore made some sales of water outright, conveying title by deed. The principal sale was that made to the Redlands, Lugonia and Crafton Domestic Water Company of two hundred inches of water. The Class A certificates and this deeded water are now the principal sources of the water used in Redlands, with the exception of that developed from artesian wells. After providing for its obligations to the North and South

Fork Ditch Companies, the Class A certificates and the deeded water, the capacity of the reservoir, or rather the supposed capacity, based on results for several years, was still not all utilized. There were also large projects on foot for the increase of the water supply.

The original projectors of the Bear Valley reservoir undoubtedly did not realize at the outset the vast possibilities of the enterprise which they had undertaken. But as the situation developed and they found that the value of water and of the land upon which water could be placed was increasing rapidly, they began to realize that they held a bonanza, and to plan to make the most out of their holding. They decided to increase the capacity of the dam by building it higher and by putting in other subsidiary dams. December 30, 1890, the Bear Valley Land and Water Company executed a deed of all its property to a new company, the Bear Valley Irrigation Company, which assumed all the obligations of the old organization. The capital stock of the new company was \$4,000,000, \$1,000,000 of which was preferred stock, the balance common stock. Out of the earnings of the company the preferred stock was to be paid a dividend of 8 per cent, after which the common stock was to receive such dividends as the company might be able to pay. In order to carry out all the projects of the company various auxiliary corporations were formed, among these the Alessandro Improvement Company and the Bear Valley and Alessandro Development Company. Thirty thousand acres of land in the San Jacinto valley were purchased at prices varying from \$12.50 to \$18 per acre. This land was subsequently put on the market and 10,000 acres of it actually sold at from \$50 to \$125 per acre. The Alessandro and Perris Irrigation Districts were formed and issued bonds which were turned over to the Bear Valley Company in payment for water rights in the form of certificates known as Class B certificates, of which 100,000 were to be issued. These carried a right to one-eighth of an inch of water, and were valued at \$15 apiece, with an annual rental for delivery of water called for by each certificate of \$2.78 in place of \$1.00, as in the case of the Class A certificates.

This was the high tide of the Bear Valley history. Work was vigorously pushed on developments and the Alessandro pipe line was constructed and water turned into it. Large blocks of the stock of the company were sold in England and Scotland at a premium; dividends were paid to the amount of a million dollars, it is claimed.

In December, 1893, the Alessandro Irrigation District began suit in Riverside county against the Bear Valley Company, and pending the result Judge Noyes appointed F. P. Morrison receiver. This was the beginning of the end. The foreign stockholders and the creditors began investigations. In October, 1892, the company had given a trust deed of its property to the Savings and Trust Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, to secure a loan of \$300,000. After examining into affairs the other creditors began suit in the United States District

Court, through their agent, John Gilbert Foster, and Judge Ross appointed, April 2, 1894, J. A. Graves and A. B. McGinnis as receivers.

Under the instructions of the Court the receivers proceeded to collect such sums as could be collected, and also to meet the obligations of the company, and to pay some of the debts of the corporation, issuing receivers' certificates when funds were not available. By the time that the suit brought by Mr. Foster came to judgment these certificates aggregated a large sum. Judgment was finally rendered against the defendant, and the property was sold at receiver's sale to satisfy the judgment, but not the receivers' certificates. Arthur Young was the purchaser and the price paid was \$380,000, but the property was still subject to incumbrances which were then computed at about one million dollars. A Master of Chancery had been appointed by the Court, who took testimony and made his report, establishing such claims as could be maintained under the technical construction of the laws governing such proceedings and wiping out many others that were, perhaps, considered simply as moral but not as legal obligations, equally binding.

Mr. Young subsequently conveyed the property to the New Bear Valley Irrigation Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Arizona. In September, 1896, an action was commenced in the Circuit Court of the United States by the Cleveland Savings and Trust Company to foreclose their deed and to foreclose the receiver's certificates issued in the case of Foster vs. the Bear Valley Irrigation Company, amounting to \$153,000. In this action E. H. Spoor was appointed receiver of the company's property by Judge Ross. Mr. Spoor is still receiving and the action is still pending. October 1, 1896, Mr. Spoor, as receiver, attempted to establish an entirely new basis of compensation for the use of the Bear valley waters by ignoring the certificates entirely and fixing a rate for the sale and delivery of an inch of water per day, the price demanded varying with locality between ten cents, the lowest winter rate, and thirty-five cents, the highest summer rate. The only water excepted from these rates was the guaranteed North and South Fork water and the 108 inches of tunnel water delivered to the Redlands Water Company. Naturally the holders of Class A certificates, and other water users resisted this new demand, and a great deal of technical sparring between the attorneys employed on the respective sides took place. Numerous petitions, briefs, demurrers, complaints and answers were submitted and argued and this active contention in the courts brought the case down to the close of 1898, without a decision. In a report rendered in October of that year this language occurs: "It appears that for upwards of four years the (Bear Valley) plant has been involved in a complicated, expensive and tedious litigation in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Ninth Circuit, which litigation is still pending, and from all that appears will be likely to remain unconcluded for years to come."

The present status is about the same that it was in 1898. While some

of the suits and contentions have been disposed of, the entire property is covered by liens held by the Savings and Trust Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, to secure the payment of bonds and receiver's certificates, now aggregating something over one million dollars. Various incidental questions are involved in the suit, it being sought for one thing to determine the legal status of the water certificates and the so-called deeded water and foreclose all rights thereunder; the holders, some hundreds in number, being made defendants. There can be no knowing when this suit will be settled or what the result of the decision may lead to. At present the newly formed Bear Valley Mutual Water Company of Redlands, made up of the water-users from the Bear Valley system, are negotiating with the Savings and Trust Company for the purchase of the property. Should this be done the legal questions involved would be much simplified and the large area now supplied from the reservoir would be assured of a sufficient and cheap supply of water.

ARROWHEAD RESERVOIR SYSTEM.

In the year 1889 L. M. Holt, W. E. Van Slyke and A. H. Koebig located a reservoir site on Huston flat, in the San Bernardino range, almost due north of the city of San Bernardino. Soon afterward a company was formed by

Mr. Koebig, Chas. J. Perkins and others, which thoroughly explored the mountains and located and surveyed a series of reservoirs to be connected with Deep creek by a large canal.

In 1891 the Arrowhead Reservoir Company was formed in Cincinnati, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 and the following board of directors: James N. Gamble, president; Adolph Wood, vice-president and general manager; Benjamin F. Ehrman, secretary; Chas. G. Gove, treasurer; Jas. E. Mooney, Chas. H. Kilgour, Henry Lewis, Ellis M. Potter, C. Bently Mathews, Robinson J. Jones, of Etiwanda, and L. M. Holt, of San Bernardino.

This was the period when the Bear Valley Irrigation Company was beginning its expansion. The Wright irrigation law had not then been declared unconstitutional, and irrigation districts were being



ADOLPH WOOD

formed in every direction. Irrigation bonds were in high favor as investments and the outlook for any irrigation scheme was most favorable. The

new company at once began securing title to reservoir sites in the San Bernardino mountains, and locating rights of way, and superseded the former organization. In 1892 the Arrowhead Company commenced work on a masonry dam of large proportions, which was intended to store water in a valley known as "Little Bear," on the headwaters of the Mojave river. This stream flows northward from the San Bernardino mountains into the desert, and its waters are now wasted. The project of the Arrowhead Company was to gather a number of tributaries of this stream above an elevation of 4,800 feet and store the water in several reservoirs to be carried across the San Bernardino mountains and used for irrigation purposes in the San Bernardino valley. The Little Bear reservoir, when completed, will cover an area of 884 acres and impound 60,178 acre feet of water. The company has been at work on the main conduit of the line since 1892, their efforts being devoted mainly to opening the principal tunnels, of which there are a number on the line. The longest of these, the outlet to the main reservoir, is 4,937 feet in length, exclusive of approaches. This tunnel is now completed, and is a fine piece of rock work, much of it passing through solid rock. Work upon the dam of the Little Bear reservoir is now being rapidly pushed, and this great reservoir will soon be added to the water sources of our county.

The total length of conduit required to turn the water over the mountain divide is thirteen miles. All of this is to be pipe line or tunnel, so that the water will pass through a closed conduit from reservoir to point of delivery from the company's main line.

A number of factors beside the extensive and difficult work to be accomplished have tended to delay the work of the company. There was difficulty in securing right of way through the Government reservation. The Ross decision, with regard to the Wright irrigation act, left the status of irrigation companies in an unsettled state. The provision of the constitution permitting supervisors to fix water rates has also complicated matters. But the time has been utilized by the company in making the most careful stream measurements and precipitation records that have ever been kept. When the company is ready to deliver water they will be able to furnish data that will show the exact value of the property, and will know to the drop how much water they can furnish. The Arrowhead Company is organized on a different basis from any other irrigation company that has, as yet, been formed in California. They own no land other than the reservoir basins in the mountains, and will put in no individual delivery system. They will simply sell water by the wholesale from their main conduit.

From the summit crossing to the grade of the conduit at the base of the mountain skirting the upper slopes of the valley north of San Bernardino the total descent is 2,700 feet, which force will be utilized to develop power, for electrical purposes.

The preliminary work of this great undertaking is now well completed.

the rights of way have been secured and the projectors are now pushing the work rapidly to a completion.

THE ARTESIAN BASIN.

"The San Bernardino valley, whose floor is formed of an open gravel, constitutes a great reservoir or tank, which yields a uniform flow to the various wells which tap it. This great reservoir is filled by winter precipitation and by seepage water. Some idea of its size may be gained from the following figures: The entire valley comprises some 563 square miles; the flat area above Colton, presumably all formed by gravels eroded from the mountains, contains 132 square miles. On a conservative estimate, 100 square miles of this is of gravel to great depths, approximating 1000 feet—numerous wells have been sunk to 900 feet with no indications of bed rock. Supposing this gravel bed to have an average depth of 300 feet, the total water storage capacity, estimated at one-third of the mass, would be 6,400,000 acre feet, or eight times the storage capacity of the famous Assuan dam of Egypt. Enormous as this seems, it is believed to be greater, rather than less, than the amount stated.

"The importance of this reservoir and the limits of its capacity are only beginning to be understood. So far it has not been accurately determined whether the present rate of withdrawal is permanently lowering the water plane or whether years of abundant rain will restore it to its fullest capacity. With the running surface water fully utilized, it can be seen that an increase in the available supply must of necessity come from this reservoir, and careful studies will have to be made to arrive at a just and definite conclusion as to the amount which may be drawn therefrom. From experiments in other places it has been fairly well settled that the greater the drain on an underground reservoir the greater the capacity. Capacity does not mean flow, however. Cycles of dry years have proved that all wells cannot be depended upon. Some have failed altogether, others have had decreased flow, and in several cases the sinking of a new well has resulted in a substantial diminution in the supply of the older ones. To the problem that arises from this there is no definite legal solution. How much one well may be responsible for the failure of others is too hard to determine, and the motions and courses of underground waters are too little understood to allow of a legal adjudication of rights, and the only possible remedy lies in one of two very simple and similar ways: One is to have enough water for all wells, and the other is to have only enough wells to properly tap the water supply. It can be said, however, that wells in the central and deeper portions of the valley have no difficulty whatever, and only those shallower ones around the edges of the underground basins will fail when the water plane is lowered through successive demands on it."

SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

"The Citrograph has frequently brought forth the theory that at least some portion of this underground water comes from the still higher Sierra Nevadas, and, possibly from the backbone of the continent—the giant Rocky mountains. Although rather "laughed out of court" by many of those who claim to be "scientists" yet many original thinkers and close observers and reasoners agree in this direction.

Wm. M. Bristol of East Highlands, recently published an article in which he takes the same ground, taking the ground that, in no other way, can this enormous and continuous flow of the hundreds of artesian wells in this valley be satisfactorily explained. He also notes the fact of unfailing springs and flowing wells far up the mountain side and even on almost the top of the range. The flow from these is so considerable that the water must come through an inverted siphon underground of enormous length. It is generally admitted that water will travel a mile through rock that is pretty compact, and, if this be true, why not, if time be granted, through a thousand miles?

"Roughly speaking," Mr. Bristol says, "the Mojave desert is a thousand feet above the San Bernardino valley. The mountain range which separates them is a rock dam, many miles in thickness. Were this mighty dyke of granite, or of any less solid rock, in position similar to that in which it was formed it might be fairly impervious to water. But in the upheaval which lifted it to its present position it was seamed and shattered, and, even within a half century, has been rent by tremendous earthquakes. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that a portion of the water of the Mojave basin finds its way through it, not by a vast air-line tunnel, but by a million devious crevices and under great pressure into the San Bernardino basin, as well as other valleys south of the Sierra Madre."

ARTESIAN WELLS.

In 1868 H. M. Willis put down the first artesian well in the San Bernardino valley on his place at Old San Bernardino. He did not succeed in obtaining water, but the tools were removed to the city of San Bernardino and a flow obtained, and later a well was put down at the Willis place, from which a flow was obtained. The Wolff well on the south side of Third street between E and F streets, was one of the first wells in San Bernardino.

In 1881 it was estimated that there were from 400 to 425 artesian wells in the valley, the most easterly being at the Old Mission. At that time the deepest well was 410 feet, located on Judge Willis' place. These wells were

from two to eight inches in diameter—generally two-inch wells—which supplied water, without pumping, for domestic and garden purposes. As the need for water pressed, the wells were bored deeper and pumping plants were installed in many places. Now many of the wells are 900 and 1,000 feet deep and some even deeper.

In 1879 the Riverside Improvement Company was formed to supply Riverside with domestic water, the chief source of supply being artesian wells in the San Bernardino basin. The company purchased 74½ acres of land along the Santa Ana and Warm creek and constructed a pipe line to convey the water obtained there to Riverside.

The Gage Canal system, one of the most important irrigation enterprises in Southern California, is almost altogether dependent upon artesian water derived from their lands lying along the upper limit of the artesian belt.

"Thus Riverside is supplied with a bountiful and permanent flow of water, pouring in constant streams from the depths of the earth, forced up by tremendous pressure of unknown volumes of water crowding from higher altitudes. This water is conveyed to the point of use miles away, in cement-lined ditches and pressure pipes, for irrigation and domestic use. It is all flowing water, no pumps being necessary, and Riverside, being two hundred feet below its wells, gravity does all the work at no cost whatever."

Of the artesian supply of Riverside in 1899, the Los Angeles Times thus reports:

"Riverside. The largest body of irrigation water in Southern California is that which flows through the canal of the Riverside Water Company, while there are several other canals running into the Riverside district, including Highgrove and Arlington Heights. It is said that the waters of these various canals aggregate 6000 inches. This is something of a gain over the flow of previous years, and the supply is ample for all the trees growing in the largest body of citrus-fruit orchards in the world. But the development of water must be liberally discounted here to make good the shrinkage in other wells, the developments of the Riverside Trust Company and the Riverside Water Company practically representing the shrinkage in the old wells of those companies. This supply may increase with winters of heavy rainfall, though the water is taken from the San Bernardino basin, the water level of which is being lowered by increased number of wells. The Riverside supply is from artesian wells, and it is evident that by pumping at any time the flow could be immensely increased. The record of developments is as follows, exclusive of the big gusher at San Bernardino, leased by the Riverside Water Company: Riverside Water Company, artesian wells, 360; same company from increased drainage, 50; Riverside Trust Company, 300; Highgrove, 100; R. C. Stewart, 50; C. S. Burgess, 25; George Thomas, 40; by several farmers on lowlands, 100. The total for Riverside is 1125 inches.

"San Bernardino. The water developments about San Bernardino during the past year have been great, aggregating fully 900 inches, of which the record is given for about 750 inches, there being a number of smaller wells. One of the greatest wells in the country is that belonging to L. S. Davis and Mrs. S. E. Wells, regarding which there has been considerable published. This well yielded about 400 inches when it was first struck, but finally settled down to a steady flow of 300 inches. The water from this well was rented by Riverside for the season. Other wells are: Cosmos Land and Water Company, 25 inches; J. E. Garner, 75; J. F. Beam, 60; Frink Bros., 28; F. M. Johnson, 20; W. M. Curtis, 20; James Lamb, 25; E. H. Durnford, 30; P. J. Clevinger, 30; J. H. Pierson, 20; Mr. Scott, 25; William Barton, 25; Mr. Anderson, 20; Haws Bros., 25; John B. Clark, 25.

"Colton. The Colton Water Company has put down five wells near San Bernardino from which there is being pumped 170 inches. Fox, Archibald & Co. have a new well yielding sixty inches. There are a number of smaller wells which would bring the total new water of Colton to at least 350 inches.

"Highland. Quite extensive work has been done in Highland with better results than was considered possible a year ago. Among the wells sunk and yielding water are the following: Highland Well Company, 35 inches; Highland Domestic Water Company, 20; Capt. Fry, 20; Mr. Pattee, 25; W. S. Corwin, 8; Mrs. Dr. Burcham, 30; Linville & Burgoyne, 20; McAbee tract, 10; W. M. Bristol, 15; City Creek Water Company, 20; A. G. Hubbard, 25; George M. Cooley, 33; G. W. Strowbridge, 10."

The domestic supply of the city of San Bernardino is drawn almost entirely from artesian wells as is that of Colton also. The dry seasons have pushed the development of artesian water into fields at first supposed to be impracticable. Wells have been put down at Highlands, in the Yucaipa valley and in other localities along the upper edges of what is supposed to be the artesian belt, but most of these wells require pumping to secure a flow. There are now in the artesian belt more than 1,000 wells, some of them having been in use since 1870, although the greater proportion of the older wells have now ceased to furnish water. During 1900 a careful investigation of all the wells in the Redlands and San Bernardino quadrangles was made under the direction of J. B. Lippincott of the U. S. Hydrographic Service, full reports of what are published in Bulletins Nos. 59 and 60, of Water Supply Reports.

WATER LITIGATION.

Water is so valuable an asset in this county and the laws governing its ownership and use are so uncertain that much litigation regarding water rights has necessarily arisen and some very important decisions have been rendered in cases originating here.

Disputes over the use of water began with the appearance of white settlers. The necessity for some authority to deal with these was so great that the Legislature created a special Board of Water Commissioners to settle conflicting claims and have general oversight of water questions, the use of ditches, construction, etc., in this county. But this did not prevent suits at law. The first lawsuit over water in the county was that of the North Fork ditch owners against the Cram-Van Leuven ditches in 1861, which was settled by an agreement between the parties.

Out of the appropriation of Mill Creek waters by settlers in the vicinity of Crafton has grown a long and hotly contested battle between the individual holders at Crafton and those of Old San Bernardino. The Cave vs. Crafts suit brought in 1875 was locally celebrated for the length and exhaustiveness of the testimony and the decisions. The case was disposed of in the lower court in 1876 and it was found that although Craft had been using water at times when he was not entitled to it, still he had certain rights, and that certain other defendants had rights by adverse use. By this decision it was determined that the waters were not inseparably appurtenant to any land, but that certain persons had established rights.

In 1883-84 another case regarding Mill Creek waters was brought—Byrne vs. Crafts—in which it was claimed that the waters had been used on the Rancho San Bernardino since 1820 and were exclusively an appurtenance to the lands of said grant. It was found in deciding this case, however, that none of the waters at the time of the grant were ever or at all incident or appurtenant to the ranch lands, or to any portion of them, except to that portion known as Cottonwood Row. The former decision was sustained and it was furthermore found that an owner of a water-right in the ditch could do what he chose with the water during the hours the flow was allotted to him, provided he did not deprive the holders of other hour-rights, of the full flow of the stream during the period of their turn; and, moreover, that the waste waters of the ditch were not and could not be any specified quantity, but only such water as irrigators from time to time did not use.

One of the most interesting and important water cases which has come before the courts of the state was that of Pope vs. Kinman, brought in 1877, in regard to Lytle Creek water rights. A. J. Pope, one of the owners of the Muscupiabe grant sued W. J. Kinman and others of the water appropriators, alleging that the waters of Lytle Creek were due to the Muscupiabe grant lands which were riparian to the stream, and that use of them on lands not bordering on it, was without authority of law. The defense of appropriation under the laws of the state and of Mexico was set up, and it was urged that the waters having been used over five years, the right to continue their use had been established under the "statute of limitations." In December of 1878 the case was decided in the Superior Court of San Bernardino County in favor of the principal defendants and substantially in accordance with their answer.

It was appealed to the Supreme Court which rendered a decision in December, 1879, in effect reversing the lower court and declaring, first, the supremacy of the doctrine of riparian rights as against appropriation, and second, that the "statute of limitations" does not run in favor of an appropriator of water against a claimant of land whose title is held in abeyance by the United States authorities.

The early complications of Riverside water companies led to much litigation which was only disposed of by the land owners incorporating the city of Riverside and organizing a water company which secured control of the conflicting interests.

The failure of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company has led to endless complications and litigations which are more fully discussed under the Bear Valley History.

Of the complications likely to arise regarding underground water rights, Mr. W. M. Tisdale, of Redlands, says in 1902:

"Many intricate, confusing, perplexing and harrassing questions are likely to arise over the question of ownership of underground waters. Many questions have already come before the courts and many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in getting decisions which are themselves confusing. The laws regarding surface waters have been in the courts ever since the adoption of the present constitution in 1879. Millions of dollars have been spent already, and the dockets of the courts are clogged with water cases. And the end seems far distant. What will be the outcome when litigation over underground waters fairly sets in, no man knoweth. At present any one who feels inclined to dig for water on his own land, will dig. And he will have not the slightest regard for his neighbor above him. Sometimes, possibly, the courts may step in and prevent the man on the low ground from robbing his neighbor on the ground above him, but that time seems to be in the dim and far distant future."

The foregoing prediction, written in 1902, was verified much sooner than its author had anticipated, for, on the seventh day of November, of that year, the Supreme Court of the state rendered its now celebrated decision in the case of Katz vs. Walkinshaw. This decision establishes an entirely new rule respecting the ownership of underground waters and lays down the law to be that no person can deprive the owner of water-bearing lands of the use of that water by digging wells upon adjoining lands and draining the water away. In other words, the owner of water-bearing land owns the water with which that land is saturated and cannot legally be deprived of that water without his consent.

This case arose in San Bernardino. The plaintiff was the owner of water-bearing lands within the city limits. The defendant dug wells upon adjoining lands deep enough to drain away the water. The plaintiff brought suit asking an injunction prohibiting this practice. The case was non-suited in the lower

court but this decision was overruled by the Supreme Court and the above principle was established. The decision was re-affirmed in December, 1903. Arguments against the decision were made by many of the leading lawyers of Southern California but without securing a modification.

This decision will, in the future, effectually prevent the common practice of sinking wells at the lowest point in any given area of water-producing lands, draining the water by artesian wells, or by wells that are pumped, and conveying the water thus obtained to other points, perhaps at a great distance, and there using it upon other lands. As regards systems of this sort already existing the decision may or may not work a hardship upon those who have expended large sums of money upon such systems of irrigation, in accordance with the facts of each case. If the statute of limitation does not interfere, and if proof can be produced to establish a case coming within the rule, injunctions will undoubtedly be issued to restrain the operation of some of these systems. In fact, several suits have already been instituted with this object in view.

CHAPTER IX.

THE HISTORY OF TRANSPORTATION.

The first white traveler through the San Bernardino Valley was Juan Bautista de Anza, who was sent to explore an overland route between Sonora, Mexico, and the Mission of Monterey, in 1774. Accompanied by some twenty-five or thirty men and a considerable number of horses and cattle, he struck the Colorado River at the junction of the Gila, crossed here, and pushed across the desert to the Puerto de San Carlos, as he named the San Gorgonio Pass and then through "El Valle de San Jose." In a few weeks he retraced his steps and two years later he again made the trip, this time in company with 177 people, colonists and soldiers, and with a herd of 590 animals. Such a party must have broken a very good trail through this valley. This overland route from Mexico was much used, for long and dangerous as the way was, it was less perilous than a trip by water in one of the little vessels constructed by unskilled hands on the west coast of Mexico and baffled by the conflicting winds and waves of the Pacific.

The first American to enter the San Bernardino Valley was undoubtedly Jedediah Smith who came in from Utah in 1824 and who is, so far as we know, the first traveler to enter by way of the Cajon Pass. In 1831, the Workman party came into California from New Mexico by way of the Virgin River and Cajon Pass. During the thirties and forties considerable traffic between California and New Mexico was carried on and it came chiefly by the route taken by the Workman party and thus passed through the San Bernardino Valley. The New Mexican colonies in this county were a result of this trade. Thus

the San Bernardino Valley was, from the first settlement of California, a highway for travel and for trade.

Many of the gold seekers of 1849, and the succeeding years, entered the state by one of these southern routes and thus passed this way. Emigrant trains of canvas covered wagons, drawn by oxen or mules; trappers and prospectors with trains of pack mules; single men or little groups of two or three, on horseback and afoot,—all of these after the long and terrible journey across the deserts and mountains must have felt that they had reached the land of promise when they came down into the San Bernardino Valley and found streams and springs, flowers and luxuriant feed for their starving animals. A regularly appointed wagon train traveled in a carefully arranged order while crossing the plains and tried to keep their routine when deserts and mountains were to be crossed, although often necessity compelled a separation, in order that water and feed might be obtained for all. If there were any number of wagons, a leader, or wagon master, was chosen and his commands must be strictly followed. There was usually some stock and a number of men on horseback accompanying the party. Guards, herders and scouts, were detailed. The yoking and handling of the half dozen, or more, oxen to a team was a work requiring experience and skill. Every member of the train must be in constant readiness for emergencies. Danger—from Indians, lost trails, difficult mountain passes, swollen streams, or lack of water and many other contingencies were constantly encountered. And yet, despite all the apparently insurmountable difficulties of this journey, between the years of 1849 and 1859, thousands—some authorities say three hundred thousand—immigrants reached California by the overland routes.

STAGING AND FREIGHTING.

With the coming of the Mormons and the settlement of San Bernardino began the days of the stage "coach"—in early days a "mud" wagon or buckboard, and of the mule freighter. The first mail service between San Bernardino and Los Angeles seems to have been somewhat irregular. One of the first mail carriers was U. U. Tyler. He drove oxen and made occasional trips. It is related that at one time he left Los Angeles with the mail, driving a yoke of steers attached to the running gear of a wagon. At El Monte a couple of passengers were awaiting the "stage" to San Bernardino. It was a case of riding the wagon reach or waiting indefinitely for other transportation, so they made the trip—in safety if not in comfort. One of the first mail carriers was named Rockefeller, and carried the mail and passengers with a mud wagon and two horses, making the trip once a week and taking two days from this city to Los Angeles. John Miller, in 1854, ran a stage between the two points. In 1852 Captain Hunt secured a mail contract for three years to carry mail from Los Angeles to Salt Lake, by way of San Bernardino. The trip was made on horseback, two men carrying the mail, often accom-

panied by others who wished to make the journey. Among the riders on this line were Dan Taft, Dan Rathburn, Ed Hope, Gilbert Hunt and Sheldon Stoddard. The latter made the round trip between here and Salt Lake twelve times in 1853.

By 1858 a regular bi-weekly stage service was maintained between Los Angeles and San Bernardino. Its advertisement reads as follows: "Regular line carrying United States Mail. Leaves Los Angeles Monday and Thursday of each week, at 7 a. m.; San Bernardino Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 a. m. All applications at Bella Union, or Jacob's Hotel, corner Third and E Streets. No person will be allowed to enter the stage without his fare is prepaid. Fare each way, \$8.00."

This was evidently a cash proposition, but it was not equal to the tactics of the stage driver who waited until he reached El Monte and then insisted upon the payment of the fare in full—no pay, no further ride—and not many people cared to be stranded at El Monte. In the latter part of 1859 or in 1860 a rival line was put into operation and the fare dropped to \$6.00.

The establishment of the Butterfield stage line between St. Louis and San Francisco, in 1858, was a great event in California history. By this route the overland mail time between New York and San Francisco was greatly reduced, the quickest time on record by this line having been twenty-one days. Two mails a week were carried by the Butterfield route, and the time made, after everything was in working order was very regular. They made the trip between Los Angeles and Yuma, via Warner's Ranch—282 miles—in 72 hours and 20 minutes. Time made on first trip from St. Louis to San Francisco, 24 days 20 hours 25 minutes."

The breaking out of the civil war caused the withdrawal of United States troops from California, Arizona and New Mexico. The Indians at once became troublesome, and in consequence the Butterfield route was abandoned. The "pony express" from St. Joe to San Francisco and the telegraph lines which were put through to the coast in 1861-2, still further shortened the time for mail and for "news," although the overland passenger travel was almost brought to a standstill.

In 1863 A. P. Andrews put on a four-horse coach between Los Angeles and this city which made tri-weekly trips, and must have given the town quite a metropolitan air. In 1864 a mail route was established from Los Angeles to Prescott, A. T., via San Bernardino. The contract for this route was let to James Grant, who was a large mail contractor for many years. At first the mail was carried by riders, but afterwards a Concord coach, between Los Angeles and San Bernardino and a mud wagon from San Bernardino on to Arizona Territory, was used. In 1866 the Banning Company furnished a "fast and reliable" mail coach which started from Wilmington weekly, passed through Los Angeles, El Monte, Mud Springs, Cucamonga and San Bernardino and thence by way of Warner's to Yuma, making the trip in about seventy-two hours—considered a feat in that time. In 1867 we find the following stage advertisements in the San Bernardino Guardian:

ARIZONA
Overland Mail Company.



THE STAGES LEAVE
EVERY MONDAY AFTER-
NOON.
 On the arrival of the Los Angeles Stages,
For Hardyville, Colville, Prescott,
Williams' Fork, La Paz, and
Fort Yuma.
W. N. BALLARD, Superintendent.
WOLFF & FOLKS, Agents. my25

U. S. Mail Line
 FROM
LOS ANGELES TO TUCSON,
 By the way of
SAN BERNARDINO and FORT YUMA




ON AND AFTER MON-
DAY, May 5th, the undersig-
 ned will run a line of

Four-Horse Coaches, carrying
the U. S. Mail.
 From LOS ANGELES, connect at SAN BERNARDINO with the FORT YUMA and TUCSON MAIL LINE.
 THROUGH PASSAGE can be secured, by applying, in Los Angeles, to
 TOMLINSON & CO., Proprietors.
 Or to
 O. M. WOZENCRAFT, Agent.
 San Bernardino, May 4th, 1867.

The Overland Stage Coast Line!
 CARRYING THE
United States Mails and Wells,
Fargo & Co's Express,
LEAVES LOS ANGELES DAILY,
 AT 3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

FOR SAN JOSE,
 Connecting with the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad, at San Jose,
 Arriving in San Francisco in Seventy-two hours.
 OFFICE—Bella Union Hotel, Los Angeles.
 W. E. LOVETT & CO., Proprietors.
 Wm. BICKLEY, General Superintendent.
 Los Angeles, May 14, 1867. ap5

STAGE  **LINE**
 FOR
FORT YUMA.
THE STAGES OF THE UNDER-
SIGNED, carrying the U. S. and Quarter-
 master's Mail, will leave the
WILMINGTON EXCHANGE,
At Wilmington, Cal.,
 — FOR —
FORT YUMA,
At 4 o'clock, EVERY MONDAY.
 Passing through
Los Angeles and San Bernardino.
 Returning, leaves Fort Yuma every
Sunday, at 3 o'clock, A. M.
 LETTERS, PACKAGES, Etc., forwarded on
 reasonable terms.
 *The Overland Stage for San Francisco,
 leaves Los Angeles every day; the steamer Orizaba
 leaves Wilmington three times each month.
 *The Stage from San Diego to Los Angeles
 leaves only once a week, and the pleasure once a
 month.
BANKING & CO.

During the Mormon occupancy a considerable business was done in sending supplies—hay, flour and stock to Arizona and Utah points. During the fifties and early sixties freight was taken from Southern California points, not only to Arizona, Nevada and Utah, but as far north as Montana and even Idaho, and the greater part of this business passed through the San Bernardino Valley and the Cajon Pass.

"Freighting" became an important occupation. The man who wished to engage in it must be a considerable capitalist, for the heavy wagons, constructed especially for the purpose, were expensive, and strong, well-broken mules were required. Eight, ten, twelve and sometimes eighteen or twenty mules were used as motive power for the "outfit." The wagons were carefully packed, and often carried thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise. The driving of one of these "freighters" over the mountains and deserts required forethought, prompt action and good judgment. There was always danger from the Utes, Apaches and other Indians. The heat and the cold, the alkali dust, the blinding glare of the sun upon the desert sands, thirst and hunger—all of these tested to the uttermost the physical and mental powers of the teamsters.

In 1873-74 Meyerstein Brothers of San Bernardino had a contract for hauling all supplies to the then booming Panamint district. They regularly transported by wagon train 200 tons of freight per month. San Bernardino was the base of supplies for the desert country and the mines throughout the county, and consequently freighting was one of her greatest sources of revenue. In early days she also exported wheat, flour and lumber to the coast district, and her "mule line," which successfully competed with the Southern Pacific Company, is still well remembered

by old settlers. The coming of the railroad era, however, practically put an end to the business of the stage coaches and the freighters, although local stages were still in use in the eighties, and a few lines are still in existence in the county.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

For many years San Bernardino county awaited the coming of her first railroad. It was early apparent that some time a transcontinental line would be built from the lower Mississippi river to the Pacific coast. San Diego people felt confident that this line would make its terminus on San Diego harbor—"the only harbor worthy of the name south of San Francisco": while the residents of San Bernardino were equally sure that the road must come through one of her two great gateways—San Geronio or Cajon.

In 1867 the Memphis & El Paso road, with J. C. Fremont, president, was incorporated, to reach the Pacific coast. Work was begun at the eastern end of the line, but the scheme fell through. A line was surveyed from San Diego to the Gila river at one time, but never got further than the survey. There was much talk of the International line, to run in a direct course from San Diego eastward, partly on Mexican territory; surveys and concessions were made—and that was all. It was confidently expected that the Texas & Pacific railway, which was organized by Tom Scott, of financial fame, in 1869, would solve the railway problem for Southern California. San Diego made large grants of land and of harbor front to this corporation, and work was actually begun and ten miles of roadbed graded, after an elaborate ceremony in which the first shovelful of dirt was turned. But the financial panic of 1873 paralyzed this scheme also.

Of local roads, dozens were built—upon paper. A narrow gauge line between San Diego and San Bernardino direct was surveyed and seemed at one time an assured fact. In August, 1868, the citizens of San Bernardino assembled at the Court House and resolved: "That we citizens here assembled are in favor of building a railway from the landing at Anaheim to this place, and pledge ourselves and our individual exertions to enlist the county in its favor, and obtain an appropriation of at least \$5,000.00 per mile for every mile built in the county, by the issue of county bonds for this purpose, to be issued under and by virtue of an act of Legislature passed for that purpose." This resolution was signed by all of the leading citizens of the county, but it seems to have had no effect—the road did not materialize.

The Guardian of October 2nd, 1868, contains the following railroad "news":

Pacific and San Bernardino Railroad Company.

"Such is the name of a company incorporated September 23, 1868, with a capital stock of two millions, the object of which is to connect San Bernardino with the sea, and while developing the resources of the country along its line, will attract the entire freighting business of Arizona and Southern Utah, which for some time has been diverted from us by the high prices charged by our teamsters for freighting, and carried by vessels via the Gulf of California and Colorado river. The books of the company are now open in San Francisco, and the stock is being taken very liberally. A set of subscription books will be sent to this place by the next steamer, and our citizens, possessing the means, will no doubt interest themselves in this enterprise and invest in some shares.

"The incorporation of the company has been delayed by the absence of Mr. Ben Holladay in Oregon. But now we may look for a speedy prosecution of the enterprise. Gen. Davidson, writing in regard to the road, says: 'I look upon the road as a fixed fact.' So do we, and consequently look forward to the future of San Bernardino with anticipations of seeing her become what nature has established the foundation for, a thriving interior city, drawing to her the trade and traffic of Arizona and Southern Utah, and producing from her own fertile hills, valleys and plains, a surplus of products that will attract wealth and prosperity to her producers. We are not informed when the work will be commenced, but presume as soon as the necessary arrangements are effected the ground will be broken and grading began. Once the ground broken, the grading and laying of the rails will be pushed on rapidly, until San Bernardino will stand as it were on the sea shore, and gather into her lap the wealth that comes floating on its bosom."

And this is the beginning and the end of the "Pacific & San Bernardino Railroad Company," so far as we have been able to find it.

In 1874 the Los Angeles & Independence railway, to be built from Santa Monica to Independence, Inyo county, was organized by Governor Downey, F. P. F. Temple and other merchants of Los Angeles, backed by Senator John P. Jones. Several routes were proposed, but that through the Cajon Pass was selected, and San Bernardino was invited to co-operate in the enterprise, and thus secure a route to the sea coast. The road was constructed between Los Angeles and Santa Monica and put into operation in December, 1875. San Bernardino, however, seemed to feel that any road passing through the valley could not skip her, and made no decided move to secure the road. Considerable grading was done on the line this side of Los Angeles and in the Cajon Pass. The Guardian of January 16, 1875, reports, enthusiastically:

"Work has been commenced on the Independence railroad in earnest. A force of forty men, under the energetic Crawford is engaged on the Cajon grade. Mr. Crawford tells us that in a few days he will be re-enforced by

100 Chinamen. The Southern Pacific people have also a force at work in the Cajon. It seems their object is to head off the Narrow Gauge. Jones, however, is not likely to bluff worth a dollar. Stanford, we believe, declares his intention of building a Broad Gauge, to Panamint, via the Cajon. San Bernardino is certainly looming up in importance to the commercial world. And now, let us avail ourselves of our magnificent opportunities. Let energy, enterprise and liberality be the order of the day with our business men and men of property. And let us all act for the general good."

The Los Angeles & Independence Railway never reached the San Bernardino Valley, however.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

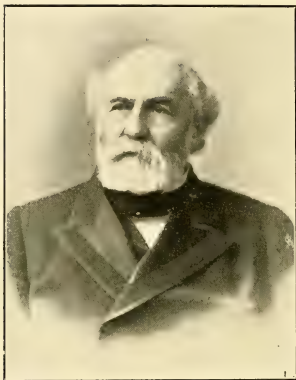
The first western railroad project was put forth in 1835, when a line starting from Lake Michigan and extending to the Puget Sound was proposed. In 1849 Thomas Benton introduced a bill into Congress to subsidize a road, to be rail where practicable, and the rest of the way turnpike, from St. Louis to San Francisco. At nearly every session of Congress after this date some proposal for a transcontinental road was submitted and discussed, but no decided action was taken until the act authorizing the Union and Central Pacific roads in 1862.

In 1856 the first railroad in California, a line from Folsom to Sacramento, was completed. This road was built by a young engineer, Theodore D. Judah, who had come out from the east for this purpose. Judah became very much interested in the possibility of a transcontinental road, and made a careful examination of all the routes practicable through the Sierra Nevadas. In 1856 Mr. Judah published a pamphlet, "A Practical Plan for Building the Pacific Railway." A writer in the *Overland Monthly* says of this document, "Rarely has there been so much practical matter comprised within thirty pages. It suggested a plan for sleeping and restaurant cars, thus ante-dating the Pullman idea and obviating one of the greatest obstacles to the overland route."

In 1859 a Railroad Convention was called in San Francisco. Judah was one of the delegates, and presented the information that he had gathered and the plans that he had formulated. So impressed were the members of the convention that they appointed the young engineer to act as their accredited agent to present their proceedings at Washington. Mr. Judah went to Washington and made a most favorable impression upon the statesmen with whom he came in contact, without accomplishing any immediate result.

Largely through Judah's zeal and his conviction in the feasibility of the route he had selected, Huntington, Crocker, Stanford and Hopkins became

interested, and in 1861 the Central Pacific Company was organized with a subscribed capital of \$125,000. Of this amount Huntington, Hopkins, Stanford



C. P. HUNTINGTON

and Crocker subscribed \$15,000 each. These men gradually acquired most of the other stock subscribed, including that of Judah. The breaking out of the civil war increased the importance of the Pacific railway to the country at large, and the withdrawal of the Southern members of Congress minimized the opposition to the project. The Central Pacific sent Judah again to Washington to work in their interests, and largely through his earnest and well-calculated efforts, Congress, in 1862, passed an "Act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean and to secure to the government the use of the same for

postal, military and other purposes."

For the carrying out of this construction the government gave, within the boundaries of California, two million acres of land and six millions in bonds; the state gave \$105,000 a year for twenty years; Sacramento gave \$300,000 in stock and Placer took \$250,000 in stock—all of this applying to the road only between Sacramento and the eastern boundary of the state.

Ground was broken in Sacramento in 1863 and the work was pushed with unexpected rapidity. The Union Pacific Company was also organized and work was begun at the eastern terminus on the Missouri. To these two roads the government, between the years 1865 and 1869, granted bonds to the amount of \$55,090,692, bearing 6 per cent interest. Congress also gave them over 26,000,000 acres of land, as well as right of way 400 feet wide, and depot grounds throughout the route. Important concessions and subsidies were also granted by the states and cities through which the roads passed. Thus aided the work was pushed rapidly, and May 10, 1869, the last spike was driven when the two roads met near Ogden, and thus the Atlantic and the Pacific were at last united, and the long-talked of "transcontinental" railroad was a fact.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

In the meantime it had become a certainty that a southern transcontinental line would be built also. In 1853 the government had sent out a party to explore and survey routes in California to connect with the routes near the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallels, which had already been explored Lieutenant Williamson, in charge of the party, reported as follows:

"Under the supposition that a road has been constructed from the Mississippi to the mouth of the Gila, if the question is simply how to continue the road to the Pacific, the answer is apparent. It would follow a nearly direct line to the entrance of the San Gorgonio pass, the best in the coast range; then through that pass into the San Bernardino valley; and from thence to San Pedro or some other point in the vicinity of the coast. To go from the mouth of the Gila to San Francisco we must still go through the San Gorgonio pass."

In 1865 the Central Pacific Company had organized the Southern Pacific Company, with the intention of building a southern route. In 1866 the Atlantic & Pacific Company was organized and authorized to build a road from Springfield, Mo., by way of Albuquerque to the Little Colorado, and thence along the thirty-fifth parallel as nearly as possible to the Pacific coast. It was given large grants of lands, but no bonds. In 1871 the Texas Pacific road was incorporated to build through Texas, El Paso and New Mexico to the Colorado, and thence to San Diego. Still earlier the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railway Company had begun operations. All of these lines began construction from their eastern termini.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Soon after its organization the Southern Pacific began building southward through California, and by 1872 had constructed a line as far south as Tehachapi. From this point its course was undecided. It might cross the Mojave desert direct to the Colorado river, or it might follow the San Gorgonio route. Los Angeles determined to secure the road at any cost, and after a long and bitter fight voted something over \$600,000 subsidy, if the main line should be put through that city. In pursuance of their agreement to secure the subsidy the railroad at once built twenty-five miles of road to the north of Los Angeles to San Fernando and twenty-five miles east to Spadra, completing the work to that point in April, 1874. There for a time the work paused and uncertainty ruled. There were doubts whether the road would ever go any further—and some believed that San Bernardino was the ultimate terminus.

In November, 1873, when it was known that the road would certainly reach Spadra, or Ruebottom's as it was more familiarly known, a meeting of the citizens of San Bernardino was held and the matter of offering inducements for the immediate completion of the line as far as San Bernardino was warmly discussed.

Judge Boren moved that a committee be appointed and steps be taken to find out what would induce the company to come into the valley before removing their force from the field. Colonel Kelting favored the committee, but did not believe the company could possibly avoid running their line through the town. Mr. Katz opposed the appointment, because it looked like truckling to the railroad people. The majority were in favor of a committee, at least, yet some citizens were opposed to the railroad on general principles, and didn't want one, anyway. The meeting finally appointed a committee of prominent citizens, with instructions to meet every Wednesday until further orders. Judge Boren was appointed chairman, W. H. Gould secretary and E. A. Nisbet corresponding secretary.

Despite the efforts of this committee no definite results followed. The Guardian and Argus and the people who write letters to the newspapers discussed the situation warmly and grew enthusiastic over the future prospects of their city. The Guardian declared: "With the railway terminus in this town the business would quadruple in one year. And if we only display the energy dictated by common sense we will have the terminus within rifle shot of the town."

In October, 1874, Gen. D. D. Colton, Gen. S. T. Gage, Col. C. F. Crocker and Judge Underhill, Southern Pacific magnates, after going over the proposed route through San Gorgonio pass, returned to San Bernardino and met the citizens in a largely attended mass meeting. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Hon. W. A. Conn, who introduced the railroad men and outlined the object for which the meeting was held. He pointed out the vital necessity of the railroad to the county and the necessity of the citizens doing all possible to co-operate with the railroad people. Mr. Crocker acted as spokesman for the visitors, and made a lengthy speech, in which he set forth the benefits which San Bernardino would derive from the building of the road, and stated that they did not ask for a subsidy from the town, but would like to have the business men of the place subscribe for at least \$100,000 worth of their bonds. This was their proposition. Judge A. D. Boren, at that time one of the heaviest property owners, and one of the most enterprising citizens, said:

"Mr. Crocker, if we subscribe for \$100,000 worth of your bonds will you build your road through this place or anywhere near it?" There was then some talk of putting the depot at the foot of "E" street.

Mr. Crocker, in reply, said that the Southern Pacific was building a great transcontinental line to be run for all time; that their through business was

of vastly more importance than the local traffic ever could be, and that they could not afford to swerve their line to the right or to the left to accommodate any little town; that it was not alone the cost of building the additional few miles of track that a curve reaching and passing through San Bernardino would entail, but the cost of operating it for all time, and this additional mileage on all through trains would be so great that the company could not afford it; yet, to accommodate the people, they would build the line through the valley, and as near as they could to San Bernardino.

A later meeting of citizens discussed the bond matter, and decided, almost unanimously, with Senator Conn, "that if the railway company comes through the town, we, the committee, will propose to the county to buy the bonds; if it does not come through the town we will not raise one cent." Inasmuch as no definite promise of anything, not even a depot at the foot of E street, could be obtained from the railroad, no bonds were subscribed for.

In 1873 some wide-awake business men had organized the Slover Mountain Association, and purchased a tract of 2,000 acres of land southwest of San Bernardino. It afterwards developed that at the time of the first railroad meeting in San Bernardino, arrangements had been practically completed to locate the depot on this tract, which was directly in line between Spadra and the San Gorgonio pass and the owners of which had agreed to donate 640 acres of land to the railroad company, upon certain conditions.

At first the people of San Bernardino refused to believe that they were to be passed by. The Argus, in a warm editorial, declared: "God made San Bernardino a site for the central town of the valley, and the railroad, if inclined, and we have no reason to believe it to be, cannot change his fiat. The new town talk is simply nauseating; it is possible a village may grow up around the depot; if so let it and welcome."

The railroad reached Colton July 30, 1875. A depot, roundhouse, etc., were constructed, a hotel put up and other improvements made. The failure of San Bernardino to purchase bonds was not conducive to good feeling on the part of the railroad people to that town, and the Southern Pacific Company threw its entire weight to the building up of Colton and diverting business to the new town. For a time this influence was keenly felt; Colton grew rapidly, while San Bernardino was almost at a standstill.

September 6, 1876, the northern and southern ends of the road were united and San Bernardino and Colton thus put into direct communication with San Francisco. There being no competition, and not enough local business to pay the expenses of keeping the local lines in operation, freight rates were very high. So high, indeed, that the merchants of San Bernardino entered into an arrangement with McFadden Bros., of Newport, Los Angeles county, who were the owners of a steamboat, to run their boat in competition with the railroad in carrying freight for San Bernardino. They put on a mule train between Newport and San Bernardino, and it is a fact that

freight from San Francisco, by this line, was more expeditiously delivered, and at lower rates than the railroad had laid it down at Colton.

When the Southern Pacific people saw that the merchants were in earnest and were succeeding in their opposition, they sent an agent and called a meeting of the San Bernardino merchants and shippers at Starke's Hotel. The company proposed a compromise, offering lower rates and better service. The rates were accordingly put down and a strong effort made to regain San Bernardino business. Many of the business men accepted the terms offered and the mule line was finally done away with. Although there



G. W. LUCE

was a marked improvement in service and in rates the freight was still all the "traffic would bear," and there were continual complaints of the business men as to the treatment received from the company.

In March, 1881, the connection between the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, at Deming, New Mexico, was made and the first through passenger train between San Francisco and Kansas City, by the southern route, went over the road. Thus at last San Bernardino county was connected with the east by direct railway route.

In 1886 the Motor line between Colton and San Bernardino was put into operation, having been built by R. W. Button. In November, 1888, this motor line was extended to Riverside. The same year a motor line between San Bernardino and Redlands was completed. In 1892, the Southern Pacific Company purchased these motor lines, thus gaining direct entrance to Redlands, San Bernardino and Riverside. The same year a branch line was put in between Chino and Ontario.

The motor service between Riverside, Colton, San Bernardino and Redlands has been maintained and a broad gauge system added.

During the last year the Southern Pacific Company has purchased land in the center of San Bernardino city, and a new and adequate railway depot and service is now promised that town—after thirty years of waiting.

THE SANTA FE SYSTEM.

On the 7th day of July, 1866, an act passed Congress approving and subsidizing a new transcontinental line, starting from Springfield, Mo., "thence running by the most direct route to Albuquerque, N. M., thence to the headwaters of the Little Colorado, and then along the 35th parallel, north latitude, to the Colorado and thence to tide water."

There was a race between this road and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which had been organized in Kansas. In 1879 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Chicago & Alton Companies were combined for the purpose of building a joint line from Albuquerque to the Pacific coast. San Diego, undaunted by her many failures to secure railroad facilities, at once set to work to induce this new line to make San Diego Harbor its terminus. Mainly through the efforts of the Kimball Brothers, who had invested heavily in San Diego and vicinity, two representatives of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Messrs. G. B. Wilbur and L. G. Pratt, of Boston, came to California and visited San Diego. These gentlemen were favorably impressed with the situation of San Diego, and also with the very liberal propositions made them by the Kimball Brothers and the citizens of San Diego generally.

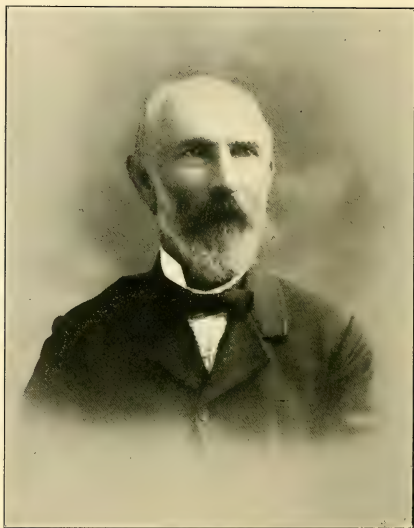
San Diego offered "six thousand acres of land within the city, with a water front of one mile, \$15,000 cash and 1,000 city lots; Messrs. Kimball, of the National Rancho, offered 10,000 acres, with another mile of water front; Tom Scott, of the defunct Texas & Pacific, agreed to deed to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, 4,500 acres of the land previously granted to him."



JOHN ISAACS

When San Bernardino heard that San Diego was to secure a visit from the railway men she was once more aroused. Mr. John Isaacs, who was then editor of the San Bernardino Times, and who took an active part in the campaign to secure the Santa Fe to San Bernardino, has furnished this statement of the work then done:

"On October 20, 1879, a meeting was held at the Court House, attended by the greater part of our leading business men, at which was discussed the advisability of trying to secure this new line. It was unanimously decided that every effort should be used to this end, and a delegation consisting of Mr. Fred Peris, then county surveyor, and John Isaacs, was appointed to meet the railway men when they should arrive, while Messrs. Anderson and Gregory were in-



F T PERRIS

structed to correspond with the railway officials in regard to their movements and extend an invitation to visit this valley. A committee to raise funds was also appointed, and by diligent labor secured \$40.00, one of which was bogus.

With this sum the delegates started for San Diego, November 2d. The journey between the two cities was not a picnic in those days. There were no places of public entertainment along the road and few settlers. It was a three days' trip over rough and muddy roads. Upon arrival in San Diego it was found that Messrs. Wilbur and Pratt would not reach the city for five days. The committee, therefore, had ample time to spend its funds and to look over the lay of the land. They found that there were opposing interests at work. One party was bound that the road, if built at all, must come by the International boundary line that had been surveyed and much talked of some years previous to this. Another party with interests along the coast and in the northern part of the county, was equally determined that the road must come that way. The San Bernardino men soon found that their presence was not considered desirable by one party, at least, and a determined effort to prevent their meeting the railway men when they arrived, was made.

Messrs. Wilbur & Pratt, however, declined the private hospitality that was pressed upon them, and went to the Horton House, where the San Bernardino delegation at last secured an appointment. At this interview there were present beside Messrs. Perris and Isaacs, Don Juan Foster, H. I. Willey and C. J. Cox. It lasted from 8 o'clock p. m. until 1:30 a. m., and Mr. Perris furnished facts and gave topographical data which these gentlemen were totally unprepared for. At the close of the talk Mr. Wilbur said: "Gentlemen, if you will come for us in two weeks we will go up and see your country."

That promise was the turning point for San Bernardino, and from that moment we may date our railroad history.

Well satisfied with their labors, the committee started for home, to be caught in the worst storm of the season and to reach San Bernardino after three days of hard, wet traveling. At the appointed time they met the two railroad men, accompanied by their engineer, Morley, and Harry I. Willey, at the Santa Margarita Rancho, and drove back to San Bernardino.

In the meantime a bureau of information had been started in this city; a collection of its various products was gathered together, and all the information available regarding the resources of the county and its possibilities was compiled for the visiting railroad directors. Mr. Perris also took Engineer Morley over the line, from Santa Magarita through the San Gorgonio and Morongo Passes and to the summit of Cajon Pass, and Mr. Morley remarked of the Cajon Pass, which had been pronounced as insurmountable, "This is nothing; we can go through here easily enough."

An editorial in the Times of November 30, 1879, regarding the visit of

these Santa Fe railway officials, says: "We have spent several days with the gentlemen now among us representing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, and we are forced to the conclusion that their visit here is not a mere dodge, but that they mean business and are in earnest in their efforts to learn the feasibility of a road to our coast, the best route to be taken by it, the present and possible resources of the country through which they would pass, and other points bearing upon their line as a paying investment. They are here as an investigating committee, and upon their report future action will be taken by their company, and it is for the purpose of making an intelligent report that they are staying among us so long and making so studious an examination of the counties of Southern California."

As a result of the investigations of this committee the route by the way of Cajon Pass was decided upon and work was begun from the San Diego terminus in 1880, and by May, 1881, the graders were at work in Temecula cañon. The question of the route to be pursued between Temecula and the Cajon Pass was still unsettled. Riverside was making strenuous efforts to bring the line through the Temescal valley, Arlington and Riverside. As inducements she offered "free right of way from the Laguna (Elsinore lake) to the Santa Ana river at the narrows, \$10,000 from the Tin company, 500 to 1,000 acres from the Sierra Ranch owners, \$5,000 from the citizens of Arlington and vicinity, and 500 acres in the lower part of Riverside valley."

Another route was surveyed by way of Box Springs which would bring the line nearer to San Bernardino. Railroad meetings were held and propositions were made, but nothing definite was arrived at.

August 21, 1882, the Southern California road was completed to Colton and a regular service put on, thus giving San Diego an outlet to the east and to San Francisco. Here construction stopped for nearly a year, and San Bernardino still debated the question of what she would offer to secure a depot within her own limits. At length she guaranteed right of way and depot grounds, amounting to some \$20,000 in value, and it was settled that the road should pass through San Bernardino, and thence through the Cajon Pass to join the eastern extension which was being pushed through New Mexico and Arizona.

September 13, 1883, the first train whistle rang through the city of San Bernardino. But the long-awaited event had not been attained without a final struggle. The Southern Pacific road had interposed every possible obstacle—legal and material—to the advent of its rival. Its last stand was made at the intersection of the roads at Colton. Injunctions had been served to restrain the California Southern road, and some of its property at San Diego had been attached. Rather an amusing incident occurred with regard to the railroad crossing which was intended to be used at Colton. The San Diego Sun reports:

"The California Southern Railroad Company perpetrated the best joke

of the season on the Southern Pacific Company, on Thursday night. It appears that among the property levied on by the latter company was the railroad crossing to be used at Colton. It had remained at National City for several months, and Mr. Bradt was ordered to take charge of it, as deputy sheriff, on Thursday. The limb of the law, when night came on, instead of sitting on the crossing, went to the hotel and was soon wrapped in profound slumber, dreaming of the sheriff's sale which was destined to never take place. Meanwhile the defendant got a force of men, hoisted the crossing on a car and immediately dispatched a special train to Colton. The surprise of Mr. Bradt when he arrived at the yards in the morning and found that his charge had been transported to San Bernardino county can better be imagined than described."

The Southern Pacific found it convenient to station locomotives and cars along its tracks where the crossing was to be placed, and at one time it looked as though serious trouble might arise, but when the last legal steps had failed and the company found themselves in danger of "contempt of court" proceedings, they removed the hindrances and aided in laying the disputed crossing.

The rejoicing over the entrance of the railroad was soon turned to mourning. The winter of 1883-4 proved to be a flood year—second only to the great flood of 1862. Many washouts occurred along the line of the newly constructed road, and some fifteen miles of track through the Temecula cañon was completely destroyed. This cañon is a narrow, winding gorge with most precipitous sides. The eastern engineers refused to believe that the modest little stream trickling through the bottom of the cañon far below their track could ever harm their carefully planned grades and bridges. They had lessons to learn concerning California streams.

For a time the railroad outlook was gloomy for San Bernardino, and black—dead black—for San Diego. No move was made to repair the road, and in response to inquiries the railroad officials gave very unsatisfactory answers. The Southern Pacific, on the approach of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, had built a branch from its main line at Mojave across to the Needles on the Colorado river, in order to secure the subsidy offered by the government for the first line building through this territory. This branch, completed in April, 1883, seriously interfered with the plans of the new road. It must either parallel the Southern Pacific, or buy out the line from Needles to Mojave. The latter course was finally agreed upon, and in July, 1884, an arrangement was entered into whereby the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe secured the use of the Mojave line, and also the right to run their trains over the Southern Pacific tracks into San Francisco. At the same time it was announced that the California Southern extension would be completed to Waterman (now Barstow) and the breaks fully repaired. Work after this was pushed rapidly. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was expended in repairing

and rebuilding the line through the Temecula cañon, and the extension was hurried along. In November, 1885, the California Southern was completed to Barstow, and San Bernardino turned out with fireworks and bands to welcome her first transcontinental train. The editor of the Times, Saturday, November 14, 1885, comments thus:

"The last spike on the California Southern Railway was driven to-day, and San Bernardino is now in rail connection with the mining section and all of central United States by means of the Atlantic & Pacific and its branches. This important event, the most important in our history, has taken place quietly, without fuss or feathers, and while generally known, is the subject of no comment or rejoicing. Yet with the opening of this road a new era dawns upon us. San Bernardino will have on the railroad maps and time tables of the future a "local habitation and a name." She will no longer be ignored as heretofore, but will take her proper place as the second city of Southern California. She will be made the distributive point for this section, and goods from the East will be left off at the San Bernardino depot, and not shipped first to Los Angeles and then returned to Colton with charges to pay both ways. The immense mining trade of which we have so long been deprived will now return to us. Eastern people will know of us and come here. The trains that pass will go through a fertile portion of our valley and not through the desert portion of it, and travelers who pass through will not believe as heretofore that San Bernardino was a desert and nothing else. All this is before us. The turning point in our history has come, and we greet it as we do all other blessings—in silence. We are perhaps the most undemonstrative people in America. Nothing short of an earthquake will shake us up. San Diego is preparing for a great celebration on the completion of the road, and we—well, we'll let 'em; but we'll just be durned ef we'll make any fuss about it."

Evidently the editorial took effect, as the first train was duly welcomed.

The California Central had already begun the construction of the numerous branch lines which have made it the beneficiary of Southern California. In 1884 a survey was made for a line between San Bernardino and Los Angeles, via Pasadena and the San Gabriel Valley. In 1885 the Riverside, Santa Ana & Los Angeles Railway was incorporated to build the line through the Santa Ana cañon.

In 1886 the California Southern proposed to the citizens of San Bernardino that if they would donate 18 acres of land adjoining the 20 acres already owned by the company, the Division Headquarters would be made at San Bernardino, and machine shops, depot and improvements to the amount of \$200,000 would be at once put under way. The proposition was enthusiastically accepted. A meeting was called and \$10,000 raised on the spot toward the purchase price of the land. Again the editor of the Times was called upon to "whoop it up," and this is the way he did it:

"In answer to an invitation, privately sent out, a number of the citizens of

our town who are interested in the further advancement of the place, met in the rear room of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, last evening, to see what plan



**THEY CROW BEST WHO CROW
LAST!!**



SAN BERNARDINO.



COLTON.

**This is the way we long have sought,
And mourned, because we found it not.**

SAN BERNARDINO WHOOP!

could now lay before them the opportunity to make a second Los Angeles right here, if they would only do their part. The proposed contract was read and submitted to the meeting, together with plans of depot, maps, diagrams, etc., all of which go to show the willingness of the railroad company to locate those improvements here, if we will only assist them to do so. After discussing the feasibility of the proposition from all sides, a committee was

could be arrived at for the advancing of those interests in which San Bernardino is directly interested. The meeting was called to order by John Anderson, and on motion R. W. Waterman was chosen chairman and John Isaac secretary.

"H. L. Drew stated that the object of the meeting was to consider a proposition from the California Southern Railroad Company relative to making San Bernardino division headquarters, with machine shops, round-house, etc. The railroad company want the citizens of this town to give them eighteen acres of land contiguous to the land which the company at present own. The citizens desired to make their offer a cash one, but the company did not want the cash. What they want, and all they want, is the land, upon which they propose to erect their machine shops, etc. Colton has made them an offer, and we understand some of the officers of the company favor locating those improvements at Colton; but Mr. Victor, superintendent, and Fred T. Perris, chief engineer, are in favor of San Bernardino, and will do all in their power for us, provided we will do our share. Mr. Perris stated to the meeting that he had been waiting and watching for an opportunity to make a definite proposition to the citizens of this place, and he considered that he

appointed to thoroughly canvass the town and see what our citizens would do. Whether they would give their money toward the improvement of San Bernardino, or, whether they would allow Colton to beat us in the race. Of course there can be but very little, if any, opposition, for all will readily see the great benefit such a proposition will be to our town, if carried into effect.

"A committee of three, consisting of John Andreson, R. W. Waterman and H. L. Drew, was appointed to prepare a guarantee of what each man is willing to do in the matter, to be circulated and signed by all who may feel disposed to aid in this proposed building up of the town. This committee are also to act as trustees to look after the money raised and put it to the use it is raised for.

"A committee of three was also appointed to solicit subscriptions. This

committee was composed of W. A. Harris, M. Katz and W. G. Morse. The work of this committee is to be done at once, and a report made at a meeting to be held at the Farmer's Exchange Bank to-night, so get out your pencils, shut your eyes and write as many figures after your names as your consciences will allow.

"The proposition of the company was so well thought of by the citizens present at this meeting that something over \$10,000 was raised immediately. The idea advanced at this meeting was to raise, if possible, the sum of \$25,000, and to use as much of it as is necessary for the purchase of the eighteen acres of land, the balance, if any be left, to be returned, pro rata, to the subscribers.



JOHN J. BYRNE

"The railroad company now own about twenty acres of land in our town. They need about forty acres for their proposed improvements. The only question is, will the people take interest enough in the advancement of the town to give them the eighteen acres of land necessary for these improvements, or will they allow all this work to be done at Colton.

"The committees will report to the meeting to-night, and as there can be but one result, a grand ratification meeting will be held in the Court House

on to-morrow evening by all of our citizens. Let the list be so full that there will be no possible chance of missing this grand opportunity.

"Acting upon the suggestion of the Times last evening, the citizens' committee have bonded the whole of block 17, of the five-acre survey, except two acres, giving them control of eighty-eight acres of land, which can be had at a cost of from \$400 to \$500 per acre. Out of this it is proposed to offer the railroad company a choice of forty acres, the balance to be sold to secure the signers of the guarantee fund. Surveyors are now engaged in running a line north from the Fabun place to the northwest corner of block 17, which will be entered with a curve, as the present grounds now are. This property lies between Fifth and Seventh streets, and there are a number of reasons why it is superior for railroad purposes, outside of its lessened cost. It is more level than the present location, and the cost of grading will be materially reduced, a big item to the railroad, as the present grounds will have to be cut down in some places as much as five or six feet. It can be got without trouble or litigation of any kind, and there will be no contest with the Lytle or any other heirs, as there cannot be even the shadow of a cloud upon the title. It is proposed to either abandon the present grounds or use them only for storage purposes, for keeping extra cars or unused machinery. So far as the citizens' committee is concerned, all the work has been done, the whole of this property has been bonded, and the proposition laid before Mr. Perris, who has telegraphed it East and received instructions to complete the survey and report. If his report is favorable there is little doubt that the depot and machine shops will go on to block 17 instead of 16. While, of course, the property immediately around the present depot would depreciate from its removal, the new location will be much better for the town as a whole, because it will be centrally located instead of as at present in one end, and the benefits derived from it would be more equally distributed. There can be little doubt that Mr. Perris will recommend the new location and that it will be accepted. What then remains for the citizens is to ratify the action of their committee."

The "boom" years of 1886-7 saw a wide extension of railway "feeders" in Southern California. At one time there were ten different parties, all under the supervision of F. T. Perris, chief engineer of the California Southern, engaged in railroad construction in various parts of the country. The California Central road was organized, and the year 1887 saw completed the following lines of road, all of which were parts of the Santa Fe system:

	Miles.
California Southern, from National City to Barstow.....	210½
San Bernardino and Los Angeles, including the San Gabriel valley.....	60½
Riverside, Santa Ana and Los Angeles, from Citrus via Santa Ana to Los Angeles	77
San Bernardino and San Diego, from Santa Ana to Oceanside.....	48
San Bernardino Valley, from San Bernardino to Mentone.....	12

	Miles
San Jacinto Valley, from Perris to San Jacinto.....	19
San Diego Central, from Oceanside to Escondido.....	23
San Diego and El Cajon Valley.....	16
Los Angeles and Santa Monica to Port Ballona.....	18
Total miles	484

In 1893 the "loop" around the San Bernardino valley was built, thus completing the celebrated "kite-shaped" track, by which one may travel from Los Angeles, through the San Gabriel valley to San Bernardino and thence to Redlands, and, returning by the loop, cross the track at San Bernardino and thence to Los Angeles via the Santa Ana valley, or vice versa.

In 1887, and again in 1892, the Temecula division of the California Southern was washed out, and in the latter year this route was abandoned, a branch line being built to Fallbrook in the lower part of the cañon, and so constructed that the flood water washes over, instead of under the bridges—an innovation which has worked successfully.

In 1901, the Santa Fe system by the acquisition of the San Joaquin Valley road and the building of some track gained an entrance of its own into San Francisco, thus giving that city, for the first time, a competing line of road.

SANTA FE SHOPS.

When the location for depot and shop grounds was made in 1886 for San Bernardino, condemnation suits were found necessary to secure part of the land sought, this comprised about 45 acres of ground. At the time of the trial, witnesses, under oath, stated that 5 acres of ground would be ample for the company's needs. Since that time about 22 1-2 acres have been added, making a total of 67 1-2 acres, the present crowded condition of which suggests that at least 100 acres will be ultimately required to meet the increasing demands for room.

The original tract of 45 acres was graded at great expense, the east end having to be raised some 3 1-2 to 4 feet to secure proper working grade for yard. The first improvements made in the way of shop and round-house facilities consisted of a ten-stall round-house of brick and 60-foot turn-table, machine shop and blacksmith shop were also of brick.

The freight and passenger buildings were erected in 1887 and subsequently much enlarged. These early improvements cost nearly \$100,000. The year 1901 demonstrated the fact that more room was absolutely required for shop and yard extensions. This resulted in the acquirement of 22 1-2 acres more ground at a cost exceeding \$20,000. During the year 1902 this ground has been occupied with new brick machine shop, 200 feet by 120 feet, and transfer table.

A frame brass foundry and tin shop, 125 feet by 50 feet; a brick paint shop, 275 feet by 80 feet, and a brick car shop, 275 feet by 120 feet, all brick buildings, being covered with tiles imported from the east. Many other improvements and additions have been made to the old shops. A large amount of new machinery has been installed in all the shops. Included in this is one of the largest air compressors on the coast, supplying air under 100 pounds pressure for a multitude of purposes. All shops are electrically lighted and provided with electric as well as steam power. Steam heat has been carried to all points where most required during the winter months.

A large extension to the blacksmith shop was made in 1900 in which car axles for the coast lines are now made from scrap. Not the least of the improvements made is the increase of side and spur tracks which now have an aggregate length of 17 miles. A brick store-house for patterns only and a fire department house should be added to the above list.

In addition to water received from the city mains a 12-inch well has been provided 475 feet in depth, having a capacity of 350 to 400 gallons per minute, water from which is pumped by compressed air into a steel tank 24 feet in diameter and 60 feet in height.

For fire protection a Deane Under-Writer Fire Pump, supplied with steam from two 60 h. p. boilers and water from a concrete reservoir, has been installed at the west end of the yard. This is ready for instant service day and night and forces water under 100 pounds pressure through cast iron mains and laterals laid throughout the yard and commanding all buildings with suitable hydrants and connections.

San Bernardino is a main distributing point for fuel oil, a storage tank with a capacity of over 36,000 barrels having been erected at a cost of nearly \$12,000.

Expenditures during the past three years for the various improvements and machinery mentioned have aggregated about \$350,000.

During the busy season about 800 men are employed and the San Bernardino pay rolls vary from \$40,000 to \$60,000 per month.

All classes of repair work is done at the San Bernardino shops, this includes the rebuilding of engines and cars and the general repairs of all cars used on the coast lines. San Bernardino is also the distributing point for railroad material of all descriptions, a large store-house and yards occupying much space for this especial purpose.

Notwithstanding the unique geographical position of San Bernardino, its real growth was not assured until it became known that it was selected as the chosen spot for extensive "Santa Fe Shops."

Dating from the purchase of the last 22 1-2 acres and the erection of the before named shops, public confidence in the future of the city grew to the extent of securing the advent of the various electric roads now centering in San Bernardino. This again has begotten a large measure of confidence with

the further result that the "Old Town" is already laying claim to being one of the best business points in Southern California. More houses have been built and greater improvements made during the year 1903 than in any previous five years. This taken in connection with the fact that the county of San Bernardino is already third in point of importance in the state as a mineral producer and wonderful mineral developments still taking place in its desert portions, emphasizes the statement that San Bernardino is destined to become second only in importance in Southern California to Los Angeles.

OIL BURNING.

The high price of coal which must be brought to Southern California from New Mexico, Washington or Vancouver, made the cost of transportation in the southwest necessarily higher than in any other part of the country. The question of cheap fuel was most important and the increased output of

petroleum in Southern California in the earlier nineties induced K. H. Wade, general manager, and G. W. Prescott, supt. of machinery, for the Southern California system to experiment with crude oil.

Repeated experiments satisfied them of its utility and cheapness as compared with coal, but it was not until 1895 that a satisfactory appliance for burning it in engines was completed. It was found then that a saving of at least ten cents a train mile could be made by using oil purchased in the market over coal. In addition, the danger of fire in the dry region traversed by western roads was greatly reduced, as there are no sparks. Cinders, are also done away with and smoke and dust greatly reduced. A saving on the wear and tear of machinery is another gain. So suc-



K. H. WADE

cessful was the experiment at first tried on one or two engines that the entire equipment for both Southern California and Southern Pacific roads has been changed to use oil as fuel. The railroad companies now own extensive oil fields and are taking out the oil necessary for their own use. Oil burning engines are now used as far east as New Mexico.

The oiling of the railroad tracks and of roads and streets with crude oil has proved another great boon to travelers. Over the oiled tracks dust is almost overcome and the comfort and cleanliness of passengers greatly increased.

THE RATE WAR.

The completion of the branch line between Colton and the Southern Pacific at Barstow gave the A. T. & S. F. line an entrance into Southern California and gave California a second transcontinental route. This was a most important event and gave rise to many and far reaching changes. The first result of the Santa Fe's reaching the Pacific Coast was the "rate war."

At the January, 1886, meeting of the Transcontinental Association, a pool of all lines in the transcontinental business, held in New York City, the Atchison system announced that it was in a position to handle one-half of the business to and from Southern California and claimed 50 per cent of the business. The Southern Pacific opposed this claim with vehemence and the Association upheld the Southern Pacific. In consequence the Atchison withdrew from the pool and the other lines joined forces against it. The Santa Fe authorized its agents to "cut" rates. According to a Chicago dispatch, February 10, 1886: "An overland rate war growing out of the collapse of the Transcontinental Association, was instituted today in a thoroughly aggressive way, both as to passenger and freight traffic. All lines make a 1st class unlimited \$70 rate, \$60 limited, and \$42, 2nd class. Agents given carte blanche to receive all freight possible at any figures." The rates up to this time had been: 1st class, Chicago, unlimited, \$115; St. Louis, \$112.

By February 21, a rate of \$25.00 between the coast and Missouri river points had been reached. On the 24th. tickets between Kansas City and San Francisco were \$30.00 with \$5 rebate, and \$24 with \$3 rebate.

March 6th the Southern Pacific was selling tickets at a "flat" rate, \$16 between the coast and Missouri, \$20.00 to Chicago and \$35 to New York. Down the fare continued to drop until it reached a point where it was cheaper to travel than to stay at home. The climax of the cheap rates was reached in Los Angeles, however, when, on March 8th, tickets were sold by the Southern Pacific at a "flat" rate of \$1.00 to Missouri river. This rate was only maintained for a few hours and was not met by the Santa Fe, which continued to sell at \$8.00, although a \$5.00 rate was previously put on.

Of course such rates led to a phenomenal travel both ways. California was flooded with tourists and the "boom" was on. The cheap freight rates also caused almost a complete blockade of business. Merchants ordered large stocks of goods—but the stocks already on hand were sometimes sold at a loss.

The "war" continued, with variations, for some months and rates were not settled until toward the close of 1887. The rush continued through the



F. K. RULE
S. B. HYNES

THOS. E. GIBBON
GEO. B. LIGHTON

winter of 1886-7, trains coming in sections and parties of several hundred coming in a body to look over the land and to invest.

One most important result of the rate war was the fact that the old rates were never restored. The first class fare from Chicago has since remained near the \$60 mark and the second class at about \$50.

It is hard to estimate the number of people who came into California during the rate war, but the population of the state increased from 864,686 in 1880, to 1,208,130 in 1890, a gain of 347,444 in the ten years. San Bernardino county leaped from 7,786 in 1880 to 25,497 in 1890. According to careful estimates based on the school population census, the population of the state in 1886 was 1,117,982, and in 1887 1,170,298, a gain of 52,316, a large per cent of whom were doubtless "boom" comers. The greater per cent of the increase in the state was in the southern counties and as seen San Bernardino county multiplied more than 300 per cent during the ten years and gained the greater part of her increased population during the "boom" years.

THE "SALT LAKE" ROUTE.

For years there has been almost constant talk of a connecting line of railway between Southern California and the Great Salt Lake Basin.

In 1886, Captain C. E. Thom, Judge Ross and other property owners of Los Angeles built a narrow gauge line between Los Angeles and Glendale. About the same time Captain John Cross came from Arkansas and in company with other capitalists constructed a narrow gauge line between Los Angeles and Pasadena. This road absorbed the Los Angeles and Glendale line and was known as the "Cross" road. About 1890 it was confidently believed that the Union Pacific would at once complete the Utah Southern into California and would utilize some of the franchises already granted to enter this city. The same year a new railroad company was organized by St. Louis capitalists, which purchased the "Cross" roads and their franchises, bought 115 acres of land at San Pedro for terminal purposes and constructed a line from Los Angeles to San Pedro which was known as the "Terminal" road. It was then believed that this line was intended as a part of a Salt Lake route. But all the hopes and the unending newspaper rumors proved idle.

It was not until Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, became the moving spirit of a new company organized in the fall of 1900, which purchased the old "Terminal" road and also bought portions of the lines of the Oregon Short Line Railway Co., that there was any definite move toward the fulfillment of the project. For the past three years plans have been formulating and for two years past work has progressed rapidly on the Salt Lake route. The old roadbed between San Pedro and Los Angeles has been rebuilt. Extensive improvements at San Pedro have been undertaken; a roadbed between Los Angeles and Riverside is completed and regular train service is now maintained. Arrangements have been made with the Santa Fe and the Southern

Pacific to give the new line entrance into Colton and San Bernardino, and trackage to Daggett. From that point road building across the desert to meet the northern end of the line which extends from Caliente, Nevada, to Daggett, California, is well under way and will be finished by January 1, 1905. For the past year neither men nor money have been spared, and no road in all the record of railroad building has ever been pushed through so difficult a country with such rapidity.

From Daggett the line follows the contour of the Mojave river for sixty-five miles, then turns across the Colorado Cañon, passing through the "Cave country." Many tunnels, bridges and trestles are necessary through this wildly picturesque region. The route will be notable indeed for the weird beauty of its desert and mountain scenery.

It follows closely the old "Salt Lake Trail," first traversed by Captain Jefferson Hunt in 1847, and broken by the little band of the Mormon Battalion who, in 1848, drove the first ox-team through the Cajon Pass on their way to the new "City of Zion" in the Salt Lake Basin. Strange tales of bloodshed, of iron courage; of starvation and of rescue; of mines found—and lost; of Spanish explorers and Indian tribes, of trappers, hunters, of prospectors and of religious fanatics are mingled with the history of this "Salt Lake" or "Mormon" trail. What thoughts must overwhelm the few old "mule-whackers" and pioneers of this trail now living,—what tales must come to their minds—as they see palatial trains flying over the carefully ballasted and graded road-bed and making the journey in twenty-four hours that once required weeks of sturdy, unflinching endurance.

The road-bed and the equipment of the "Salt Lake" route is the most complete possible; the buildings, stations, etc., are of the finest architecture and the most substantial character. The concrete bridge across the Santa Ana, near Riverside, is the largest concrete bridge in the world, being 980 feet in length, with eight arches, sixty feet above the river bed, while the foundations rest on rock from twelve to thirty feet below the surface of the ground. 30,000 tons of concrete were used in constructing this bridge which is a marvel of engineering.

The completion of this line will give to Southern California a third trans-continental route. It will open another large section of San Bernardino's desert area, thus bringing vast mineral deposits which have hitherto been unavailable, into requisition. New industries and new settlements will inevitably follow the establishment of the new line. More than 125 miles of track will pass through a portion of the county hitherto almost unattainable.

The junction of three great lines at Colton and San Bernardino will give an added impetus to these towns. New trackage and storage facilities will be required. It is likely that the repairing, etc., will for a time, at least, be done at the Santa Fe shops. Already these cities are growing with a rapidity unknown since the days of the "boom."

CHAPTER X.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

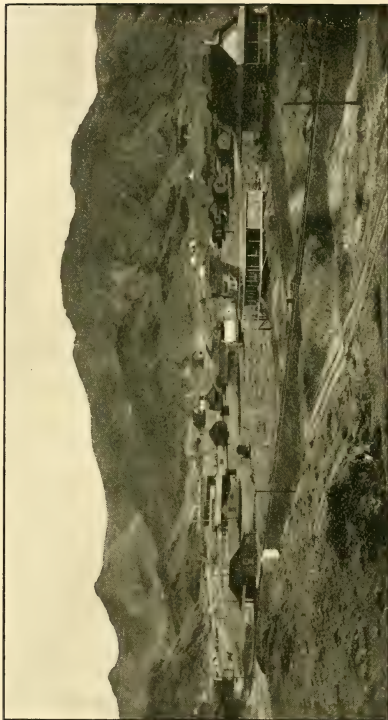
San Bernardino County, with its large area—equal to that of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware combined, with its many mountain ranges, its vast deserts and its numerous valleys, presents a very wide range of mineral deposits. While much development work has already been done and great wealth has already been derived from these resources, the mineral wealth of the county has, as yet, scarcely been touched. Systematic exploitation, not only of gold, silver, copper, borax, and other common minerals, but of many less known products, is still in the development stage. The Mojave desert, forbidding and barren as it is, is a treasure house of riches which await the future. Undeveloped as its resources are, San Bernardino county, in 1902, ranked third in the state in the production of mineral wealth. In 1901 her mineral production was more than 11 per cent of her total wealth.

The State Mineralogist furnishes this table of the mineral production of the county for the past ten years:

YEAR	Gold.	Silver.	Borax.	Cement.	Lime.	Copper.	Granite.	Limestone.	Rubble.	Paving Blocks.	Brick.	Salt and Macadam.	TOTAL.
1894	\$130,419	\$148,242	\$ 726,509	\$ 21,600	\$32,000	.....	\$31,622	\$ 6,250	.....	.....	.....	\$ 3,000†	\$1,099,643
1895	151,360	219,410	855,900	22,556	87,364	.....	37,672	30,000	.....	.....	.....	20,000†	1,114,863
1896	96,722	130,714	650,500	27,000	34,977	.....	12,576	17,500	2,000	\$14,000	.....	15,000†	1,003,889
1897	100,373	51,407	1,080,000	66,000	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,312,780
1898	261,512	32,000	1,120,000	150,000	35,000	.....	7,630	6,600	.....	7,410	\$16,000	.....	1,644,182
1899	164,599	125,603	1,106,000	180,000	16,100	\$232,339	3,275	14,810	.....	4,000	8,000	4,000†	1,859,351
1900	247,949	172,739	999,350	121,000	33,291	297,600	5,600	7,067	42,657	2,400	.....	15,000†	1,965,143
1901	369,693	57,164	898,130	159,842	43,028	7,875	4,630	76,710	151,447	7,400	15,000	35,000†	1,944,239
1902	394,336	58,972	2,198,600	.....	65,833	41,008	.....	57,378	167,300	19,000†	15,600	.....	3,309,200
1903	381,197	59,199	495,000	.....	29,692	7,852	.....	64,614	.....	.....	41,610	71,000†	1,576,618

†Salt ‡Macadam
Lead—1900, \$400; 1901, \$20, included in total.
Turquoise—1900, \$20,000; 1901, \$20,000; 1902, \$11,600; 1903, \$10,000, included in total.

The lack of capital, the scarcity of water and of fuel, the great difficulty in reaching many of the desert mines, and the cost of transporting ore to mills or smelters, have all been great hindrances to the working of most of our mines. One great drawback to the erection of smelters within the county, the lack of fuel, has been largely overcome in recent years by the development of oil and the cheapness with which it can be laid down at any railroad point. The building of new lines of railway within the county is



CAMP ROCHESTER, BAGDAD MINING DISTRICT

also facilitating transportation and removing many of the obstacles which have hitherto stood in the way of success.

Of quartz mines bearing gold and silver, there are now some 250 locations on record, most of which have been more or less fully opened up, and which are scattered through some twenty mining districts. At present the most active operations are being carried forward in the Clark, Vanderbilt and New York districts in the northeastern corner of the county, the Oro Grande, Calico, and Black Hawk districts in the central portion of the county and in Rand district—partly located in Kern county.

There are seventy-seven copper claims, fourteen borax mines, seventeen niter deposits on which claims have been located, eleven locations of lime, four granite quarries, three marble quarries, two kaolin claims, besides locations of cement, cobalt, corundum, graphite, asbestos, nickle, rubble and turquoise.

Aside from these, the following minerals, ornamental material, and gems are known to exist in the county and await development: Tin, iron, zinc, mineral paint, porphyry, sandstone, gypsum, potters' clay, fire clay, fullers' earth, bauxite, coal, oil, asbestos, mica apatite, niter, carbonate of soda, glauber salts, epsom salts, aragonite, azurite, agate, obsidian, octahedrite, and onyx.

San Bernardino leads all the other counties of the state in the production of borax, cement, turquoise and rubble and leads the world in the production of borax.

Practically, the history of mining in this county begins with the discovery of gold in Bear and Holcomb valleys in the fall of 1860, a full account of which is given elsewhere. About the same time the prospectors began to develop silver mines at Ivanpah and placer mining began on Lytle Creek. Placer mining was carried on quite extensively during the sixties in Bear and Holcomb valleys and along Lytle Creek, and was attempted in the Yucaipe valley and at other points, but without much success. Hydraulic mining was first employed in this county on Lytle Creek and was also used to a small extent in the mountain claims. But the mines of the county have been almost exclusively quartz formations and quartz mining has been the rule. During the seventies the gold and silver mines of the Panamint, Ivanpah and Ord districts were opened up, and later the rich silver mines of the Calico district and of Providence Mts. were developed. During the eighties the production of silver in this county was very heavy, the Providence mines having been by far the richest silver bearing mines ever discovered in the state. The last twelve or fourteen years, the borax output has been San Bernardino's most valuable mineral resource. The extent and value of these deposits and their products is a most interesting example of the possibilities of the desert.



JOHN W. SEARLES

HOLCOMB AND BEAR VALLEYS.

In 1859, prospecting for gold began in Bear Valley, high in the San Bernardino mountains. A company of miners prospected for some time with poor results. The first "pay dirt" was struck by Jack Martin and W. F. Holcomb, two well known pioneers. When it was known that gold had been found here a rush followed and soon a large number of men were panning dirt in the valley. May 5th, 1860, W. F. Holcomb and Ben Ware located the first claims in Holcomb Valley, five miles beyond Bear Valley. For two or three years these two valleys formed a typical mining camp. Men came in from all parts of the country, considerable settlements were formed and stores, hotels and restaurants flourished.

Large amounts of gold were taken out—the diggings were shallow and easily worked. Then for a few years the diggings seemed to be worked out and were practically deserted. About 1870 a forty stamp mill was erected at Gold Mountain in Bear Valley, but was soon afterward burned. Some time later a five stamp mill was set up on a hill near the former location, but was never used and was finally removed. In 1876 a ten stamp mill was erected in Bear Valley, but this, too, proved a disastrous investment. "Lucky" Baldwin was one of the owners of this Gold Mountain property, but he certainly never won his title here. About 1887 an English company was formed by Alex Del Mar to work in Holcomb Valley. Extensive plans were made and a large amount of money expended. The difficulty of obtaining water and fuel has always been a great drawback to successful operation here.

LYTLE CREEK MINING DISTRICT.

Early in the sixties placer gold was found in Lytle Creek cañon, and a considerable excitement followed its discovery. In 1867 the Harpending Company, of New York, acquired property there and installed a hydraulic outfit under the management of Captain Winder, of San Diego. A flume five miles long and carrying 600 inches of water was constructed. Forty men were employed and the returns are reported by the newspapers of the day as running up to \$2000.00 per week. This was the first successful hydraulic mining in Southern California, and was at the time the most important mining enterprise in the county. The New York company sold out to a party of Frenchmen, of whom Mr. Louis Abadie was one, which continued hydraulic mining for a time. The placer mining was also rich in this valley; it is claimed that men sometimes picked up \$40.00 per day at it.

More or less placer mining has been carried on in Lytle Creek cañon ever since the early discoveries. In 1890, 100 men are reported as working

these placers and clearing on an average \$4.00 per day. Operations are still carried on here and gold is taken out in paying quantities.

BORAX.

In 1861, John W. Searles, a noted pioneer and hunter of early days, was prospecting in company with his brother Dennis, in the Slate Range, in the extreme northern edge of San Bernardino county. Their camp looked down on a wide marsh that gleamed in the hot sun like molten silver. It was supposed to be a vast bed of salt and carbonate of lime. The carbonate of lime was used in working their ores and their engineer complained that the stuff had borax in it which interfered with its proper influence on the ore. About 1863, borax was discovered at Clear Lake, the first discovery of borax in America, and a San Francisco company began exploiting it. About 1872 there came the news of the borax finds of F. M. Smith and others in Nevada, which made a furore. Soon afterward a sample of the Nevada borax was brought into California and Searles had a chance to examine it. He immediately packed an outfit, and with his brother, Dennis, E. W. Skilling and J. D. Creigh, went to the marsh west of Slate Range. There the party pre-empted claims of 160 acres each. The news of the borax find spread and soon other prospectors appeared. It was learned that the land must be taken up as placer claims of 20 acres each, and in a short time the entire marsh was covered with claims and a large number of men were in the field. Most of these were unsuccessful and soon left the district. Searles and his company began taking out borax, however. During 1873 more than one million pounds of borax, worth nearly \$200,000, was taken from the marshes of San Bernardino county. Searles' Marsh, as it was known, was a basin-like depression, or dry lake, ten miles long and five miles wide, containing an almost unlimited quantity of the material. The Searles company erected an extensive plant with a capacity of 100 tons per month of refined borax. Situated as it was, far from railroads or markets, the transportation of their product was one of the most important features. For this purpose, specially constructed wagons, carrying immense loads and drawn by twelve, eighteen, or twenty mules were used. Stations along the route were established by placing water in tanks at various points along the road and caching supplies of horse feed and provisions.

From 1873 to 1881 the principal borax production of the state, and of the United States as well, was from the borax marshes of San Bernardino county.

In 1882 borax was discovered in the Calico district by W. T. Coleman and F. M. Smith. These deposits were very rich, but were in a different form from the marshes and not so easily worked. This property passed into the hands of the Pacific Borax Company, which had its reduction works at

Alameda. From 1888 to 1893, Calico furnished most of the borax mined in the county.

In 1898 work was begun on the erection of a 100 ton borax plant at Borax Lake; but it was not completed before it was sold to a syndicate, which was organized that year with a capital of seven million dollars to control all borax output. The same year the branch railroad from Daggett to Calico was completed, thus facilitating the shipment of borax from this point. In 1899, the borax syndicate secured control of all of the California works and the different refineries were all shut down, the crude borax being now shipped to Bayonne, New Jersey for refinement. The profits of the borax trust are stated by the state mineralogist to have equalled \$1,363,705 for the years 1899 to 1901.

Most of the borax now being taken out in the county is at the works of the Pacific Borax Company, near Ivanpah, in the northeastern corner of the county, and at Calico. The average annual value of their produce in this county is placed at \$500,000, and their annual expenditure, \$250,000.

Borax deposits are found in San Bernardino county on the Armagosa river, at Searles' Lake, at Calico and Daggett, and in the Clark district.

The Calico borax district, lying north and northeast of Daggett, has become famous both at home and abroad for its borate deposits. Soon after the biborate of common borax had been found there, a new mineral was discovered among the brightly colored strata that have given name to the district. This mineral was snowy white and composed of radiating crystals of singular beauty. To the surprise of those who analyzed it, the mineral proved to be a compound of boric acid and lime. It was named "Colemanite," after W. T. Coleman, who was associated with F. M. Smith in the borax industry at the time of the discovery. Later the Pacific Coast Borax Company built a crushing and drying plant at Marion, about four miles north of Daggett, and a railroad about ten miles long, connecting Daggett, Marion and its Colemanite beds at Calico. This property belongs now to the Borax Consolidated Limited, which has absorbed most of the properties in this district, and which ships the crude ores, after crushing and drying, to its large reduction works at Bayonne, N. J.

The Western Mineral Company, W. T. Bartlett, manager, and the Columbia Mining and Chemical Company are also located in the Calico district and put out a considerable produce, particularly of boric acid.

IVANPAH.

Ivanpah is located in the Clark district, in the northeastern corner of the county. In 1872, Mat Palen re-located a silver mine, one of the first to be discovered in the county, which had been worked at some previous time by unknown miners. A shaft fifty feet deep, filled with debris was

uncovered, but no traces of machinery or tools were found. Since that time, it is claimed that stone hammers, and evidences of pre-historic occupation have been found in the turquoise mines in the same vicinity. Mr. Palen opened up a rich prospect, and a stamp mill, probably the first one in the county, was erected. About 1870, the McFarlane brothers located the Lizzie Bullock mine, which proved exceedingly rich in silver. For a number of years, large quantities of ore were taken from this and neighboring mines. During the seventies Ivanpah was the chief silver producing district of the county, and it is said the amount of bullion produced ran up into the millions in value. In the eighties, Tom McFarlan and J. S. Alley located the Alley mines, which were also very profitable. But the silver was mostly in stringers, and, for many years, the silver mines have been deserted. In recent years copper and turquoise mines have been worked, and a number of promising gold claims have been located. One turquoise mine is being developed and, for a number of years, has made considerable shipments.



THE NEEDLES SMELTER

THE PROVIDENCE MOUNTAINS.

The Providence Range, which is located in the eastern part of the county, near the Colorado, extends northeast and southwest for eighty miles, and reaches an elevation of 6,350 feet in its highest peak, Mt. Edgar.

In these mountains was located the richest body of silver ever un-

covered in the state. The Bonanza King, the principal mine of the group, was located in the later seventies. About 1880, a ten stamp, dry crushing mill was erected by the Bonanza Consolidated Company. In 1881, the official returns from this mine, as reported in the papers, were \$251,604.15, for a run of 115 days. In 1884, Thomas Ewing, the superintendent, reports: "The Bonanza King is better opened up, better worked, and we have obtained better results from the ore than any other mine in this great mineral desert. Nearly one million dollars has been taken from the mine in eighteen months and ten days."

But these mines, like others, proved to be veins, or the ore became too low grade to pay for working, after the drop in silver came. For many years work has ceased. Some locations for gold have been made in this district, known as the Trojan, and also some copper locations. But no active operations are being carried on at present.

CALICO DISTRICT.

This district received its name on account of the many colored rocks and hills that mark it. It first came into prominence in the early eighties, although silver had been discovered prior to that time. The first location in Calico mountains was made by Lowery Silver, an old miner. Several hundred locations were made through this district about 1880. In 1881, Tom Warden, Hues Thomas and others located the Silver King mine, which was a very rich silver producer. In 1884, the output of the Silver King, Bismarck, Cuba and other Calico mines exceeded \$642,000, the greater part of which came from the Silver King. In 1888, the state mineralogist reports that 70 per cent of the silver produced in the state was the product of San Bernardino county, and the greater part of this amount came from the Calico mines. These were the days when Calico district was a full-fledged mining "bonanza." 170 stamps were then in operation. The Waterloo mine alone employed from 100 to 150 men and kept a sixty stamp mill constantly at work. This mine was one of the best in the district, and yielded an immense amount of ore. In 1892, the low price of silver and the low grade of the ore then taken out, made it unprofitable to operate the mine, and it was shut down. The Silver King was operated for a year or two longer, but the continued depression of prices and the working out of veins caused this also to be abandoned. The silver mines of Calico have now been idle for several years. The discovery of borax and the large operations carried on in handling this product are spoken of under the head of Borax.

GRAPEVINE DISTRICT.

North of Barstow, which was originally Waterman, lies the Grapevine mining district, organized in the seventies. A man named Lee, who was afterwards lost in the desert, or killed by Indians, made the first location, a

silver mine, here. Later this mine was re-located by Messrs. Waterman and Porter. It proved rich and a ten-stamp mill was put up and a good deal of silver taken out for a time. A large number of other locations were made in the district and mining prospects were good for a flourishing district and a good deal of work was done. Some mines are still located in this section but little work is being done at present.

ORO GRANDE DISTRICT.

This district, one of the largest and richest in the county, lies just across the San Bernardino Range and has three towns, Hesperia, Victor and Oro Grande, located on the railroad, within its boundaries. The district is rich in minerals; gold, silver and marble, limestone, gem stones, etc., having been located. Gold bearing claims were located about 1880 and the Oro Grande Mill and Mining Co. was organized to develop them and at once put up a ten-stamp mill. Some seventy locations of gold claims have been made and considerable is still being done. About 1890 the Embury and the Carbonate (silver) mines were located and produced another mining excitement. A ten-stamp mill and a smelter were put up at Victor in the later eighties to handle the ore from the various mines. Marble of a superior grade was discovered about 1886 and large quantities have since been shipped. Smelters are established at Victor and Oro Grande and a number of stamp mills are crushing ore. Lime is burned and shipped in large quantities and granite and marble for building purposes are being sent out extensively.

VANDERBILT DISTRICT.

Forty-five miles from Fenner on the line of the A. & P. railway, in the eastern part of the county, lies Vanderbilt district, formerly one of the rich silver bearing regions, but now the claims are nearly all for gold. Considerable work has been done on some of the gold bearing claims. A ten-stamp mill and also an air compressing plant are located in the district.

VIRGINIA DALE DISTRICT.

This district is located in the southern part of the county and on account of its distance from the railroad, lack of water, and refractory ores, has had many difficulties to contend with. A large number of claims have been located, and considerable ore taken out. A stamp mill is located at Dale.

BAGDAD-AMBOY MINING DISTRICTS.

The richest district now located in this county is known as the Bagdad-Amboy districts and contains the rich gold mines that are now being worked by the Bagdad Mining and Milling Co., Benjamin E. Chase Gold Mining Co., Ludlow Belle M. & M. Co., and numerous others.

"When John Suter five years ago, then in the employ of the Santa Fe as road master, invaded the red looking hills that lie eight miles south of Ludlow, in San Bernardino county, for the purpose of discovering springs or any source of water, which was urgently needed by that corporation, he found ledges and croppings of ores that were not of the ordinary variety, but proved many feet in width and that prospected in gold in the horn. Even his discovery at that time, owing to the inaccessibility of the country, into which every cupful of water had to be carried on the backs of burros, and where provisions cost their weight in silver dollars, was nursed with that care that is born of every prospector who makes a rich find.

"John Suter located his claims and named the leading properties the Bagdad, protecting his lines by taking in a group. Today this property is regarded as one of the wonders of the mining world, and is surrounded by scores of properties that bear every evidence of value.

"Across the valley, passing an ancient river bed, filled deep with the matter eroded from surrounding hills, have valuable discoveries been made, and ledges traced; and have hundreds of discovery monuments been erected, and evidence, by constant prospecting, seems to accumulate that the Bagdad section is so thoroughly mineralized that it is popularly described as "a poor man's mining camp." This very fact enabled John Suter, the original discoverer, to employ his spare moments to use his wages as a railroad man, to sink his shafts and open his ledges until capital was induced to step in and create a mine that has proved a revelation to mining men. Other mines and other properties in the same district with well directed energy soon will be placed in the profit column, as the opportunity is not lacking.

Riches of the Bagdad.

"The Bagdad mine is known as the mine owned by millionaires who knew nothing of mining, who were typical tenderfeet, and who took a 'fyer' in mines for the fun of the venture, playing on 'velvet' and declaring they would not 'go the limit.'

"The Bagdad mine is also known as the one that was under bond to a Los Angeles promoter, who failed to sell the property at \$1,500,000, thinking that a profit of \$400,000 was the least he could take, and who at the last stroke

of 12 o'clock on the day the bond expired discovered that his principals would not give one second in an extension of his bond. Pending the sale development was continued, and the camp report goes that a rich discovery prompted the owners to quake in fear, thinking the purchasers would materialize with their coin. With the contract abrogated, all attempts to renew negotiations for a sale have been declined, and the Bagdad mine is not on the market.

"The Bagdad mine is owned by the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company, capitalized for \$300,000, divided into 3,000 shares. Of this corporation J. N. Beckley, of Rochester, New York, is president; E. Van Etten, of Boston, vice-president; Benjamin E. Chase, of Rochester, treasurer; J. H. Stedman, of Rochester, secretary, and Gertrude Watkeys, assistant secretary. The directors are Chauncey M. Depew and the principal officers named. The company owns six patented claims and four unpatented claims that were purchased from the discoverer, John Suter, for a sum that doubtless proved satisfactory, but the amount does not touch \$100,000, as commonly reported. Mr. Suter, it can be stated, does not own any interest in the Bagdad mines group, but by location is still interested in a large number of properties in the district.

Work of Development.

"Since the expiration of the bond, the development work on the Bagdad mines has been persistent, and at this time it is estimated that over \$2,500,000 of ore is blocked out in the mine ready to be stoped and turned into bullion, as soon as the corporation completes plans for handling the output.

"During the past eighteen months the company has expended \$200,000 in improvements in the mine and the mill at Barstow, and during that time the income has been more than sufficient to pay for this work and leave a comfortable balance. The property is opened with eight shafts, of which three are equipped with hoists. On the dip of the vein the Bagdad is down 550 feet from the apex. This depth will indicate the permanency of the vein with depth, and as the ore body is from forty to fifty feet in width below ground, the prodigality of mother nature can be understood by the layman. At present the company is shipping one hundred tons of ore each day by rail to Barstow, where the reduction works of the company are located. This mill is equipped with fifty stamps, each weighing 1,000 pounds, with five Huntington mills of five and one-half feet each, to regrind the ore and free the gold that is encased in iron. In connection with the works is a cyanide plant having a daily capacity of 200 tons. October 1, 1903, shipments from the Bagdad mines were increased to 200 tons daily, this being about four tons to each stamp."—L. A. Herald.

THE GEOLOGY OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

By George R. Robertson.

It is not the purpose of this article to give an exhaustive treatment of the geological features of the Imperial county of San Bernardino. A volume would be required to deal with the varied rock structure, historical development and dynamical forces, which have left their mark on the desert, mountain and valley.



GEO. R. ROBERTSON

The county of San Bernardino comprises a large territory and covers three well defined geological fields. The first includes the San Bernardino Basin—a valley south and west of the mountains, coming under a high state of cultivation, and possessing a most intelligent, well-to-do class of people who are bound to make this valley the Athens of America and of the golden west; the second division comprises the noble mountain chain which cuts the county in two; the third division embraces all that portion east of the Sierras, under desert conditions and extending to the Colorado River.

Since the mountains are by far the most important geological part of the county, we will notice the San Bernardino Sierras first.

The San Bernardino mountains lie between Cajon Pass on the west and Mill Creek Divide on the east. Two noble peaks crown the range, namely, Gorgonio (Greyback) whose elevation is 11,485 feet and the highest point in Southern California and San Bernardino, elevation 10,630 feet. West of the Cajon Pass, Cucamonga, 8,911 feet, and San Antonio, 10,080 feet, are striking landmarks but they lie in the San Gabriel range. The general range averages from 7,000 to 8,000 feet and possesses geological history full of interest. Like all other mountain ranges the San Bernardino Sierras arose from an old sea margin. During the long ages preceding the Jurassic era, the Pacific coast line was east of the Sierras. The Plateau Basin region had been contributing great quantities of sediment to its western sea margin now occupied by these mountains. When the Plateau sediment became a deposit under the sea, of 30,000 feet, its weight caused the sea-floor to give

way. Rock crushing and lateral pressure eastward and upward set in. Old Baldy, San Bernardino and Greyback first appeared as islands. There were no cataclysms. Slowly by mighty forces the elevation continued; new island peaks were born and in time formed a noble part of a grand mountain chain 600 miles long, extending from San Jacinto in the south to Mt. Shasta in the north. The Sierras average from fifty to eighty miles wide. The eastern escarpment by reason of a great fault of 10,000 feet, is precipitous, while the western slope descends more gradually to the plain.

The age of these mountains is determined by the latest strata lying on their slopes. The last deposit on the old sea-margin elevated into the San Bernardino mountains, must have been the Jurassic. The reason why there are no Cretaceous, Eocene or Miocene rocks found on these Sierra Nevadas has but one answer: the Sierras were born before these ages came. In fact these mountains were dying during these eras, because the cretaceous and later sedimentary deposits are found on the foothills.

The appearance of the continent at the time Highlands, Mentone and Yucaipa were the extreme western margin of the Pacific, is suggestive. Then Florida was sleeping under the sea; a mighty mediterranean sea divided the continent; the cretaceous sea flowed between the Rocky mountains and the great-lake region. From the Pacific shore near Arrowhead, looking westward, all the present fruitful valleys were a melancholy waste with the exception of an occasional island. It was during the Cretaceous, Eocene and Miocene ages that erosion deposited nearly 30,000 feet of sediment on this new sea floor. This caused the earth's crust under the sea to give way, so giving birth to the Coast range. Could the reader have stood on Mt. San Bernardino at the close of the Eocene age and cast the eye westward, he would at first have seen an occasional island rising out of the deep, then a sea of islands and finally a mountain range, pushing the sea further west. The equilibrium of a mountain can only last as long as its own weight overbalances its marginal sea deposit. When erosion causes the mountain to be lighter than the mass on the sea floor, a new elevation of the mountain takes place. This is what happened at both elevations of the San Bernardino mountains. At the close of the Miocene age when the Coast range was formed, a second elevation of these Sierra Nevadas took place. The fused material under the mountain crust, being squeezed by tremendous force sought freedom. The weaker points of the mountains seemed to be in the north and eastward slopes. At these points lava poured forth from funnels and fissures. Great faults, dykes and fissures displayed in outcroppings, are monuments of that stormy age. Since the lava covers tertiary beds, we can fix the volcanic flow as preceding the glacial period. The mountain slopes facing the San Bernardino valley, contain but scant volcanic material.

The relation of San Gorgonio and San Bernardino to the history of the earth's crust is interesting. There have been four great mountain making

periods in the history of the American continent. The first was the Laurentian; the second, the Appalachian; the third, the Sierra Nevada; the fourth the Coast mountains, the baby mountains of the world. The latter correspond with the Alps and Himalayas.

During the first elevation of the Sierra Nevadas there came into the world's life, the earliest birds, giant reptiles, the first bony fishes and butterflies. When the second elevation took place, Heilprin informs us the world's fauna was enriched by the "hedge-hog, mole, porcupine, beaver, squirrel, rabbit, tapir, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hog, deer, giraffe, elephant, cat, dog and hyena." These, though not of the living species, were the ancestors of those of modern days. Nature like nations and races of men, has her periods of life history. Great intellectual and moral, as well as physical movements, work in cycles, spend their forces, yet the progress is ever onward and upward.

A striking characteristic of the San Bernardino mountain strata is its metamorphism. The granite rib and later sedimentary deposits on its slopes, have been changed. Change, the progressive order of nature, is the divine law of development. Professor Le Conte wrote: "Metamorphism seems to be universal in the Laurentian, is general in the Paleozoic, frequent in the Mesozoic, exceptional in the Tertiary and entirely wanting in recent sediments." The rock exposures found east and north of the city of San Bernardino, in the Potato cañon, Mill creek, Santa Ana, Cajon pass and Lytle creek cañons, all abound in metamorphic rock. The granite rib is often associated with gneissic structure and contains so many well defined boulders in the crystalline mass, we see no serious objection to classifying it as metamorphic. The rib is a mass of well developed and complete crystallization. Excepting in the case of the gneiss all lines of stratification are lost. Great beds of Hornblendic gneiss and Syenite alternate with granite. Mica and Hornblendic schist abound in portions of Mill creek rock. The later sedimentary deposit lying on the lower faces of the granite rib, have been greatly disturbed since it was placed. Metamorphism made sweeping changes in this deposit. Limestone was changed to marble. The old sea cemetery was not only tilted, but heated in connection with moisture and cooled slowly under pressure. The change by crystallization unfortunately destroyed all fossils. Excellent examples of the metamorphism of limestone are found in Lytle creek, Mill creek, Colton and Potato cañon. There are extensive beds of sandstone in the county and frequently metamorphism has changed the deposit into quartzite. But not all the sandstone has been so changed. The Mill creek sandstone exposures are well preserved. The material of the Mill creek sandstone may be studied in the walls of the county Court House, San Bernardino. Fossil fragments of plant life are found between the layers of sandstone at the Mentone quarries. However, metamorphism has almost changed these fragments into coal. Metamorphism changes plant remains

from wood to lignite, from lignite to anthracite and from anthracite to graphite. As an example of the latter, all vegetable remains in the Laurentian rocks have been changed to graphite. The Mill creek sandstone varies from fine to coarse, argillaceous, arenaceous, conglomerate, lying conformably on beds of shale. These sandstone beds form most excellent liquid storage reservoirs. Tertiary beds frequently occur in the Yucaipa foothills.

The granite rib as seen in Gorgonio and San Bernardino peaks, often presents great beds of porphyritic granite with large scattered crystals of flesh colored feldspar. This rock being hard and flinty would make an excellent building stone. The Crafton foothills near Redlands, contain porphyritic rock in the later sedimentary deposit, but it is not granitic. Trap and shale are plentiful on the desert side of the mountains, but there is none of the former found on the inside slopes.

The prevalence of gravely clay deposits on the mountains at elevations of from 3,000 to 7,000 feet, often attract the attention of mountain climbers. How came this gravel to be deposited in such quantities so far above the detritus deposits of the present day? Some have ventured a solution by asserting that these mountain gravel beds were deposited by marine conditions. This theory is untenable, for no deposit of marine animals has been found in these gravels. Any signs of life found as yet, indicate land and fresh water deposits. Very good exposures of this gravel deposit are seen in Lytle creek bluffs and the Santa Ana and Mill creek higher slopes. The lines of stratification of these gravels show that they were caused by detritus carried down by streams from higher mountains—mountains now unknown. Occasionally the detritus seems to have been deposited in lake-like conditions. These gravel beds are contemporaneous with the placer gravel beds of the north, so frequently covered with the lava flow. These high gravels belong to ancient rivers in existence at the close of the Miocene age. We may designate these gravels as Pliocene. A good exposure may be studied at the Mill creek divide overlooking the desert. The beds of these local Pliocene rivers are now found high up on the brush covered mountain slopes. Another feature of these gravels seems to prove that the San Bernardino mountains, in the age of the ancient rivers, were lower in elevation and of a more gentle slope than now. When the second elevation of the Sierras took place, the Pliocene gravel was lifted to great height on some of the mountain spurs. It would therefore appear that the second and last great elevation of these mountains occurred nearer the glacial period than is generally believed. The Pliocene gravel is called the "auriferous gravel" of the north and constitutes the rich placer mines. No lava flows cover our mountain gravels; for there were no fissures pouring forth lava in this region unless we include the desert side of the mountains.

The degradation of the granite rib and late metamorphic deposit is another characteristic of the San Bernardino mountains and is a subject worthy

of a more careful study than this article will allow. The death of granite and shale gives us sand and clay. Our granite abounds in quartz, feldspar, hornblende and mica. Iron, the artist of geology, has tinted the rocks all shades of color and made them exquisitely beautiful. The death of these rocks leaves us sand and clay—this clay, when vegetable matter is absent becomes red colored by peroxide of iron. Redlands gets its name from the color of its clay. Peroxide of iron is insoluble in water. When this red clay, coming down from the mountains, is acted upon by decaying animal or vegetable matter, it is changed to a brown or black. The peroxide of iron becomes a soluble oxide of iron, a ferrous carbonate. Red clay simply means a clay devoid of carbonaceous plant food. Bring the red clay under a high state of cultivation and it will no longer be red. There is no special virtue in red soils. Red suggests the need of humus fertilizers.

The relationship of San Bernardino mountain erosions to the valley soils is as intimate as brain and blood. The exposure of granite, gneiss, limestone, sandstone, shale, conglomerate and slate, are natural perennial storehouses of soil supplies. Their erosion gives us clay, sand, gravel, boulders, lime, iron, potassium and some phosphoric acid. In flood times humus and plant food are conveyed to the valley by mountain streams.

Geologically, it is of supreme importance that the attention of all should be called to the economic value and the adaptability of rock formation to store up moisture. Sandstone shale and even granite are designed to absorb moisture. This is especially true of the disintegrating rock surface of the San Bernardino mountains with their dip and joint cleavages.

During the winter rains, water percolates to great depths and seeps out long afterwards in the lower outcropping and eroded rock formations in cañons. This is abundantly evident in all of our water-bearing cañons. From this evidence we are convinced that except from storage reservoirs, all the irrigation water which finds its way down mountain streams in the late months of the dry season, comes from this source. The seepage veins of water-carrying rocks are often hidden from the eye by soil, rock slides, boulder deposits and dense growth of brush, mimuli, columbines, ferns, willows and grass. Many of these rock springs issue from the flinty fissures of granite. It follows that everything which brains and money can devise, should be done to protect the pines, chaparral and undergrowth from fire. The mountain flora allows moisture to percolate rock and come out slowly to irrigate farms and gardens. Every farmer should study the principles involved in water percolating through mountain rock.

The mountain strata is wonderfully contorted. Synclinal and anticlinal structure appears in bewildering confusion. The sedimentary deposit lying on the granite ribs dips southward and westward. Not unfrequently the strata is tilted into a vertical position. This sedimentary deposit gives shape and color to the mountain spurs and foothills. As it extends into the valley

it disappears under the quaternary deposit and affords an opportunity for artesian wells.

THE SAN BERNARDINO BASIN.

The San Bernardino basin is a mountain valley ranging from 1,100 to 2,000 feet elevation. At the western border of the basin is an underfold of bed-rock so situated near Rialto, extending to East Riverside, that it acts as a dyke preventing the retained water from escaping to the sea. The basin at first was a lake with a circumference of twenty-five miles. All the mountain streams of the quaternary period down to the present day have gradually filled this lake with sediment. Today the San Bernardino basin is a submerged lake filled with detritus in layers, a number of which are water-bearing, with artesian pressure. As we near the boundaries of this submerged lake, the deposit passes from sand to gravel which grades into large boulders, piled up into wild confusion. The Santa Ana river between Redlands and Highlands has made good exposures of quaternary deposits. The banks, especially that on the south side, tell a story of times when water came down the Santa Ana and Mill Creek cañons in torrents.

The hot springs of this valley and mountain slopes, at Arrowhead and Santa Ana cañon, are considered by so many people as volcanic that a word in reference to them may be in place. We found the rock around the Arrowhead springs so hot that we could not stand long in one place with comfort. The water was found hot enough to cook an egg. Plants peculiar to the seashore were found growing near the springs. The alkalies in the water of the springs point to a chemical cause for the heat. The water in percolating through different rock formations carried different minerals in solution. Chemical action at length sets in, heat is generated, and finally the water issues hot and steaming from the rock fissures. The temperature of the springs varies from 108 to 172. The water is clear and pleasant to drink. The absence of all volcanic signs points to chemical action as the perennial source of heat. The alkaline deposit accumulating in the vicinity of each spring confirms the theory.

We may ask a practical question. Does the geology of San Bernardino mountains promise serious earthquakes? We think not; for the rock formation of the valley and of the mountains are devoid of dykes, fissures, or faults. Igneous filling of fissures or dykes does not appear in the outcroppings. True there are small seams filled from the neighboring rock, but no results of violent earthquake movement are visible, at least in the deposit of the last 50,000 years. On the valley side of the mountains we would seem to have reached the period of rest in mountain making. No earthquakes, such as would cause great damage to wisely constructed buildings, need be expected. The mountains have entered the period of degredation by erosion in which the valley will have its Cretaceous, Miocene and Eocene deposits buried deeper and

deeper under the modern deposit of clay, sand and gravel. The lake evidences may become more obscure, but the original outlet of the lake by the way of Riverside, will remain. Cretaceous and Tertiary as well as Quaternary deposit, cover the valley and foothills. Metamorphism has destroyed the tertiary fossils.

THE DESERT.

The desert is a unique part of the county. The mountains abruptly descend to the desert by a great fault. During the second elevation of the San Bernardino mountains at the close of the Miocene age, the Sierra fault, one of the most remarkable in the world, occurred. The mountains separated from the desert portion and elevated the eastern escarpment thousands of feet. This granite rim looking out over the desert presents magnificent proportions in a similar formation in Lower California. The fault is wonderfully exposed at Cañon Diablo, San Pedro Martir mountain. Standing on the western rim, or edge of the fault, the eye can trace the "lift" or "slide" down a perpendicular pitch-off of almost 10,000 feet. The numerous felsite dykes show where the rock formation cleaved, as if cut with a Titan's knife. The rock corresponding to that on which our feet rested, lay on the desert's edge, nearly two miles below us, to which we could all but toss a pebble. The evidence seemed clear that not only did the eastern edge of San Pedro Martir rise thousands of feet; but also that the gulf subsided at the same time. It seems to the writer clear that the Gulf of California is a submerged mountain plateau. This may help to throw a ray of light on the relations of San Bernardino mountains to the desert. The granite rib is clear, definite and well defined on the east. There were fissures and volcanic conditions on the desert. Valuable gold mines have been discovered east of the San Bernardino and San Gorgonio peaks. But we must leave to the article on mineralogy and mining some account of the great mineral wealth of the county.

The most remarkable erosion on the desert is caused by sand driven by the wind. Mountain streams carrying sands to the valleys may be called liquid files cutting all the rock surface over which the water flows, breaks or plunges. The wind swept plains contain rock exposures carved into fantastic shapes by wind files. These wind storms bite and sting the face with their swiftly driven grains of sharp sand. All the streams rising in the mountains and flowing eastward are soon drained dry by the thirsty, sandy, porous soil. The Mojave river is a good example of the mountain stream conquered by the desert.

Volcanic material and shale abound. Frequently the shale is beautifully marked by dendrites, the fern-like tracings of oxide of iron and manganese. By mistake these are often collected and sold for fossil ferns. True fern impressions are so different from dendrites and so easily distinguished by a pocket microscope, that no one need make the mistake the second time.

The desert portion of the county is closely connected with the Plateau region, the ancient store house of material from which the San Bernardino mountains first came.

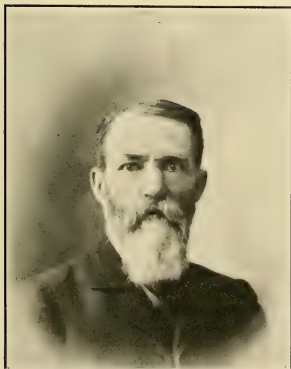


SAN BERNARDINO CITY HIGH SCHOOL

CHAPTER XI.

THE SCHOOLS.

Probably the first school in this county was taught in a tent at the foot of the Cajon Pass, while the Mormons waited for their leaders to select a location for their new "Zion." The teacher of this school, Rupert Lee, was later known as "Lazy" Lee, because he refused to do his share in building the stockade around the buildings. This school was succeeded by another, also in a tent, in the Old Fort taught by William Stout. About the same time, Miguel Ochoa, gathered a few children together in the little New Mexican settlement of La Placita and in the Spanish tongue, instructed them.



A. S. MCPHERRON
County Superintendent of Schools—1901—

The first official record of our schools that we now have is a report of the School Commissioners of San Bernardino, November 17, 1853. Theodore Turley, James H. Rollins, David Seeley, School Commissioners, report as follows: "Whole number of children between 4 and 18 years of age in Districts No. 1 and 2, 263. Number of boys, 142, girls, 121.

"Amount raised by subscription and paid teachers, \$1,438.00. Names of teachers employed: District No. 1, William Stout, 8 months, \$60.00 per mo.; Wm. N. Cook, grade No. 2, 6 months, \$60.00 per mo.; Q. S. Sparks, three months, \$76.00 per mo.; Sarah Pratt, 3 months, ten days, \$50.00 per mo.

"District No. 2, Ellen S. Pratt, 4 months, \$35.00 per mo.; Lois Pratt, Assistant (Primary grade) one month, \$27.50; M. S. Mathews, 1 month, \$27.50.

"Number of pupils taught in first and second districts, 206; daily average

attendance, 160; amount expended for school library and apparatus, \$300; amount expended for renting or building and furnishing school house, \$291.50. Total amount of all expenditures on account of schools, \$2,029.50.

"The whole of the above was raised by subscription. The above Commissioners excuse themselves by saying that the County Superintendent of Common Schools for Los Angeles County was a defaulter, therefore their report did not reach headquarters last year, etc. V. J. Herring, County Superintendent of Schools."

Two adobe rooms served as school houses in the town of San Bernardino, after the tent school house and were used until the erection of the brick school house in 1872, on Fourth Street, between C and D Streets.

In 1855, the Commissioners report: "Oct. 1st—Received school report of Francis Clark, teacher in District No. 1, 27 pupils, school from June 18th to Sept. 8th. The same school commissioners as in 1853.

"Nov. 1st, 1855—Went with the Board of Trustees of the City District No. 1, as a committee chosen by the City Council, to select for the use of the city as school lots; selected as follows: Lot 2, block 5; lot 8, block 7; lot 6, block 28; lot 2, block 8; lot 7, block 19; lot 4, block 64. Reported the same Nov. 3rd, 1855." In 1856, the city paid \$600.00 for the lots thus selected. On page 19, of the first Book of Records of the County Superintendent appears the following: "Received the report of the County Clerk for the amount of taxable property in this county for the year 1855, \$312,778.19. C. A. Skinner, County Superintendent."



ELLISON ROBBINS

On Oct. 1, 1857, a meeting of the school trustees was called by the Board of Supervisors to elect a County Superintendent and to fix the boundaries of school districts. The trustees duly met and fixed the boundaries of six districts, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. These boundaries are now so indefinite that they cannot be followed, but they were evidently City, Mt. Vernon, Mill, Mission, Warm Spring and Jurupa or San Salvador. R. B. Pierce was named as Superintendent.

In 1853 or '54 an adobe school house was built near the little church of Agua Mansa. This was replaced in 1863 by a frame building located on two acres of land donated by W. A. Conn in the S. W. corner of San Bernardino Rancho. Mr. W. R. Wozencraft is mentioned as the teacher in both of these buildings. About 1855 a log room was used as a school house in Mill district. The walls were chinked with mud in good Missouri style and the building was surrounded by a live willow hedge.

It was replaced in 1872 by a neat frame school house. One of its first teachers was Ellison Robbins.

Ellison Robbins and his wife, now Mrs. E. P. R. Crafts, came to San Bernardino in January, 1858, and at once took charge of the school, Mr. Robbins teaching one room and his wife the other. The schools were known as the Washington and the Jefferson rooms.

According to the report of 1863, there were 1,072 census children. In 1867, there were twelve school districts in the county with a total of 1,330 census children. The value of school property in City District is put at \$2,000.00. Of the twelve school houses in the county, five were of adobe.

The first schools were necessarily crude. Trained teachers were rare and school houses and appliances, as we have seen were of the primitive order. Yet the state of California had from the first provided most generously for her public schools. Beside the school fund raised by the county, the state made an appropriation for each school district. Under the law of 1860 which revised the school law, provision was made for a library fund of \$50.00 for each district; state examination of teachers was also required and some attempt at uniformity of methods and text books was made.

The first trained teacher in this county seems to have been Ellison Robbins, who, when he became superintendent used every effort to raise the standard of teachers and to make the schools more efficient. In 1862, he called the first educational convention ever held in the county, which lasted for two or three days and carried out a good program. His untimely death in the spring of 1864 was a loss to the schools of the county.



H. C. BROOKE

In many of the districts at this time the majority of the pupils were Mexican and only the Spanish language was used among the people. Other districts were very large, covering leagues of land, the children were scattered and necessarily the attendance was small and irregular. We can only wonder that the schools were as good as they seem to have been at this period.

In 1867, Henry C. Brooke came to the county and began teaching at Rincon, then one of the largest and most important districts in the county. In 1870, he was chosen as County Superintendent. To Mr. Brooke the schools of the county owe much. He began teaching in the state in 1857. He was a member of the first Board of Examination of teachers, which met under the revision of the school law in 1860, and aided in establishing the school law of the state.

Prior to his service as County Superintendent he was chosen principal of the San Bernardino city schools in 1869, and acted until 1872. He was again principal of the city schools in 1881-82. He was elected as County Superintendent in 1870 and served as a substitute for nearly two years after his term expired. In 1883, he was again elected and held office until 1891, thus acting as County Superintendent more than ten years, and as principal of the city schools for several years. He was a member of the County Board almost continuously from its organization in 1880, under the new Constitution, until 1893, and was frequently a member of the Board of Examination under the old State Board prior to 1880.

Through his long connection with the schools of the county he knew their needs and the conditions that must be met in each district as no other Superintendent could know them. He was the moving spirit in the erection of the school house in this city in 1872 and it was largely due to his efforts that the Central school house was built in 1883—a building that was then looked upon as quite remarkable for the time and the place. He perfected a practical plan for the issuance of bonds by the school districts, and a majority of the better class of school houses in the county were built largely through Mr. Brooke's personal influence and enthusiasm. In the year 1887, \$110,846.25 was expended for new buildings, and school houses were put up—or under way of construction—in Ontario, Etiwanda, Agua Mansa, Chino, Riverside, Lytle, Redlands, Prospect, Jurupa, Crafton and Fairview districts. and these buildings were all well planned and a credit to the county.

Mr. Brooke worked constantly and disinterestedly for the improvement of the school system of the county. He was an educator of practical good sense, rather than of theory, and the county of San Bernardino owes a debt of gratitude to him for many years of painstaking work that is only increased by the sad ending of his career.

In 1885, the state text book law, under which the state began to print its own text books, went into effect. The object was to provide the children with uniform books at a minimum cost and also to do away with the evil effects of the various school book lobbies. The state provides \$500 for each district having from twenty to seventy census children, beside the county funds. For many years each district, regardless of size, had a fund of \$50.00 from the state that could only be expended for library and apparatus. In consequence the older districts are supplied with large, and in many cases, well selected libraries, and with all necessary—and sometimes, it must be confessed, with much unnecessary apparatus. Text books are provided for children who need them, and school supplies of all kinds are abundantly provided.

PRESENT CONDITION.

The standard of our public schools has been steadily raised. The country schools are now carefully graded and their graduates are accredited in the

City, or Union High Schools. The requirements for teachers have also been steadily advanced, until soon all teachers except Normal School or University graduates will be eliminated. The High School law which went into effect in 1891, has been an important factor in the completion of the school system. The City, or Union High School stands between the bare-foot boy of the country school and the college graduate. Two city High Schools existed in the county prior to 1890, those of Riverside and San Bernardino. In 1891, the Union High School of Redlands, Lugonia and Crafton was organized. In 1895, the High School of Colton was established. For this school a beautiful and costly building has just been completed. In 1897, the Richard Gird High School of Chino was opened and has already taken high rank. Ontario High School was established in '97 and Needles High School in 1902.

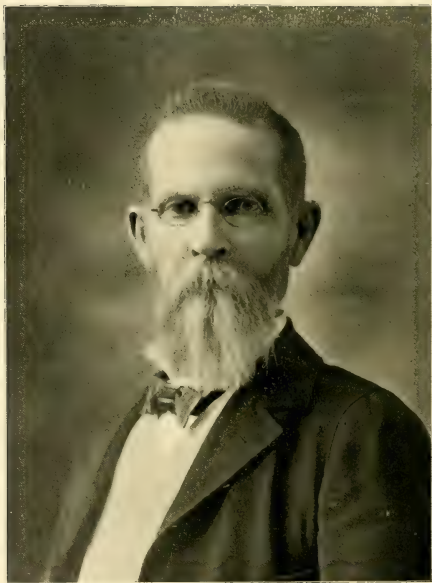
A glance at the reports for the years set forth will show the progress that our schools have made in a material way since 1871.

	1871	1881	1891	1903
Census children	1,633	2,376	7,191	8,313
Average Daily Attendance.....	756	1,023	3,673	6,990
Number School Districts	19	36	71	52
Number of School Houses.....	19	42	124	86
Number of Teachers	19	42	132	165
Value School Property	\$11,404	\$44,085	\$510,695	\$419,116

Riverside county took from San Bernardino, more than 3000 census children and \$200,000 worth of school property in 1893.

LIST OF COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1853.....	V. J. Herring	1868-69.....	W. J. Clark
1854.....	V. J. Herring	1870-71.....	H. C. Brooke
1855.....	C. A. Skinner	1872-73.....	John Brown, Jr.
1856.....	C. A. Skinner	1874-75.....	H. Goodcell, Jr.
1857.....	R. B. Pierce	1876-77.....	C. R. Paine
1858.....	J. A. Freeman	1878-81.....	J. A. Rosseau
1859.....	Ellison Robbins	1881-82.....	D. B. Sturges
1860.....	A. F. McKinney	1883-87.....	H. C. Brooke
1861.....	A. F. McKinney	1887-91.....	H. C. Brooke
1862.....	Ellison Robbins	1891-95.....	G. W. Beattie
1863.....	A. F. McKinney	1895-99.....	Margaret M. Mogeau
1864.....	Ellison Robbins	1899 to Sept., 1901..	Lulu Claire Bahr
1865.....		1901, Sept. —	A. S. McPherron
1866-67.....	W. L. Ragsdale		



HORACE C. ROLFE

CHAPTER XII.

THE BENCH AND BAR
OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

By H. C. Rolfe.

Among the early Mexican settlers of what is now the Imperial county of San Bernardino, there was little request for lawyers. The "rancheros" exercised almost absolute control over their retainers, mayor-domos, vaqueros and Indian servants, and any disputes among these subordinates was referred to "el padrone." Aside from the great stock ranchos the only inhabitants of the county during this period were the few hundred New Mexican settlers along the Santa Ana in the villages of Agua Mansa and Trujillos. These had their "alcaldes" whose business it was to settle such disputes of a civil nature as could not be disposed of by the parish priest, and to decree punishment, in a summary way, for all minor offenses. We have no account of the commission of graver offenses in those early days beyond the jurisdiction of the "alcaldes." In civil disputes the parties came before the officer who first collected "dos reales" (twenty-five cents) which was supposed to pay for the expense of stationery, and when necessary for the "escribano," or clerk. The alcalde would then hear the statements and proof. If necessary, he would make personal inspection of premises or boundary lines, or of an animal on a question of its identity. Sometimes no doubt, he exercised his power in cases not strictly belonging to the jurisdiction of the inferior courts. But his decisions were final; for the people were ignorant of any process of appeal to a higher tribunal, if any such existed.

There was little resort among the Mormon colonists to the civil courts; for they usually took their differences into the local church council for settlement. After the creation of San Bernardino county in 1853, the regular terms of district and county courts were held, whether there was business for them to transact or not.

HISTORY OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
COUNTY JUDGES.

The first county judge of San Bernardino county was Daniel M. Thomas, who was elected with the first officers of the county at a special election held

under the act creating the county in June, 1853. At the regular election in the following fall he was re-elected for the full term—four years. Judge Thomas was a man of fair education, but without any training as a lawyer. In 1857 he resigned to return to Salt Lake with his people and A. D. Boren was appointed to fill the vacancy, and later elected for the full term. He also, while a man of some education had no special legal preparation. He was engaged in farming when elected.



A. D. BOREN

Through some mistake in the election proclamation for 1861, no mention was made of the county judge. M. H. Crafts was brought forward by his friends and received a considerable vote but he did not follow up the election with a contest and Judge Boren continued in office until he was regularly re-elected in 1862. He was again elected in 1866. He retired from office in Jan-

uary, 1871, having held the judgeship fourteen years. He was succeeded by Henry M. Willis, who held the office for eight years, or until the new state constitution abolished the office of county judge.

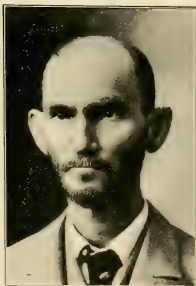
For many years the county judge with two associates chosen from among the justices of peace of the county, constituted the court of sessions. The jurisdiction of this court was to try all criminal cases amounting to felony, except when the charge was a capital offense punishable by death. It also called and impanelled grand juries to inquire into and make presentment of all public offenses committed or tryable in the county, of which they might have legal evidence, with other duties similar to those of grand juries called by our present superior courts. The county judge alone held a county court with jurisdiction in all civil cases on appeal from justices of the peace and some other original jurisdiction. He also had jurisdiction in all probate matters. Subsequently the court of sessions was abolished by a change in the constitution and the original jurisdiction given to the county court. The act creating this county, either by oversight, or for some other reason, did not

fix any salary for the county judge. The salaries of the county judges were paid by their respective counties—those of all other judges by the state. Until the salary for the county judge of this county was fixed by the legislature in 1859, the board of supervisors allowed a salary of \$500 a year, a small amount for a judge; but considering the small amount of business in this sparsely settled county and the small amount of legal knowledge possessed by the incumbents, it was probably a fair compensation. The legislature fixed the salary at \$1000; but at that time the treasury of the county was much depleted—about this time, 1859, county warrants were worth but thirty or forty per cent of their face value. By 1862, the county had sufficiently recovered its credit so that warrants were very nearly at par. The first judge, Thomas, was also postmaster as was also Judge Boren, as their salary of \$500, did not come within the "lucrative positions" which forbid the holding of more than one office.

When San Bernardino county was first created it was attached to the first judicial district, previously composed of Los Angeles and San Diego counties. Each county had its regular term of district court held about three times a year by the district judge. This court had general jurisdiction of all civil actions above the county courts and justices of the peace. It also had jurisdiction to try all capital offenses. At the time of the creation of the county Benjamin Hayes of Los Angeles was district judge, succeeding O. S. Witherby of San Diego, who had been appointed by the legislature on the formation of the district.

By an amendment which went into effect in 1863, the state was redivided and Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties were added to the first district. A new election for judges

was called and Pablo de la Guerra of Santa Barbara was elected for the full term of six years. But in March, 1868, on account of the growth in population and business of the southern counties, a new district was created, the seventeenth, composed of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego, and Murrey Morrison of Los Angeles, was appointed by the governor, judge of the new district. He was elected to the office at the next regular election, but in 1871 he died, and R. M. Widney was appointed to complete his term. In February, 1872, another judicial district was created, the eighteenth, made up of San Bernardino and San Diego counties and the governor appointed H. C.



W. T. MCNEALY

Rolfe, of San Bernardino, judge thereof. In 1873, W. T. McNealy of San

Diego was elected and held the office until 1880, when the new constitution went into effect, by which district courts were abolished.

THE BAR OF SAN BERNARDINO.

The first person who made any pretense of establishing in this county the business of a lawyer, was Alden A. M. Jackson, who came here from San Francisco in 1854. By courtesy he was called "Colonel" Jackson, but like the campaign names given to some of Col. Roosevelt's rough riders, the title must have been given to him under the rule of contrariness—for he had never had the slightest military experience nor was he in any way combative. He had previously had some experience as a court clerk and probably had been a notary public. In opening his career as a lawyer in San Bernardino, he posted up notices, written—as there was no printing press here then—to the effect that he would draw up and prepare in proper and legal form, deeds, mortgages, notes or any kind of agreements or other legal documents, or attend to any kind of legal business for a reasonable consideration. His law library consisted of a book of forms and business directions called "The New Clerk's Assistant." By its aid and some tact in the use of antiquated legal phrases he made quite a reputation among the citizens of San Bernardino for legal ability. He was quite an adept in effecting compromises and settling differences out of court. He did a lively business for a time in divorcing people who came to him with their domestic troubles. He would write for them an agreement of separation in the usual form and endorse on it, "Articles of Separation and Bill of Divorce," and have the parties sign and acknowledge it with much formality, under the belief that they were regularly divorced with all the due and binding force of law. Several parties whom he had thus "divorced," married again. And some of them found themselves in trouble when the legality of the new marriages was questioned. For many years he carried on his law business without going much into court. On one occasion he appeared for a young fellow by the name of Tom Morgan, to defend him on a charge of assault and battery in the justice's court. After the defense was in, the Colonel weakened on the case and began to address the jury by admitting, tacitly at least, that his client had violated the law, but urging that he was an industrious young man and had had some provocation and on account of the hard times ought to be let off easy. When Tom himself caught onto the drift of his remarks, he interrupted and proceeded to make a speech to the jury himself, claiming that he had acted in self-defense. The jury took the same view of the case and acquitted him.

Q. S. Sparks, who was one of the Brannan party which arrived in San Francisco in 1847, came to San Bernardino in 1853. He brought with him several thousand dollars but he met with financial troubles and was soon "broke." Of gentle manners and a ready flow of language, he gained quite

a reputation for oratory and occasionally appeared in court for clients, although not then admitted to the bar as an attorney. At the time of the exodus of the Mormons and the filling of their places by other population,



Q. S. SPARKS

Sparks had a very good standing as a practitioner, especially in the defense of criminal cases. About 1858 he was admitted to the bar of the district court. He had only a very ordinary common school education and no learning as a lawyer, nor was he naturally studious; yet with his tact and his natural gift of oratory, he for several years stood among the leaders in the bar of the county. He was also in high repute as a speaker on public occasions and acquitted himself in such addresses with much ability.

As illustrative of his traits, an anecdote of one of the last cases in which he appeared in this county is told. His client was charged with grand larceny in stealing a horse. His associate counsel in the case tried to have a consultation with him in order to agree upon a line of defense and prepare some instructions for the jury. But Spark's could not be got down to such business. His associate finally asked him what he expected to rely upon, to which he answered: "I rely on God Almighty, Q. S. Sparks and the jury." He probably knew that the law and the facts were against his client, but by his tact and his address, he so worked upon the jury as to secure an acquittal, notwithstanding that the accused was seen stealing the horse from the pasture at night and was caught riding the horse next day. During his later years Mr. Sparks lived in Los Angeles, but he returned to San Bernardino where he died in August, 1891, aged seventy-five.

Samuel R. Campbell, another Texas attorney, came here from Los Angeles and located in 1857. He had been a lawyer of considerable prominence in Texas, a member of the state senate and had taken an active part in public affairs there. Immediately upon his settling in San Bernardino he was appointed district attorney by the board of supervisors to fill an unexpired term. He was well educated and of great natural ability and had he been able to control his taste for strong drink he would doubtless have had a successful career here. In the winter of 1862-3 he started from San Bernardino horseback to go to the western part of the county. It was one of the stormy days of that winter of rain and flood and he was never seen alive again. His horse returned riderless and a few days later his body was found on the plains beyond Slover mountain.

Bethel Coopwood came to San Bernardino in 1857. He was one of the syndicate that purchased the balance of the San Bernardino ranch unsold from



BETHEL COOPWOOD

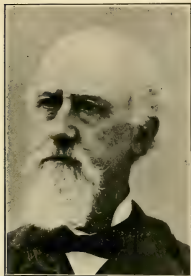
Lyman and Rich. Mr. Coopwood was then a young man of about thirty, with a fair education, some legal learning and much energy. He had practiced law in Los Angeles previously and he continued to practice here in addition to his land business. Mr. Coopwood stood well up in the profession and having a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language gained many clients among the Mexican population, which was then large and many of whom were, at that time, well off. He married Miss Woodward, a sister of De la M. Woodward. In 1861 he closed up his business here having probably lost in land speculation as much as he made from his profession and returned to Texas, his native state, where he still resides.

William Pickett came to San Bernardino in 1858, from San Francisco, where he had been one of the earliest arrivals from the east. He was of more than average ability and although brought up to the trade of a printer, was a good lawyer. He brought with him to this city a very good law library—the first law library of any consequence in San Bernardino. At one time he had his office in a little one-room shack on Third street—suitable office rooms were not plenty in the town at that time—and he gave permission to a newly elected justice of the peace to hold his court and transact his business in the same office until he could procure one of his own. Not long afterward Pickett was attorney in a suit before this justice and the latter made several rulings against him in the admission and rejection of testimony. This was more than Pickett could stand in his own office, especially as the case was going against him on its merits. In his wrath he ordered the court out of his office—a ruling to which the court meekly submitted. Picking up his docket and his hat, the magistrate directed the jury to re-convene at another place. But there was not much re-convening. Some of them went to the place indicated by the court, some tarried by the wayside, some went the other way, and that was the last of the case in court. Pickett was inclined to be somewhat aggressive in a court which did not know how, or did not have spunk enough to keep him within bounds. But before a competent court with courage to maintain its dignity he knew how and always did keep within the bounds of decorum. He remained here about four years then removed to Los Angeles and later to San Francisco.

Albert H. Clark also came here about 1858. He was a man of fair ability and did well as a lawyer during the short time that he remained. He was

elected district attorney for the county in 1859, but left the country in 1860.

Henry M. Willis was a graduate of the State University of North Carolina. He came to San Francisco with his parents in 1849 and there studied



HENRY M. WILLIS

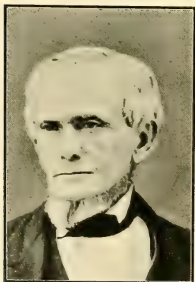
law and entered into practice. For a time he was prosecuting attorney in the police court of that city. In 1856 he came to this vicinity with his mother, then a widow, who had some valuable real estate interests in the eastern end of the valley. Mr. Willis, with his younger brother, at first engaged in farming, but occasionally appeared in court for clients. He owned a good law library and after a few years opened an office in the county seat and began active practice. In 1861, he married Miss Amelia Benson, daughter of Jerome Benson, of this county, and they were blessed with several children. One of his sons, Henry, studied law with his father. Judge Willis, as he afterwards became, was a forcible speaker and was always considered a lawyer of more than ordinary

ability. For a short time in 1861, he was district attorney of the county. In 1871 he was elected county judge for the term of four years, and again in 1875 for a second term. In 1879 he returned to the bar and carried on an active practice until the legislature of 1885-6 created a second superior judge in this county, and Governor Bartlett named him to occupy the place. His term expired in January, 1889. On retiring from the bench of the superior court he again resumed practice for a time, but in a year or so his health failed and he retired from business. He died at Oceanside, where he had gone for his health, in the autumn of 1895.

H. C. Rolfe is the writer of this article. I came to California when quite young and have lived most of the time at San Bernardino. From 1850 to 1857, while still young, I spent the time in various parts of the state; did some Indian campaigning in Southern California and worked several years at mining in Nevada county, gaining nothing but experience. In 1858 I commenced the study of law with William Pickett, then recently established at San Bernardino with a good law library as before stated. With but a common school education, I devoted my time to hard study, was admitted to the bar, and in 1861 was elected district attorney of the county for a term of two years and re-elected in 1863 for another term. At that time this was on the remote frontier of what were called the "cow counties," a name used to designate the sparsely populated southern part of the state. There had drifted into this county many lawless and some desperate characters, with little or no regard for the good of things or property rights. The war of the rebellion afforded a pretext for many who pretended to be in open sympathy to the cause of

dissolution and disruption, whether sincerely or only as a pretext to commit lawless depredations and skip off into Dixie, or hide in the wilds of the Colorado desert or Arizona, while many hard cases remained who had no respect for any government and were quite bold in setting at defiance all law and order. It can well be understood that the office of public prosecutor was not a delightful luxury under such circumstances. Still I managed to hold my footing quite fairly, and during my two terms a goodly number of the lawless and criminal classes were sent off as convicts from this county to the state prison, though most of them could hardly be considered citizens of this county, or of any other place, for that matter. On retiring from that office I continued the practice of law until the creation of the eighteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of San Bernardino and San Diego, by an act of the legislature in February, 1872, when I was appointed judge of said district by Governor Booth, to hold until the next ensuing election. Though a candidate for the next full term, I was not elected, and on retiring from the office I resumed practice at San Bernardino. At the special election in June 1878 for members of the state constitutional convention, I was elected joint delegate from the same two counties and served as a member of that body through its session. The work of that convention was approved by the people by the adoption of the constitution it had prepared. At the first general election under the new constitution, held in the fall of 1879, my home constituency elected me judge of the superior court of the county, a court that had been created to take the places of the former district and county courts, from which office I retired at the expiration of the term to again resume practice at the bar.

Benjamin Hayes, who served as district judge in 1857-58, when San Bernardino county was a part of the district, then including all of



BENJAMIN HAYES

Southern California, was one of the earliest and one of the most respected of the early lawyers of the state. He was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1815. He came to California overland in 1850, arriving in Los Angeles in February of that year. In 1857, he was elected as district judge, an office which he filled for eleven years in all. In 1867, he was appointed district attorney of San Diego county, and in 1868, he was elected to the State Legislature from that county. He died in Los Angeles, August 4, 1877. Judge Hayes was a man of wide learning, a student of the Spanish language, and was deeply interested in the history of this country. He furnished much valuable material for Bancroft, and preserved much historical matter.

He was loved and respected by the people of Southern California, both Ameri-

cans and native Californians, and will long be remembered for his services—both legal and historical.

John W. Satterwhite came to Southern California from Texas in 1861, being then about nineteen years of age, poor and without influential friends.



JOHN W. SATTERWHITE

He soon after went to mining in Holcomb Valley in this county. He remained there two or three years, and it is safe to say that he made no great strike financially. He then worked at mining on Lytle Creek for a year or two, in the capacity of superintendent. With but a common school education he was nevertheless bright and ambitious. He became quite well and favorably known, and in the fall of 1865 was elected to the legislature as a member of the assembly from this county and served in the session of 1865-6. Having for several years devoted much of his time to picking up such knowledge of the law as was within his reach, with a view of sometime becoming a lawyer, also having had some justice court practice at Holcomb Valley, he, on his return from the session of the legislature, commenced devoting his

time to the study of law as a regular student at San Bernardino, with such assistance as a young man of his natural ability and aspirations will generally receive from members of the profession under like circumstances. The next year he was admitted to practice. As a speaker he was logical and quite fluent, and in both respects had profited much by his recent legislative experience. As a statesman, he in after years, used to laugh about it, and say that during his first experience in the assembly he came to a knowledge of how little he knew. But he was a man of strong convictions and had courage to act upon them. He was one of the few members of the legislature who voted against ratifying the thirteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, prohibiting slavery.

Though still young, he soon established a good standing as a lawyer. In 1870 Mr. Satterwhite was appointed by the board of supervisors to fill the unexpired term of district attorney, made vacant by the death of Hulett Clark. At the next ensuing election in 1871, the people of the county showed their appreciation of his services in that office by electing him without opposition to continue in the same office for another term of two years. Continuing his law practice during that time and after his second term had expired, he was engaged in some of the most important litigation in the county. With additional years of experience he greatly gained in reputation as a lawyer, and the confidence of the people as a legislator. In 1875 he was elected

to the state senate from the senatorial district composed of the counties of San Bernardino and San Diego, for a term of four years, which included the session of the legislature for 1875-6 and 1877-8.

Though of strictly temperate and steady habits, his health about this time began to give way, compelling him eventually to withdraw from any part in politics. His health still declining, he had to quit the practice of law entirely for a year or two before his death, which occurred in February, 1885. A widow and several children survive him.

Byron Waters, for many years a resident of San Bernardino, was born in Canton, Cherokee county, Georgia, in June, 1849. His father was



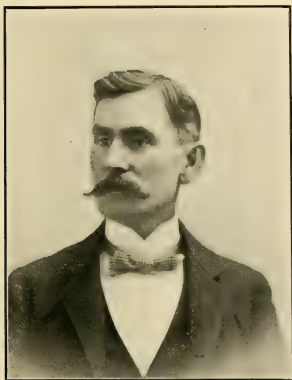
BYRON WATERS

a native of New York, and his mother a native of Georgia. He passed his boyhood in his native state and witnessed the horrors of the civil war, since his home was in line with Sherman's "March to the Sea." In 1867 he came to California and for a time resided with the late James Waters, his uncle, at Old San Bernardino. The young man decided to make law his profession and in 1869 entered the office of Judge H. C. Rolfe, and later continued his studies with Judge H. M. Willis. He was admitted to the bar of California in January, 1871, and soon took rank as a lawyer of unusual acumen and good judgment.

In 1877 Mr. Waters was elected to the general assembly to represent San Bernardino county, and while serving his term was recognized as one of the democratic leaders of that body. In 1879 he served as delegate-at-large in the constitutional convention and aided in preparing the present constitution of the state. In 1881, he organized the Farmer's Exchange Bank, now one of the solid financial institutions of San Bernardino, and acted for several years as its president, handling its affairs with marked success. On retiring from the bank he again took up the legal profession and has since gained the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in the state. In 1886 he was the democratic nominee for supreme judge, but was defeated with the state

ticket by a small majority. Mr. Waters is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Los Angeles.

John Lloyd Campbell was born in Illinois in 1855. He was a descendant of Gen. Wm. Campbell, a distinguished American officer of the



JOHN LLOYD CAMPBELL

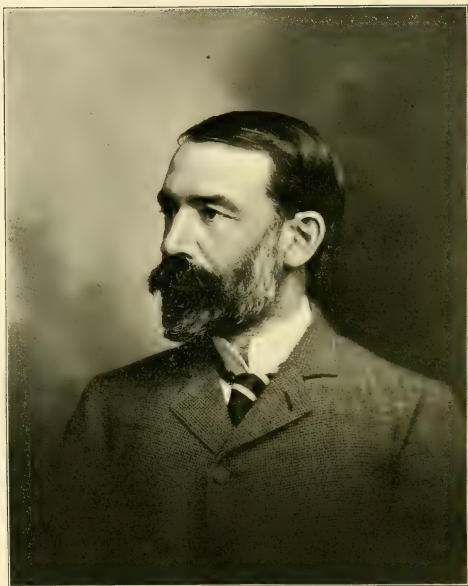
Revolutionary war. His father, John Lewis Campbell, a Kentuckian by birth, served all through the civil war and returned home to die, leaving a large family in dependent circumstances. John Lloyd, after serving a year as page in the U. S. Senate Chamber, completed his preparatory course in his own state and entered Columbia Law School. He graduated in 1878 and was admitted to the Illinois bar. In 1879 he came to California and located at San Bernardino, forming a partnership with Col. A. B. Paris. After a year in this city he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he practiced his profession until 1883, when he returned to San Bernardino. He joined the Hon. James A. Gibson in practice until he entered

upon the duties of district attorney in January, 1885. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the legal practice until he was elected superior judge for San Bernardino county, in 1888. At the end of his six years' term he was re-elected and thus served the county upon the superior bench for twelve years.

The litigation in the superior court of this county has involved many important legal questions, particularly in the legal status of mining cases, water and land titles. Judge Campbell has without doubt tried more important cases bearing upon water rights than any other judge in the state, and many of these cases have involved perplexing and unsettled points of law. His judgments have rarely been reversed by the superior courts.

In 1888, he married Miss Harriet Muscott of this city, and he has two children.

As a citizen, Judge Campbell has taken a large interest in all questions of public interest and welfare.



JAMES A. GIBSON

James A. Gibson, now of Los Angeles, but for many years a resident of San Bernardino county, is a native of Boston, Mass., born August 21, 1852. His father, Thomas Gibson, was of Scotch-Irish descent and a mechanic by trade. He enlisted in the ranks in the civil war and was mortally wounded during Gen. Bank's Red River expedition. His mother, who was of English-Irish parentage, died while he was still a child. He received his education in the public schools and while still but a lad began to learn the printer's trade. He later entered the employ of a large manufacturing establishment and remained with them until he came to California in 1874, and soon thereafter located at Colton, then but the beginning of a town. He studied law in the office of William Gregory, formerly of Philadelphia, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, soon associating himself with Hon. Byron Waters and later forming a partnership with Hon. John L. Campbell. In 1884 he was elected to the superior bench in San Bernardino county and retained the office until he resigned to accept the position of supreme court commissioner, to which he was appointed by the supreme court in May, 1889, a position which he held until 1891.

On resuming private practice he located in San Diego, joining the firm of Works, Gibson & Titus. In 1897 he removed to Los Angeles and entered into the firm of Bicknell, Gibson & Trask, one of the strongest law firms in Los Angeles.

Judge Gibson married in 1882, Miss Sarah Waterman, of Colton, a native of St. Joseph, Mo. She died December 2, 1889, leaving two children, Mary W. and James A., Jr. He afterwards married Miss Gertrude Van Norman, of Ohio, by whom he has two children, Martha and Horace V.

William Jesse Curtis is the eldest son of Hon. I. C. and Lucy M. Curtis; his father was a prominent member of the bar of Marion county, Iowa, for many years, and represented that county in the state legislature for several terms. His mother is the daughter of Jesse L. Holman, one of the early justices of the supreme court of the state of Indiana, and a sister of Hon. William S. Holman, who for more than thirty years was a member of Congress from that state.

Mr. Curtis was born in Aurora, Indiana, on the 2nd day of August 1838. In 1844, he moved with his parents to the then territory of Iowa, and settled in Marion county near the present city of Pella. He was educated at the Central University of Iowa, studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1863, and became a partner of his father. In 1861 he married Miss Frances S. Cowles, of Delaware, Ohio. In 1864 he crossed the plains with ox and mule teams, came to California and settled in the city of San Bernardino, where he has resided ever since.

The first five years after his arrival in California, he devoted to teaching school. In January 1872, he opened a law office in the City of San Bernardino.



BENJAMIN F. BLEDSOE

In 1873 he was elected district attorney of San Bernardino county and was re-elected in 1875.

He has been associated at different times during the practice of his profession with Judge H. C. Rolfe, Hon. J. W. Satterwhite, Judge Geo. E. Otis and Judge F. F. Oster, and is now associated with his son, Jesse W. Curtis. The various firms with which Mr. Curtis has been connected all occupied prominent positions at the bar of Southern California, and were retained in many important civil cases tried in San Bernardino county, and frequently in cases tried in adjoining counties, and the United States circuit and district courts.

Mr. Curtis has always taken an interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, county and state, and especially in the subject of education, and served for a number of years as president of the city board of education. He is president of the bar association of the county, and one of the trustees of the law library.

Benjamin F. Bledsoe was born in San Bernardino in February, 1874. He attended the public schools of this city and graduated from the High School in 1891. He entered Stanford University in 1892, and graduated in the department of History, Economics and Law, in 1896. While in Stanford Mr. Bledsoe took an active interest in inter-collegiate debating, and was one of the participants in the Stanford-California debate during his junior year.

He took his bar examination before the supreme court in Los Angeles in October, 1896, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, and in partnership with his father, R. E. Bledsoe. Their practice has been general and extends over all the southern counties of the state. In 1898, Mr. Bledsoe was appointed referee in Bankruptcy by Judge Wellborn.

In August, 1900, at the solicitation of his friends, he became a candidate before the Democratic Convention of the county for the nomination for superior judge. There were three candidates, Hon. J. W. Curtis, Hon. Byron Waters and Benj. F. Bledsoe, characterized as the "boy lawyer". Both Mr. Curtis and Mr. Waters were old democratic "war horses"; each had a strong and determined following, and the claims of each were presented to the convention by men of ability, and of great influence in the party. Young Bledsoe was nominated by Dr. James P. Booth and Thos. Doffelmeyer in speeches which aroused wild enthusiasm for the "boy lawyer" and secured his nomination.

The contest was an unusually exciting one, and the fight centered mainly upon the judgeship. Although the county is strongly republican, and there was disaffection among the democrats, the vote which resulted was a tie—a most unfortunate result for both parties, as in such case the ordinary statutory election contest could not be made. It was contended that there was no means of reaching a recount, nor any remedy for any wrong that might have been done by the precinct officers in counting the ballots; and

that Judge Campbell who was then on the bench might hold over until the next general election.

The law firm of Bledsoe and Bledsoe took a different view of the law and after a long delay, and a persistent fight, secured from the Attorney General of the State permission to commence a contest. The action came on for trial before Judge Lucien Shaw, holding court for Judge F. F. Oster. He decided that the ballots should be re-counted, which was done, and it was found that Bledsoe had received a majority of the legal votes cast. In consequence he was declared elected to the office of superior judge. An appeal to the supreme court was taken. The supreme court in due time affirmed the judgment in favor of Mr. Bledsoe. The judgment of the lower court was rendered on the 27th day of July, 1901, and on the 29th day of July, 1902, Mr. Bledsoe qualified and took possession of the office, and from that time until the rendition of the decision of the supreme court in April, 1903, performed the



ROBERT E. BLEDSOE

duties of the office without pay, as the disbursing officers of the county were unwilling to pay until the final decision was rendered.

Owing to the delay in trying the case, Judge Campbell held the office and collected the salary for a number of months. It was conceded on the final rendition of judgment, that Judge Bledsoe could collect the salary for this time; but believing that the money had been paid to Judge Campbell in good faith, and that to compel the county officers to refund it, would be a hardship to the officials and to Judge Campbell, Judge Bledsoe decided not to contend for the amount.

Judge Bledsoe has presided in department two of the supreme court since July 9th, 1901, and during that time has tried several very important cases in the counties of Riverside, Orange and Los Angeles, in addition to his work in this county. He is a cautious and studious judge, always courteous, but firm and dignified in the conduct of trials before him, and he has won the respect and confidence of the lawyers and people generally.

Frank Frederick Oster, presiding judge of department one, superior court of San Bernardino county, was born June 3, 1860, at Sparta, Wis. He graduated from the High School of his native city in 1878, and at once entered the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, graduating from the classical course in 1882. His first employment was city editor of the "Winona, (Minn.) Daily Tribune," which position he held for three months, resigning to become traveling correspondent for the "La Crosse Chronicle," which he con-

tinued one year. He then entered the law office of Morrow & Masters, and was admitted to the bar in 1885, by the supreme court of the state of Minnesota. In the same year coming to California, he opened a law office at Colton, and on the incorporation of the city was elected city attorney, holding that office for four years. January 1, 1891, he formed a law partnership with W. J. Curtis of San Bernardino, and in the fall of 1892 was elected district attorney for the county. On January 4, 1897, he took his seat as judge of the superior court, a position to which he had been elected the preceding November.

Judge Oster's success in his profession is but the reward of his ability and merit. His knowledge of the law and eminent attributes render him well qualified for the important position he now holds.

On October 15, 1891, Judge Oster married Miss Elsie Donald, daughter of Rev. William Donald of Colton.

George E. Otis was born in Boston, Mass., in 1847. He attended the Boston Latin school and later Norwich University, Vermont, but before



GEORGE E. OTIS

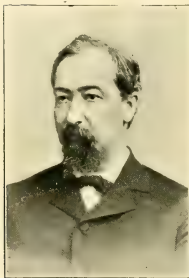
completing his university course he enlisted in the Sixth Mass. Volunteers, Co. H. and served throughout the Civil war. After returning to Boston, he studied law for two years in the office of Richard H. Dana, author of "Two Years Before the Mast," and then entered Harvard Law School, graduating with the degree of L. L. B. in 1869. After his admission to the bar he practiced his profession in Boston until 1875, when he removed to California and located in San Bernardino. Here he formed a partnership with Hon. W. J. Curtis, the district attorney for the county. Two years later he removed to San Francisco and there was a member of a firm made up of Charles E. Wilson and John J. Roche. Upon

the dissolution of this firm in 1887, he returned to San Bernardino and resumed practice with his old partner, Mr. Curtis, until his election to the superior bench in 1891. Upon the expiration of his term as superior judge

he entered into partnership with F. W. Gregg, a relation which he still sustains.

Judge Otis has won a wide reputation in the state as a lawyer of fine mental qualities and of deep learning. As a jurist he was noted for the fairness and soundness of his decisions. He is a man of unusual social gifts, and has taken a telling part in the public and political interests of the county.

Andrew B. Paris was born in Virginia in 1839. After attending the Virginia Military Institute, at the age of twenty-one, he enlisted as a soldier in the defense of his native state. He entered as a private, and emerged therefrom as a colonel, having been at the head of artillery of General Hoke's division of Gen. Johnston's army.



ANDREW B. PARIS

After the close of the war, he studied law at the University of Virginia, and after graduating, practiced for several years in his native state. In 1874, he came to San Bernardino and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1886 he was elected as district attorney. In 1889 he was married to Miss Kate Brown Smith of Virginia, but his wedded life was brief, as she died the next year.

In 1894, he was nominated for the office of Attorney General of California. In 1896, he was nominated for the office of superior judge of San Bernardino county, and during this campaign, he contracted the cold which resulted in his death in November, 1896.

Colonel Paris was a man of unusual gifts, of broad mind and humane heart. He had won the love and respect of his fellows at the bar, and was a valued member of many fraternal societies of the city.

(For other members of the Bar see Index.)

JUDGES.

County Judges.

1853-7.....Daniel M. Thomas.
1858-1871.....A. D. Boren.
1871-9.....H. M. Willis.

District Judges.

1853-63.....Benjamin Hayes.
1863-8.....Pablo de la Guerra.
1868-71.....Murray Morrison.
1871-72.....R. M. Widney.
1872-75.....H. C. Rolfe.
1875-9.....W. T. McNealy.

Superior Judges.

1870-85	H. C. Rolfe.....	
1886-1891	James A. Gibson.....	Department One.
1886-1889	H. M. Willis.....	Department Two.
1889-1902	John L. Campbell.....	Department Two.
1891-1897	George E. Otis.....	Department One.
1898 —	Frank F. Oster.....	Department One.
1902 —	Benjamin F. Bledsoe...	Department Two.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

1853-5	William Stout.	1880-2	C. W. C. Rowell.
1856-7	Ellis Ames.	1883-5	R. E. Bledsoe.
1858	Samuel Surrine.	1886-7	J. L. Campbell.
1859	A. H. Clark.	1888-9	A. B. Paris.
1860-1	S. R. Campbell.	1890-1	T. J. Fording.
1862-5	H. C. Rolfe.	1892-6	F. F. Oster.
1866-1871	Hewlett Clark	1897-1900	F. B. Daley.
1872-3	J. W. Satterwhite.	1901-2	J. W. Curtis.
1874-7	W. J. Curtis.	1903 —	L. M. Sprecher.
1878-9	W. A. Harris.		

ATTORNEYS OF RECORD, JUNE 1st, 1904.

Allen, A. W.....	Redlands.	Hight, Percy.....	San Bernardino.
Allison, C. L.	San Bernardino.	Hornby, F. C.....	Redlands.
Annable, E. R.....	San Bernardino.	Hutchings, James.	San Bernardino.
Bailey, C. F.....	Redlands.	Joliffe, E. F.....	Ontario.
Bledsoe, R. E.....	San Bernardino.	Katz, E. E.....	San Bernardino.
Brown, John Jr....	San Bernardino.	Leonard, F. A....	San Bernardino.
Bryne, Walter.....	San Bernardino.	Light, J. E.....	San Bernardino.
Campbell, E. L.....	Redlands.	Mack, J. L.....	San Bernardino.
Campbell, J. L.....	San Bernardino.	Morris, C. B.....	San Bernardino.
Campbell, W. M.....	Redlands.	Meyers, R. H.....	Redlands.
Chapman, C. E.....	Redlands.	Nisbet, H. W.....	San Bernardino.
Connor, H.....	San Bernardino.	Otis, George E....	San Bernardino.
Curtis, W. J.....	San Bernardino.	Oster, F. F.....	San Bernardino.
Curtis, J. W.....	San Bernardino.	Parke, T. E.....	Ontario.
Daley, F. B.....	San Bernardino.	Pierson, T. B.....	Dale City.
Damron, C. N.....	San Bernardino.	Pollock, J. R.....	Ontario.
Duckworth, T. W..	San Bernardino.	Prescott, Frank C.	San Bernardino.
Ely, H. B.....	Redlands.	Rolfe, H. C.....	San Bernardino.
Felter, A. J.....	San Bernardino.	Smith, C. M.....	Redlands.
Field, K. H.....	Redlands.	Sprecher, L. M....	San Bernardino.
Foster, A. M.....	Redlands.	Stephenson, J. W..	San Bernardino.
Goodcell, H.....	San Bernardino.	Swing, Ralph.....	San Bernardino.
Goodcell, Robert....	San Bernardino.	Surr, Howard.....	San Bernardino.
Gregg, F. W.....	San Bernardino.	Tisdale, Wm. M....	Redlands.
Haskell, C. C.....	San Bernardino.	Truesdell, C. E....	Redlands.



FRANK F. OSTER

LAW LIBRARY.

In the year 1891 the legislature of the State of California passed an act entitled "An Act to Establish Law Libraries." This act provides that on the commencement in, or removal to, the Superior Court of any county in the state, of any civil action, proceeding or appeal, on filing the first papers therein the party instituting such proceeding, or filing first papers shall pay to the clerk of the court the sum of one dollar, to be paid by the clerk to the county treasurer who shall deposit the same in the "Law Library Fund." This fund is to be used for the purchase of books, journals, publications and other personal property, and is to be paid out by the county treasurer only on orders of the "Board of Law Library Trustees". By the terms of this act it is made discretionary with the board of supervisors of any county to provide by ordinance for the application of provisions of said act to such county.

On the second day of June, 1891, the board of supervisors of the county of San Bernardino unanimously adopted Ordinance No. 34, making said act applicable to their county, and on the 25th day of the same month, they appointed Ex-Judge H. C. Rolfe and W. J. Curtis, Esq., trustees of said Law Library to act in conjunction with the two superior judges, Hon. Geo. E. Otis and Hon. John L. Campbell, and the chairman of the board of supervisors, J. N. Victor, who were by the terms of said act ex-officio trustees. These five gentlemen constituted the first "Board of Law Library Trustees" of the county. This board held its initial meeting the third day of July, 1891, but apart from a general discussion on the purposes and work confronting them, and the appointment of Judges Rolfe and Otis as a committee to draft by-laws, and of Mr. Victor as a committee to procure a room in the court house for a library, did nothing at the first meeting except to elect F. W. Richardson deputy county clerk, and acting clerk of the board of supervisors, as permanent secretary of the board for the first year. Four days later another meeting was held, at which Mr. Victor reported that he had secured the store room in the Hall of Records as a library, and, inasmuch as a store room was all that was then required, this report and room was accepted. The next meeting was held on the 26th day of August, 1891, and at that time Judge Otis was elected president of the board for the current year. The fourth meeting of the board of trustees was held on the 30th day of December, 1891, and at this meeting the organization was completed by the adoption of a code of by-laws, and the election of Mr. Richardson as librarian, in addition to his duties as secretary. This organization continued without change until the third day of May, 1893, when T. C. Chapman Esq., was elected librarian at a salary of twenty-four dollars per month, with the understanding that he was to occupy the library

room as his law office, and keep the library open during the business hours of each day. At this time the library was located in the temporary room originally constructed for the use of the board of supervisors, above the landing of the stairway in the old court house. At this time, also, the library began to assume character, and for the first time, might be said to be something more than an empty name. The board of library trustees had recently entered into a contract with the West Publishing Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota, for the purchase, on credit, of its Reporter System, embracing eight separate sets of reports, and covering the decisions of courts of last resort in all of the states of the Union. This contract called for all continuations of these reports, including the bound volumes, and advance sheets. At this time, also, the library contained the American Decisions, American Reports and some of the American State Reports, as well as Morrison's Mining Reports, a set of general digests published by the West Publishing Company, and a miscellaneous collection of text books donated principally by Judge Otis, Judge Rolfe and Mr. Curtis; but, when all was said, it was still a rather crude and rudimentary library, used only by members of the local bar, and to no great extent by them. Meantime, Mr. Chapman continued to sit in lonely and solemn state for a consideration of twenty-four dollars per month; and while it must be admitted that this rate of compensation was rather low, for the practically solitary confinement which it entailed on the librarian, nevertheless, the amount was sufficient to keep the library fund practically depleted, permitting an increase in the indebtedness of the association, already considerable, and making the purchase of other books impossible. Thus matters continued until January, 1897, when the financial report of the board of trustees impressed upon the body the necessity of a radical reform. The term of Judge Otis as superior judge having expired with the year 1896, he was succeeded by Judge Frank F. Oster, his successor on the bench. At a meeting held on the eleventh day of January, 1897, the board was re-organized by the election of Judge Oster as president, and Mr. Chapman as secretary; this organization still continues. At this meeting the board of trustees concluded that it was necessary, as an economic measure, to do away with the services of a librarian, however desirable they might be on other grounds. Mr. Chapman readily concurred in this view, and, since this time those desiring to consult the books in the library have to secure admittance through the services of the janitor. This condition of affairs interferes not a little with the usefulness of the library, but the trustees are hopeful that at some time in the near future, they will have completed the purchase of such books as may be necessary to constitute this an all-round working and reference library; whereupon they will immediately re-employ Mr. Chapman, or some other competent librarian, notwithstanding the limited income available. Meantime the library is thrown open to the general public without any cost

or expense whatever to the users. At the close of the year 1900, the library was moved to the present large and commodious room situated on the ground floor of the old court house, in the former assessor's office.

Since January, 1897, by the exercise of the most rigid economy, the board of trustees has paid off an indebtedness of over four hundred dollars, and, besides paying the subscription for all current reports, amounting to several hundred dollars, has also purchased several additional sets of books, including the reports of the United States Supreme Court, the Century Digest, the second edition of the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, the Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice, and the American State Reports to date. An inspection of the shelves at the present time, will disclose nearly two thousand volumes, consisting for the most part of statutes, reports, digests and text books; and when it is remembered that most of these books cost from three to seven dollars per volume, and that, apart from the donations, above referred to, they have all been purchased, after paying the necessary running expenses, out of an average income of about thirty dollars per month, it will be seen that the board of trustees are able to render a good account of their stewardship.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE FIRST BATTALION.

CALIFORNIA IN THE CIVIL WAR.

California was peculiarly situated in the late civil war. Though the loyalty of the larger portion of the population was unquestioned, the condition of affairs was entirely different from that of any other state in the Union. The residents were composed of immigrants from all portions of the United States, and had brought with them their local traditions and political prejudices. The children born in California had not as yet attained to manhood and there was, therefore, no influential class entirely disabused of opinions formed by early associations. Men were northern or southern in sentiment according to the section in which they had been reared. There were, it is true, instances where residents of the Pacific coast who were born in the south took patriotic ground in favor of the Union; but for the truth of history it should be stated that the great majority of the southern people resident in the state were strongly and avowedly on the side of the place of their birth, and those who were not avowed sympathizers with the secession movement were opposed to any attempt by force of arms to coerce

the seceding states. This condition of affairs resulted in strong talk of an independent Pacific Republic, and the reports received by the administration at Washington as to what might be the stand taken by California, were so conflicting as to cause great uneasiness. In consequence, General Edwin V. Sumner, an old officer of the regular army and of known loyalty, was hastily and secretly dispatched from Washington to relieve General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was of southern birth and affiliations, from the command of the Military Division of the Pacific and the Department of California. It is due to the memory of a general who afterwards became distinguished in the Confederate Army to say that no one who knew General Johnston ever entertained grave doubts that, whatever his personal feeling or sentiment might have been, he would have been true to the flag of the Union so long as he retained his commission in the United States Army. His established reputation was that of unquestioned ability, and the highest and keenest sense of honor. But times were dangerous and those in authority, realizing the wide disaffection among officers of the army and navy, hardly knew whom to trust, and where the shadow of doubt rested, deemed it best to place in authority those whose fealty was unquestioned.

General Sumner brought with him full authority to raise and equip volunteer regiments and to place California in a complete state of defense. The ease with which regiments were recruited and the numerous and enthusiastic meetings which were held in all sections of the state, soon established the fact that California was safe for the Union. The officers and men of the California volunteer regiments were all in hopes that they would be assigned to duty at the front in the east. A large majority asserted that they had no fear of a serious outbreak at home, and had enlisted with the expectation of being sent to the front. The officers and men even offered to contribute largely toward the expenses of transportation. A notable instance of this was that of Corporal Goldthwait, a man of some means, who tendered the Colonel of his regiment, the Third California, a certified check for \$5000 for such expenses.

The War Department felt, however, that it was advisable to keep the California regiments on duty nearer home. The distance across the plains was too great, and the only other available route—via Panama—too expensive, for any considerable body of troops to be sent across the continent. Beside which the Indians were restless and in many cases openly hostile: watch must also be kept upon the Mormons. California troops were, therefore, distributed in Utah and adjoining territory. One California column operated in Arizona, New Mexico and as far east as Northern Texas. They made arduous marches over deserts and plains, endured much suffering from exposure and were constantly engaged in scouting and in actual Indian warfare. They dealt with the Kiowas and Comanches in Texas, the Navajos in New Mexico and the Apaches in Arizona, and their record is unsurpassed

for bravery and skill. A part of the California volunteer forces were stationed in the vicinity of San Francisco; for the fortifications of the harbor had been stripped of their regular garrison, which had been sent east to join their respective regiments. In addition to ten regiments, one battalion and four companies of California Volunteers, there were the California Hundred and Battalion which went east and became a part of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac. They participated in over fifty engagements, beginning at South Ann Bridge in Virginia and ending at Appomattox. There were also many single representatives of California in eastern regiments and one regiment recruited by Senator Edward Baker of Oregon, at Philadelphia, was largely composed of old Californians and was known generally as the "First California."

The fact must not be overlooked that California, during the continuation of the war, contributed very large sums—well into the millions—for the prosecution of the war, and that she also contributed very largely to the Sanitary Fund. Indeed, it cannot be questioned that California nobly performed her part in the war for the preservation of the Union.

ORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

When the civil war had ended and the battle scarred patriots who had saved their country returned to their homes and their accustomed avocations, it was a natural consequence that they should eagerly desire to perpetuate the ties of brotherhood which had joined them shoulder to shoulder in a common cause, and with the lapse of time that they should find these bonds of fraternity growing stronger and more sacred.



COL. W. L. VESTAL

With the purpose of welding and perpetuating these bonds of fellowship and common interest, the society of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized April 6, 1866, at Decatur, Mason Co., Illinois. Its originator was Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, a physician of Springfield, Ill., who had served during the war as a surgeon in the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He had spent many

weeks in studying the situation and making plans to the end that the proposed order might be one to meet the general approval of surviving comrades, and thus enlist their hearty co-operation. He made a draft of a ritual and sent it by Captain John S. Phelps to Decatur

where two veterans, Messrs. Cottrin and Prior, owned a printing office. These gentlemen, with their employes, who had been in the service, were first sworn to secrecy and then the ritual was put into type in their office. Captain Phelps returned to Springfield with the ritual, but comrades in Decatur were so interested in the project that with the active assistance of Captain F. M. Kanan, and Dr. J. W. Roth, a sufficient number of names were at once secured for a charter and these gentlemen went to Springfield to request Dr. Stephenson to return with them and organize a post at Decatur. The formation of a post was under way at Springfield, but it was not ready for muster and Dr. Stephenson, with several comrades, went to Decatur and there organized the first post with General Isaac Pew as Post-commander and Captain Kanan as Adjutant. The title, "The Grand Army of the Republic," was formally adopted at the date of this organization, April 6, 1866. Soon after this, Post No. 2 was organized at Springfield. Nothing was done in the eastern states toward establishing posts until opportunity was given for mature discussion of the subject at a national Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg, Pa., the following September. There prominent comrades from eastern states were obligated and empowered to organize posts. The first posts so established were Post No. 1, in Philadelphia, and No. 3, in Pittsburg, by charter direct from the acting Commander-in-chief, Dr. Stephenson. Post No. 2, Philadelphia, was established by charter received from Gen. J. K. Proudfit, Department Commander of Wisconsin.

A Department Convention was held that same year at Springfield, Ill., and adopted resolutions declaring the objects of the "G. A. R." Gen. John M. Palmer was elected first Department Commander and Major B. F. Stephenson was given full recognition as the originator and true head of the organization.



THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC IN SAN BERNARDINO.

By E. A. Smith.

So far as known to the writer the first movement toward the organization of a post of the G. A. R., in San Bernardino, was made during the winter of 1883-84. It originated with Captain Frank T. Singer, who was enthusiastic on the subject. He met with scant support at first, however, as few believed that there were a sufficient number of old soldiers in this vicinity to maintain a post. A vigorous agitation of the subject, to the surprise of all, developed the fact that "the woods were full of them." The requisite number of names was attained, application for a charter was made and was promptly granted, and April 24, 1884, W. H. Long Post, No. 57, G. A. R. Department of California and Nevada, was regularly mustered in with a membership of twenty-four.

Col. W. H. Long was a wealthy Boston merchant, a friend of Major T. C. Kendall, with whom he had served in the Sixth Army Corps, and who assured the comrades that Col. Long would highly appreciate the honor and would do something handsome for the post in response. This he did by presenting the new organization with an elegant silk banner suitably inscribed.

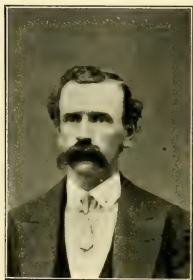
Memorial day was observed for the first time in San Bernardino, May 30th, 1884. The people of the city and of the surrounding country turned out "en masse." The Knights of Pythias assisted the post; the public school children and several civic and fraternal organizations joined the procession, together with many ex-soldiers not yet members of the post. It was the largest gathering that had ever been seen in San Bernardino up to that time, and was voted a great success.

Meetings were held weekly and the post steadily grew in numbers. When the banner from Col. Long arrived, it was decided to hold a grand demonstration, with a presentation at the Opera House, a bean-bake and a ball. Col. A. B. Paris, a Confederate veteran, who always took a deep interest in G. A. R. matters, made the presentation speech. "The boys" responded later by electing him district attorney. Two large store rooms on Third street were used for the banquet and ball. There was an abundance of eatables for all—and a very large number of persons enjoyed them, and the ball was all that a ball should be.

Of course this event was fully exploited in the local papers and also in the Los Angeles and San Francisco papers, and thus it became known to "the powers that be" that, contrary to the regulations of the society, W. H. Long Post, No. 57, had been named after a man who was still very much

alive, and its charter was promptly revoked. However, it was generously allowed the privilege of retaining its number, of adopting a new name and being remustered at once. Accordingly, on the fifth day of December, 1884, "W. R. Cornman Post, No. 57, succeeded to all the rights and privileges of its predecessor and forty-two members were mustered in at that date. This by no means represented the strength of the post, for many more members were received later.

William Raymond Cornman was a native of Illinois, born at what is now East St. Louis, December 19, 1844. About 1858 the family



W. R. CORNMAN

removed to Stillwater, Minn., and there Mr. Cornman attained his majority. In 1861 he joined the United States Army and aided in fighting the Indians in the frontier states. Later he entered the ranks of the First Minnesota Infantry, which had already seen severe service at the front. He rose rapidly and received his commission as Second Lieutenant before being mustered out.

He returned to Stillwater, but soon started westward, mining in Utah and finally came to San Bernardino in 1875. Here he engaged in the livery business, and also handled wagons, carriages, grain, etc.

November 9, 1876, he married Miss Josephine A., daughter of George Hisom, a prominent citizen of San Bernardino. August 15,

1877, he was killed in Death Valley.

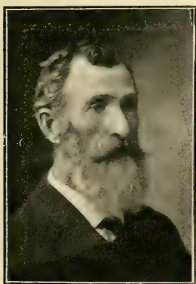
In 1886 the National Encampment was held in San Francisco and many were desirous of attending, but in numerous cases there were financial reasons forbidding. The situation was carefully considered, and it was finally determined to hold a loan exhibition and a flower and fruit festival for the purpose of raising a part, at least, of the needed funds. The Fourth street school house was secured and an attractive program was arranged, and the scheme proved a great success financially. Six hundred and fifty dollars was the net result. The greater part of this sum was voted to members who considered it as a loan and what remained was placed in the hands of the Quartermaster to be divided pro rata among those who attended the encampment.

Notwithstanding many lapses from death, transfers, and other causes, the post steadily gained in numbers during the first three years of its existence. Then came a slow and steady decline. High water mark had been reached. The infirmities of age were becoming more apparent. Comrades could not attend meetings as of yore. The death rate has not been high

during recent years, but the inevitable end is rapidly approaching. In the comparatively near future, the last post will have surrendered its charter and the last veteran of the greatest war of modern times will have passed "beyond."

Since the organization of Cornman Post 231 names have appeared on its rolls. It now has a membership of 75. Twenty-four of its members have died, thirty have been discharged, all of the rest have been dropped or suspended.

The following is the list of Commanders from the organization to the present time.



G. L. HATTERY

- 1884. Frank T. Singer.
- 1885. T. C. Kendall.
- 1886. E. C. Seymour.
- 1887. E. A. Smith.
- 1888. C. N. Damron.
- 1889. Frank T. Singer.
- 1890. James E. Mack.
- 1891. Samuel Leffler.
- 1892. Joseph Marchant.
- 1893. N. G. Gill.
- 1894. Wesley Thompson.
- 1895. G. L. Hattery.
- 1896. A. Fussell.
- 1897. Ward E. Clark.
- 1898. M. P. Sutinger.
- 1899. James la Niece.
- 1900. T. C. Chapman.
- 1901. Joel A. Taylor.
- 1902. E. C. Seymour.
- 1903. W. L. Vestal.

Woman's Relief Corps, W. R. Cornman Post, No. 9, was organized in San Bernardino, January 9, 1885. The earlier records of the organization were destroyed by fire, and official information concerning its history is not available. The Corps works in accord with the G. A. R., aiding in all social and benevolent efforts. It especially looks after the families of old soldiers who are in need of assistance. The most important work that the San Bernardino Corps has undertaken is the erection of a monument to departed comrades of the civil war which they hope to place in the City Park. They have long had a fund devoted to this purpose which they increase year by year. A substantial contribution of \$400 to this fund has recently been made by the school children of the city, being the money contributed during the Spanish war for the building of the proposed battleship "American Boy," which was to take the place of the Maine.

The Corps had a charter membership of fourteen; the first president was Mrs. Jennie Hargrove; secretary, Mrs. J. J. Whitney.

The Corps now has a membership of 106. The present officers are: Mrs.

E. C. Seymour, president; Mrs. Coburn, senior vice-president; Mrs. Robert Hancock, junior vice-president; Minnie E. King, secretary; Mary Hoagland, treasurer. The chaplain for many years has been Mrs. Martha M. Kendall.

A HEROINE OF THE WAR.

There lives in San Bernardino a modest, home-loving little woman, who has had a most interesting and romantic career. Martha Matilda Whittle was born in New York City, July 19, 1826. While she was a girl her father removed to Camden, N. J., where she was married. At the breaking out of the civil war she was residing in Philadelphia and was employed in rescue work by the Penn Relief Association and also by the Rosina Association, an Episcopalian organization for relief work.

After the first bloodshed at Fort Sumter, the wounded were brought north on a United States vessel. Nurses were called for to meet this ship and Mrs. Page, who was already well known for her works of mercy, was one of the women who were sent to aid the sufferers. A tent hospital was prepared for their reception at Philadelphia, and here Mrs. Page did her first work as an army nurse.

A large number of the men who were rushed southward in response to the first call for troops passed through Philadelphia. The good people of that city erected the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon for the entertainment of these passers-by, and here hot coffee and sandwiches and other refreshments were served the "boys." Patriotic men and kindly women were here waiting with a word of cheer and a kindly greeting for the weary and homesick; a rest room with reading matter and writing material was at hand for the idle moment. Mrs. Page was one of those who labored most heartily in this work. She relates some of her experiences of this time with much humor.

"The Quakers don't believe in war, of course, and they couldn't encourage it,—but when I wanted food or clothing for the soldier boys, I went among my Quaker friends. 'Aunt Jane,' I would say, 'I want a pie, or a loaf of bread, or a slice of meat, for those hungry men.' And Aunt Jane would shake her head and say reprovingly, 'Thee knows I don't believe in war, my dear,—but—if thee sees anything in the pantry thee wants—.' And I would go into the pantry and help myself to a part—not all—that I found there."

In the latter part of 1861, McClellan Hospital was erected at Nicetown, Philadelphia. This was the second hospital in size in the United States, when erected. It was in charge of Dr. Taylor, as surgeon-at-large. Mrs. Page became assistant matron here when the hospital was opened, and later was matron in charge, which position she held until the close of the war.

She relates many interesting reminiscences of her life and work during these busy years.

On one occasion, Mrs. Page, with a sister-in-law, went to visit her husband, son and brother, all of whom were in the army of the Potomac, then stationed near Hunt's Chapel, on the Arlington road. After leaving the train in which they had ridden on the engine because the cars were so crowded with soldiers, they walked down the Arlington road through the camp. At one point they noticed a crowd and, in womanly curiosity, joined it. In the center of the group they found a young mother in deep grief—her dead baby in her arms. The men, helpless for all their sympathy, made way for the two women, and soon the poor mother was sobbing out her troubles—not the least of which was that there seemed to be no way to give her child a Christian burial. There was no time nor opportunity for elaborate care of the dead, but Mrs. Page took off one of the numerous white petticoats worn in that day and from it a little shroud was soon fashioned. A cracker box was lined with white cloth and trimmed with fresh leaves, and the little form was tenderly laid in its last bed. A grave was hastily dug and the child was buried there on the camp ground and left with only a small board to mark the grave.

After the first battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, Mrs. Page's son, who had been engaged in the battle, was very ill. A message was sent for her and she started at once, forgetting in her haste, to secure the necessary papers in Philadelphia. This caused a delay when she reached Washington. While waiting for her passes she noticed an old woman weeping broken-heartedly. A few kind words brought out the pitiful little story. The only son, "my baby," was with the army at Acquia Creek. He was not wounded, but the mother had a presentiment that if she did not see her boy now she would not see him alive again. So she had come all the way from Vermont to see her son. But the War Office made no account of "presentiments." She could not secure a pass on such an intangible basis. There had been much smuggling of quinine and other necessities by Southern women through the Union lines, and so the orders were to issue no passes upon any pretense. Mrs. Page, after hearing the story, could hold out no hope until an inspiration seized her. "If you could see President Lincoln, he might give you a pass," she said to the woman, but the poor soul was too dazed and helpless to follow out the suggestion. So Mrs. Page assumed charge, and after considerable effort and a long wait, the two women were admitted to the presence of the President. When the weary, kindly voice questioned their need, both women were at first too overcome by emotion to answer. But presently Mrs. Page found her voice and explained. Very gently the President asked the mother about herself and her boy, and at last he wrote the pass that would gratify her wish.

"And your boy is very low at Fredericksburg," he said to Mrs. Page.

"You must be a good woman to take so much trouble for an entire stranger when you are in such trouble yourself. Let me shake hands with you." As he shook hands he asked her name, and she told him that she was the matron of McClellan Hospital.

"I am sure the boys there are well cared for then," he said, and asked a number of questions about her work. Then he gave her a pass for her son and another permitting her to take any of the Pennsylvania boys that she thought best, back to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Page describes the terrible condition of the soldiers at Fredericksburg. It was mid-winter, cold and rainy. There were no facilities for caring for the sick and wounded; there were not even coffins enough for the dead. Among the dying she found a man from Philadelphia. She determined that he should not be left to a nameless grave, so when he died she went among the Pennsylvania men and secured money enough to buy a coffin and ship the body back to Philadelphia. But there was no coffin to be had. A box was made from cracker boxes and used. When the story was told in the city, an undertaker provided a coffin and buried the soldier free of charge, while the money that had been collected by his comrades was placed (by the matron) in the hands of his wife, who was left with eight little children to care for.

At one time the matron was called to the front after a severe battle. Upon the ferry boat between Washington and Alexandria, was a little woman whose husband was about to be shot as a Confederate spy. She had been permitted to visit him and he had requested that she should bring him a flask of whiskey. The rules were exceedingly strict about bringing whiskey within the lines, and when the woman's basket was examined, the whiskey was confiscated, leaving the wife inconsolable because she must deny her husband's last request. Mrs. Page was always prepared for exigencies. It was the day of the hoop skirt, and to save time and questions the matron carried several flasks tied to the underside of her hoops which she was taking across to the hospital at Alexandria. One of these she placed in the hands of the wife and aided her in secreting it. Though she might be robbing the living for the dying, her tender heart could not let the wife grieve so bitterly for that which she could supply.

It was on this same trip to Fort Lyon that the matron was sent to spend the night at the house of a baker whose wife was a bitter rebel. As Mrs. Page was undressing that night she heard voices below and glancing over the bannisters caught a glimpse of what she was sure was a rebel uniform. She listened until she heard the man leave the house, but her suspicions were aroused and she kept a close watch of things about her. In the morning she took her tea-pot downstairs for hot water. She felt sure that her entertainer dropped something into the pot with the hot water, and did not use the tea. Instead she took it to the camp doctor, who after

an analysis found enough arsenic in the pot to kill a dozen army nurses. The matter was brought to the attention of General Butler, and a corporal and guard were sent out to search for the Confederate. The man was captured and proved to be a Confederate captain. The woman was also placed under guard.

After the war Mrs. Page removed to Chicago. Here she lost all of her possessions in the big fire. From Chicago she went to Milwaukee, where she acted as matron of the Soldiers' Home at that place. In 1875 she came, with her husband, Maj. T. C. Kendall, to San Bernardino. Since 1877 she has lived in her present home on the corner of Third and D streets.

She is an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps, Cornman Post, No. 9, and has always taken a deep interest in G. A. R. affairs.

She is still active, full of life and of interest in all things about her, and though she modestly says little of her experiences during the civil war, one can still see what a force she must have been and how the maimed and suffering "boys" must have rejoiced in her cheery, comforting presence.

FIRST BATTALION.

Seventh California Infantry, United States Volunteers.

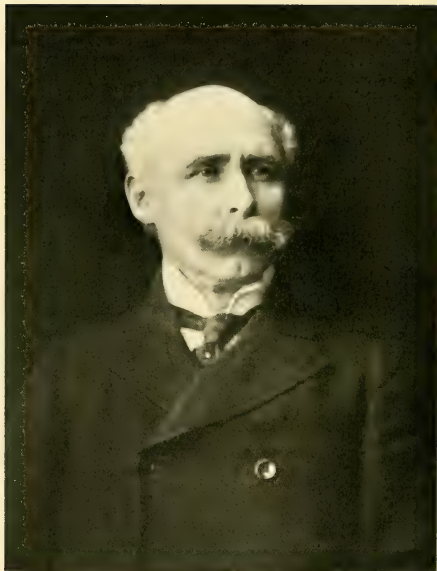
By Gen. F. C. Prescott.

From the formation of Company G of Redlands, the history of the San Bernardino County Companies is that of the First Battalion of the Seventh Infantry, N. G. C., and U. S. V. The addition of Company G and the Act of March 9, 1893, added another major to the field of the Ninth Regiment. An election was called at San Diego on June 17, 1893, and Frank C. Prescott was elected major of the Second Battalion, which included Companies C of Riverside, G of Redlands, E of San Bernardino and D of Pomona. At the consolidation of the Seventh and Ninth regiments of the National Guard these companies remained in the same battalion with the letters changed to M of Riverside and K of San Bernardino. At the Santa Monica camp in 1897 Company D of Pomona was transferred to another battalion and Company B of San Diego placed in the battalion, thus giving Captain Dodge



MAJ. O. P. SLOAT

of San Diego, the senior officer of the regiment in time of service, the right of the line. The reorganization also resulted in the battalion becoming the



GENERAL FRANK C. PRESCOTT

First Battalion as Major Prescott who was re-elected was the Senior Major.

The Battalion has been called upon for active duty three times: First on September 2, 1893, when ordered to rendezvous at the armories of the respective companies for duty in suppressing anti-Chinese riots threatened at Redlands and assembled all night. Second on April 14, 1894, ordered to rendezvous and with Company K to proceed to Colton to protect railroad property from the Coxey Army riotous demonstrations. Company K bivouaced one night at the City Hall, Colton. Third on May 5, 1898, assembled at armories ordered to and started for San Francisco May 6, 1898, camped at Presidio May 7, 1898, and mustered into the United States Volunteers for Spanish-America war on May 9, 1898. In camp at the Presidio, May 7 to 25 inclusive; took station at Fifth avenue Camp Merritt, San Francisco May 25, 1898, changed station to First avenue, Camp Merritt, June 28, 1898, returned to Presidio August 24, furloughed October 13, to rendezvous at Agricultural Park, Los Angeles, November 12, 1898, mustered out December 2, 1898, and returned to duty with National Guard.

The battalion has been repeatedly commended in orders and was distinguished for instruction, discipline and esprit. Its first tour of active duty was characterized by good judgment and efficiency. Regimental orders No. 14, Headquarters Ninth Regiment, First Brigade, N. G. C., San Diego, Cal., September 16, 1893, paragraph V reads as follows:

"The commanding officer desires to commend Major Frank C. Prescott and the officers and men of Companies C, E and G for the promptness with which they responded to the orders of the Brigade Commander upon the occasion of the recent threatened anti-Chinese riots at Redlands, and the manner in which they exemplified their readiness to discharge their duties under the law. The large percentage of attendance secured upon short notice, and the energy and efficiency shown in the discharge of duty, justifies the commanding officer's large faith in the fidelity and efficiency of his entire command and in its capacity to properly aid the civil authorities to meet those emergencies of public disorder the danger of whose occurrence justifies the National Guard's existence.

By Order of Colonel Spileman.

Official,

Ed. F. Brown, Adjutant."

At the time of the industrial army troubles the preservation of peace was accomplished without immoderate zeal or supine indifference.

While in the service of the United States as the First Battalion of the Seventh California Infantry, U. S. V., it was part of the First Brigade, Independent Division of the Eighth Army Corps, and was always a part of the Expeditionary Forces. Its officers were Frank C. Prescott, Major, and Harvey E. Higbey, First Lieutenant. The tour of duty at the Presidio was one of instruction and discipline. Major Prescott carried out the work to

the uttermost limit. The battalion was soon drilling in both close and extended order by trumpet signals. The infantry drill regulations were covered. The shelter tent drill and physical exercise with arms and to music were mastered. The work culminated in the exhibition drills given by the different regiments on different nights at the Mechanics' Pavilion. The battalion was assigned the duty of giving a battalion drill which should illustrate the school of the battalion as far as the floor space would permit. The four hundred men made a column the full length of the floor. Despite this the movements of the close order were fully exemplified. It was noted and commented upon by Major General Merriam, the reviewing officer, and the press of the city, that at the order "arms," where the iron butts of nearly four hundred rifles struck the board floor together, not a sound was heard. This was conformable to the infantry drill regulations which prescribe that the guns shall be lowered gently to the ground. The perfection of discipline will be appreciated that will bring hundreds of rifles down to a hard floor without a sound. This was a unique refinement of military precision. The efficiency of the battalion was recognized by the regular army authorities who ordered it for a tour of duty wherein the captains were ordered to fall out and regular army lieutenants placed in command of the companies to test their proficiency of drill. This was reported by the San Francisco newspapers as follows:

"First and Second Lieutenants of the United States Army undergoing examination for promotion, were examined in drill June 14, 1898, Major Prescott's battalion of the Seventh California Infantry, U. S. V., was brought over from Camp Merritt to the Presidio for the purpose of examination. It was a matter of universal comment among the officers of the Presidio what a fine body of men the soldiers of the battalion were, excellently drilled and strong and martial in appearance."

After the muster out from the volunteer service the battalion returned to duty in the National Guard and showed less bad effects of the reaction from regular army life than many organizations. Many of its members re-enlisted in the United States Army, and on September 12, 1899, its commander, Major Prescott, accepted a commission as Captain in the United States Volunteers, with rank from August 17, 1899, and opened recruiting offices in Redlands and San Bernardino. He recruited sixteen men in the county as follows:

John G. Baldridge, Dann Perry Butler, Charles G. Clifton, Charles C. Covington, Albert D. Gage, Elmer F. Gleason, Parker B. Greason, Marcus Hawley, Charles J. Kerr, Charles W. Nixon, William H. Ralston, William D. Rosenberg, Theodore H. Tarbox, Lorenzo D. Taylor, Duane H. Timmons and Lemuel Grant White. This formed the nucleus of Company L of the 43rd Infantry, United States Volunteers. This organization was the contribution of San Bernardino County to the Philippine campaign. It lost

many men in action and saw much hard duty. Its official history in the War Office is as follows:

Captain Prescott began recruiting September 22, 1899, at Redlands, and Captain Cooke September 21, 1899, at Sacramento. Captain Prescott arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco with fifteen recruits October 14, and forty-two recruits arrived from Sacramento October 5, and Captain Cooke arrived with eight recruits October 11. These, with assignments from general recruiting stations, were consolidated, equipped and instructed by Captain Prescott and the provisional company mustered in as Company L, 43rd Infantry, U. S. V., and muster in roll dated November 3, 1899. The company

marched from Presidio of San Francisco at 11 a. m., arrived on board of United States chartered transport "City of Puebla" 12:45 p.m., and sailed same day 5 p.m., November 20, 1899, for Philippine Islands, with First Battalion, 44th Infantry, U. S. V., on board and in company with U. S. Army transport "Hancock." Arrived at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, November 28th. On the 30th the company, with First Battalion, 44th Infantry, took a march of six miles and witnessed a camp of instruction and drill of the National Guard of Hawaii. Sailed from Honolulu December 3, 1899. Arrived Manila, Luzon, December 19, 1899, and learned that Major General H. W.



CAPTAIN T. H. GOFF

Lawton, whose home was at Redlands, had been killed that day. Landed at Manila and quartered at the Exposition Building, Malate, December 21, 1899. Marched to El Deposito de las Aguas Potables, Maraquina Crossing, December 22, distance six miles, camped in tents already erected there. Moved into tents 100 yards distant in front of Headquarters First Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, El Deposito, Saturday, December 23. Marched four miles to pumping station, ferried across San Mateo river to Santolan, bivouaced for night December 26. Marched eight miles to San Mateo escort to twenty-nine carabao wagons loaded with supplies, arrived 10 a.m. December 27, having marched toward heavy fire in hills for

last four miles, held in reserve and participated in action in mountains back of town. Marched back to El Deposito with two wounded, arriving at camp 12:20 a.m. December 28. This was the first engagement participated in by any part of the 43rd regiment. Marched five miles to Camp Maraquina, took station and camped first night in shelter tents December 28, and participated in skirmish December 30, at cañon skirting Camp Maraquina. Patrolled right bank of San Mateo river, Luzon, Maraquina, to Novaliches trail. Broke camp and marched to El Deposito and took station, thus joining regiment for the first time January 1, 1900. The headquarters and ten companies of the 43rd, Colonel Arthur Murrey, having come from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, on U. S. Army transport "Meade," New York via the Atlantic, Mediterranean, Red and Indian seas to Manila.

Marched with regiment and took station at Malate Nipa Barracks, Manila, Sunday, January 14, 1900. Embarked on U. S. chartered transport "Venus" January 18, with companies I, K and M of 43rd., constituting the Third Battalion, Henry T. Allen, Senior Major. Arrived Sorsogon Bay, Luzon, and transferred to U. S. A. T. "Hancock," to allow use of "Venus" in landing troops at Legaspi, Luzon, Jan. 22. Returned to "Venus" and sailed for Calbayog, Samar, January 25, 4 p. m. Arrived Calbayog, Second Battalion lands and takes town, no casualties. Sail for Catbalogan, Jan. 26. Jan. 27, arrived Catbalogan, Samar, 9:30 a.m., landed from small boats and participated in capture of town from insurgents and assisted in extinguishing fires started in church and principal buildings by insurgents. Private Logan, of L Company, killed, being first fatality in action in regiment. Camped on heights east of town, night of January 27. January 28, returned to Catbalogan from hill, 4 p. m.; quartered in barracks of insurgents and Spanish forces at the north extremity of town, near Mercedes bridge. January 29, 5 a. m., marched 3 miles to Maestranza, Bang-on river, thence to source and south three miles on southern side of mountain, in pursuit of General Lukban; bivouaced at Maestranza powder works, destroyed works and captured \$18,000 Filipino and Mexican silver money, returned Catbalogan Jan. 30, 10 a. m. Feb. 5, Lieutenant Burt and detachment from L return to Maestranza for maps. Feb. 14, Captain Prescott, Lieutenant Burt and 40 men leave 3 p. m. on launch for Calbiga. Captain Prescott and twenty men, in row boats, leave launch at midnight for mouth Calbiga river, two miles distant, reach Calbiga 5 a. m., 15th. Feb. 16, Captain Prescott and 8 men march Calbiga, 8 miles to coal mines Camanga mountains. Lieutenant Burt and 27 men remain in garrison at Calbiga. 17th, Captain Prescott and detachment leave Camanga coal mines, march 8 miles head waters Bucalan river, thence by barotos to mouth, along strait of San Sebastian, thence by barotos with sails, across bay to Catbalogan. Feb. 26, Captain Prescott appointed and sworn Provost Judge of Catbalogan. March 24, Corporal Dann

Perry Butler wounded in left hand by bolo night attack on detachment under Lieutenant Andrews, above Jiabong, Samar.

March 13, Captain Prescott, with 33 men, to Majayog by barotos; Lieutenant Conrow, with 27 men, to same place via Maestranza, returning next day. March 24 to April 2, Private Lippman Samuels, of L, lost 2 miles north of Biga river; left column with Visayan guides and carriers, complaining of fatigue.

May 21, 1900, Captain Prescott, Lieutenant Burt and 21 men, on launch Lotus to Pasigay river, thence up river by barotos the 22nd, and by land to Calbiga, returning same date by barotos on Pasigay river, ambushed while in barotos. Private Weden, of L, and one man, of M Company, wounded; returned with wounded to Catbalogan evening May 22nd. On 23rd, Captain Prescott and same detachment left on launch "Lotus" for Islands Lamingao, Villa Real, Santa Rita, Tulalora, on Samar, and Tacloban, Leyte, and Basay, Samar, returning to Catbalogan, 25th. From June 4, 1900, to July 2, 1900, almost daily firing on garrison of Catbalogan. On latter date, under Captain Prescott, company boards launch "Defender" and towed to Dulag, Leyte, where took station, July 4th. "Defender" went ashore wrecked. Captain Prescott placed in command post at Dulag; Lieutenant Conrow placed in command of company. Sept. 16, 1900, Corporal Tarbox died at Alang-Alang. Sept. 27, company changes station to Tanauan, Captain Prescott remains in command Dulag. October 14, Captain Prescott starts for Iloilo to take command as Supervisor of Internal Revenue of Department of the Visayas, on the staff of General Hughes.

Dec. 8, 1900, Sergeant Loomis, Corporals Gage and Walsh, and 14 privates of L, and others from A and K, under Lieutenant Swann left on expedition to San Juanico straits. On 14th engaged band of insurgents near Sabang, Leyte; killed, Privates Granville P. Sims and Edwin E. Hamilton; mortally wounded, Harry P. Higgins and Arthur Carr; moderately wounded, Lorenzo D. Taylor—all of L.

April 30, 1901, Captain Prescott relieved from command of Internal Revenue Department, and on May 20th, rejoins company at Tanauan. May 31, company boards transport "Kilpatrick" at Tacloban. Arrives Manila May 5th, San Francisco June 27, and mustered out July 5, 1901.

Major Prescott's activities during this tour of duty were varied and covered the whole range of army work, both military and civil. Upon his return, he was placed upon the retired list of the National Guard as Major.

COMPANY K, 7th INFY., U. S. V.

The Waterman Rifles of the City of San Bernardino, an independent company of infantry, was formed in the early part of 1887. R. W. Waterman, a citizen of San Bernardino, had been elected Lieutenant Governor of Cali-

fornia in November, of 1886, and became Governor, September 12, 1887, on the death of Washington Bartlett. The legislature, in the spring of 1887, provided for an increase of the National Guard, and the interest of Governor Waterman procured the formation of the Waterman Rifles, with a view to their being ultimately mustered into the state service. The name of Waterman Rifles was a compliment to the Governor, which he generously acknowledged. The original officers and members mustered on October 29, 1887, as Company E, Seventh Infantry, were:

Captain, William J. Wilsey; First Lieutenant, George L. Bryant; Second Lieutenant, Myron W. Littlefield; First Sergeant, James E. Mack; Duty Sergeants, N. A. Richardson, Scott Karns, George W. Thomas, George L. Hisom, Harry J. Kane; Corporals, Dwight W. Fox, John Bryant, E. D. Palmer, W. B. Dodson, C. H. Reeves, O. M. Morris, James D. Faris, George G. Seymour; Musicians (forming Seventh Regiment Band), George Blake, C. L. Sears, D. C. Ross, J. A. McDonald, W. H. Hale, J. D. Folks, J. W. Driver, John E. Bailey, George S. Nickerson, Fred E. Moore, Oscar D. Foy, F. G. Erbe, Louis Ancker, Jr.; Privates, M. L. Aldridge, George E. Ames, L. N. Allen, R. H. Allen, C. L. Allison, W. A. Ball, A. L. Beach, Irwin W. Bemis, Isaac Benjamin, George Black, James B. Foley, F. F. Breese, A. Lee Brown, J. W. Bayles, H. H. Budington, W. L. Cave, J. A. Doyle, E. M. Ducoz, D. J. Dawson, Louis Field, George C. Fox, F. Frederick, John George, A. B. Gilbert, Albert Grover, S. L. Grow, A. S. Guthrie, Charles A. Hart, W. G. Hastings, Isaac Jackson, H. A. Keller, J. C. Littlepage, John W. Marshall, Robert Matthews, S. P. Matthews, W. A. J. McDonald, William McKenzie, Fred Muscott, C. G. Patton, D. G. Parker, E. C. Peck, Myron Perkins, C. E. Pierce, W. M. Phillips, D. D. Rich, J. E. Rich, Theodore Shrader, William Stevens, Z. B. Stuart, R. J. Shelton, E. B. Tyler, Leolin Taylor, L. H. Taylor, E. R. Waite, H. H. Wykoff, J. H. Wagner.

The company remained with the original Seventh Infantry until the formation of the Ninth Infantry, N. G. C., to which Company E was transferred with its original letter. Upon the disintegration of the Ninth Infantry regiment G. O. 17, A. G. O., Dec. 7, 1895, Company E was assigned provisionally to the Second Battalion of Infantry of the First Brigade, N. G. C., and G. O. 18, A. G. O., Dec. 9, 1895 two days later, was designated as Company K, and transferred to the First Battalion, Seventh Infantry, N. G. C. Company K rendezvoused at San Bernardino, May 5, 1898, and was, with the rest of the regiment, mustered into the Seventh California Infantry, United States Volunteers, Independent Division, Eighth Army Corps, U. S. A., on May 9, 1898, at the Presidio of San Francisco, with the following membership:

O. P. Sloat, Captain Commanding; Wm. C. Seecombe, First Lieutenant; Arthur F. Halpin, Second Lieutenant; First Sergeant, J. D. Mathews; Quartermaster Sergeant, W. A. Rowntree; Duty Sergeants, W. G. Bodkin, C. S.

Rollins, B. W. Allen, D. W. Strong; Corporals, D. L. Noble, A. J. Rogers, F. J. Atkinson, J. P. Doyle, A. B. Gazzola, J. L. Whitlock, I. S. Martin, John Hall, E. I. Cleveland, E. L. Barrows; Wagoner, H. N. Peck; Artificer, N. S. Young; Musicians, D. S. Brown, C. A. King; Privates, J. Q. Adams, John Averill, Frank Baker, L. R. Barrow, S. G. Batchelor, W. T. Baxter, A. J. Beattie, C. E. Binckley, Arthur Brill, Leonard Brooks, N. N. Brown, D. P. Butler, L. A. Coburn, J. I. Cole, P. B. Conant, W. S. Cooper, C. C. Corkhill, Riland Cox, Andrew Craig, J. E. Cram, C. E. Crawford, W. P. Davies, H. G. Davis, E. L. Davis, J. P. Dolan, W. H. Dubbs, Starkey Duncan, A. A. Eshelman, A. D. Frantz, R. A. Gremlin, R. B. Glaze, Cuthbert Gully, R. T. Hawley, G. W. Hendley, Jas. Hospelhorn, E. H. Horton, E. L. Howell, B. L. Hauck, M. E. Johnson, V. T. Johnson, Harry Johnson, A. H. Keller, Grove Ketchum, Edwin La Niece, Wm LaRue, G. E. Lauterborn, C. H. Lefter, J. A. Magill, J. B. Mann, Chas. Miller, L. E. Mitchell, T. G. Mort, C. K. McDonald, W. M. Morton, H. Mourning, Robt. Nelson, C. H. Nicholson, G. G. Osborn, L. W. Plants, R. C. Powell, John Purcell, W. H. Ralston, J. O. Ramirez, Chas. Reat, T. G. Ritchie, F. W. Scott, D. H. Sibbett, F. W. Singer, K. E. Smith, J. W. Stoliker, J. A. Storm, G. W. Swing, T. H. Tarbox, Clyde Taylor, E. B. Tyler, W. F. U'Ren, Arthur Walton, J. L. Wever, T. G. Weed, J. C. Weil, L. G. White, G. E. Whitlock, C. A. Williams, W. B. Williamson, J. Worley, J. W. Young.

The following is a list of the officers in commission since organization:

Captains: William J. Wilsey, afterwards Lieutenant Colonel and Aide de Camp on the staff of the Governor; George L. Bryant, afterwards Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry; N. A. Richardson; Isaac Benjamin, previously Major 7th Infantry; Earl M. Ducoe, Alex E. Frye, W. A. Ball, T. H. Goff, Orin P. Sloat.

First Lieutenants: George L. Bryant, Albert Lee Brown, N. A. Richardson, George W. Thomas, Earl M. Ducoe, Fred Muscott, H. La V. Twining, afterwards 1st Lieutenant Company I, 7th California Infantry, U. S. V., and Captain and Adjutant 7th Infantry, N. G. C., O. P. Sloat; William C. Seccombe, afterwards Major 7th Infantry, N. G. C.; John D. Matthews, Byron W. Allen.

Second Lieutenants: Myron W. Littlefield, George W. Thomas, Earl M. Ducoe, Fred Muscott, Charles L. Allison, O. P. Sloat, W. C. Seccombe, D. C. Schlott, E. L. Barrows.

Members of the company have been otherwise commissioned as follows:



MAJ. A. B. GAZZOLA

Sergeant A. S. Guthrie, Captain Company H, 6th Infantry, U. S. V.; Corporal W. A. Varney, 1st Lieutenant 1st California Infantry, U. S. V., now 1st Lieutenant Heavy Artillery, N. G. C.; Sergeant Donald W. Strong, 2nd Lieutenant 35th Infantry, U. S. V., now 2nd Lieutenant Artillery Corps, U. S. A.; Private Harvey E. Higbey, 1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant 7th California Infantry, U. S. V., Captain Company G, 7th Infantry, N. G. C.; Sergeant James E. Mack, 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 9th Infantry, N. G. C.; Sergeant George C. Fox, 1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant 9th Infantry, N. G. C.

Members of Company K, who subsequently performed duty in the Philippines in the United States Army: D. W. Strong, Ira S. Martin, E. I. Cleveland, H. N. Peck, D. P. Butler, C. E. Crawford, R. Nelson, John Purcell, William H. Ralston, D. H. Sibbett, Theodore H. Tarbox, L. G. White, C. A. Williams, Harry Johnston, L. W. Plantz; in Naval Militia, Spanish war, T. B. Robertson; in U. S. Navy, C. O. Hoyt.

Death Roll.

The following members died at San Bernardino: Corporal John Bryant, May 20, 1888; Private A. J. McDonald, September 22, 1890; Private S. W. Roach, January 8, 1892. At the Presidio of San Francisco: Sergeant Curtis S. Rollins, July 22, 1898, pneumonia; Private William H. Dubbs, July 24, 1898, pneumonia. In the Philippines: Sergeant Don L. Noble, 18th U. S. Infantry, Iloilo, Panay, smallpox; Corporal Theodore H. Tarbox, Company L, 43rd Infantry, U. S. V., Sept. 16, 1900 Alang-Alang, Leyte, typhoid; Leroy W. Plantz, 4th U. S. Cavalry, north line Luzon, boloed, body thrown in well.

COMPANY G, 7th INFANTRY, N. G. C.

The Redlands Guard was organized on Friday evening, June 10, 1892, at Society Hall, in the Feraud Building, at the corner of Orange and Water streets, Redlands. On the Friday evening following, J. Wallace F. Diss was elected Captain; Frank C. Prescott, First Lieutenant, and James F. Drake, Second Lieutenant. Drilling began regularly on Thursday nights, and uniforms were soon provided. One of the stores in the brick building, where the Casa Loma was afterwards built, was used as an armory. In August, 1892, the company went to Camp Butler, at Long Beach, under command of Lieutenant Prescott, Captain Diss being there during the camp as a guest of the National Guard. Here Adjutant General Allen entertained a plan, whereby state Springfield rifles were stored with and used by the company. The membership at this time included the following: First Sergeant, Harvey E. Higbey; Sergeants, Musgrove, Steele; Corporals, E. J. Underwood, E. E. Raught, J. W. Edwards, John F. Byrne, Charles Howard, Musician Huff; Privates, C. A. Wise, Charles Roberts, J. F. Dostal, Herman

Yorker, T. S. Holliday, Ruggles, John Rundberg, Chapman, Young, Holliday, F. N. Chevalier, Charles W. Lehr, B. R. Sheldon, J. A. Weitzel, A. C. Fowler, J. F. Sutherland, A. R. Welton, George S. Biggin, W. W. Dingwall, Fred Higinbotham, William Koehler, Will Bryan, L. A. Pfeiffer, Jacob Maier, John Carson, S. Kenady.

On June 3, 1893, the independent company, as Company G, was mustered into the Ninth Infantry, National Guard of California, with the following membership: J. Wallace F. Diss, Captain; Frank C. Prescott, 1st Lieutenant; Harvey E. Higbey, 2nd Lieutenant; George S. Abrahams, Jr.,



CAPT. E. J. UNDERWOOD

G. D. Adams, Walter C. Aston, Fred Babcock, G. S. Biggin, P. N. Brown, Harry Cherry, F. N. Chevalier, O. D. Collins, Herbert Comer, Otto Comer, Frank Cook, A. A. Cronkhite, A. L. Dean, W. W. Dingwall, Louis H. Dorr, Jr., John F. Dostal, James A. Doyle, C. E. Budley, H. H. Edwards, H. M. Forbes, A. C. Fowler, F. T. Gernich, F. H. Hunt, F. J. Hart-horn, I. M. Hough, James S. Haskell, C. E. Iveson, N. B. Irons, W. S. Johnston, S. E. Kan-ady, J. Kircher, Charles W. Lehr, W. S. Littlefield, J. A. Mack, Jr., J. D. Matthews, H. H. Maxwell, Andrew Muldowney, Jacob Maier, Harry D. Meacham, J. H. Niell, Jesse E. Norris, B. I. Norwood, Lonson H. Patchem, William T. Phelps, C. H. Roberts, J. E. Rhein, J. C. Reeder, E. E. Raught,

Henry B. Raught, Jr., E. J. Underwood, John J. Steele, Karl Schodin, R. E. Sargent, George M. Smallwood, Otto G. Suess, B. R. Sheldon, J. F. Sutherland, Thos. Sweeny, Lincoln Sherrard, Alexander A. Valdez, Marvin C. Van Leuven, J. A. Weitzel, Jesse A. Wooliscroft, A. L. Witwer, A. R. Welton, P. C. West, F. W. Wiedey.

Upon the disintegration of the 9th Infantry, Regiment G. O. 17, A. G. O., Dec. 7, 1895, Company G was assigned provisionally to the Third Battalion of Infantry of the First Brigade, N. G. C., and two days later, G. O. 18, A. G. O., Dec. 9, 1895, retaining its old letter, was transferred to the First Battalion, 7th Infantry, N. G. C. Company G rendezvoused at Redlands, May 5, 1898, and was, with the rest of the regiment, mustered into the 7th Cal-

ifornia Infantry, U. S. V., Independent Division, 8th Army Corps, U. S. A., on May 9, 1898, at the Presidio of San Francisco, with the following membership:

George S. Biggin, Captain Commanding; George M. Smallwood, First Lieutenant; Lewis Palmtag, Second Lieutenant; First Sergeant, G. E. Cryer; Quartermaster Sergeant, Frank Cook; Duty Sergeants, H. F. H. Brown, L. K. Brown, J. E. Hosking, Jacob Kircher; Corporals, E. S. Logie, W. H. Fletcher, C. F. Ford, A. G. Reynolds, O. H. Burton, A. R. Welton, Chas. J. Johnson, Arthur W. Hunt, Geo. A. Weber, Jno. A. Mack, Harry C. Lockwood, Will L. Fowler; Wagoner, J. G. Baldridge; Artificer, A. C. Sherman; Musician, Chas. Danielson.

Privates: Jos. Allen, J. H. Alder, W. E. Arnold, H. T. Arnold, F. L. Ball, W. W. Bender, J. H. Bickford, Peter Brooks, A. C. Brown, A. P. A. Brown, G. J. Butler, D. Carlson, W. G. Caldwell, J. C. Condit, C. Conklin, Waide Cook, F. T. Corbin, G. G. Cousins, Frank Cryer, Oliver Cummins, Frank Curless, E. Daniels, F. S. Dicks, Peter Dickie, W. W. Dixon, J. F. Earle, C. R. Ferguson, W. T. Ferguson, C. E. Foster, W. E. Foster, H. A. Fowler, O. A. Goth, O. A. O. Goth, C. Craver, P. B. Greason, J. M. Gwin, L. B. Gwin, H. C. Gwynn, A. Hancock, C. Heidt, J. D. Hettman, S. H. Hinckley, C. A. Hunt, N. B. Irons, J. P. Johnson, J. S. Kincher, W. F. King, G. W. Knapp, C. A. Kline, O. Ladwig, C. Larbig, M. J. Lewis, E. B. Lukens, C. Lyman, Wm. Marske, H. H. McCormick, A. J. McGrady, F. J. Michaelis, Augustus Millard, T. J. O'Brien, Jno. O'Dea, Wm. H. Pettit, M. F. Pierce, F. C. Preston, W. H. Reece, Adam Reising, B. L. Roberts, W. H. Ross, A. J. Rhodes, C. L. Rucher, N. C. Scott, A. C. Sheppard, M. D. Sherrard, M. E. Shorey, C. F. Tilden, W. D. Timmons, F. Thomas, Jno. Toll, F. J. Valdez, H. F. Wallace, F. H. Weidey, G. Willett, O. V. Williams, E. M. Woodbury, L. J. Wood.

The following is a list of the officers in commission since its organization: Captains, J. Wallace F. Diss, June 3, 1893; Edwin J. Underwood, Feb. 21, 1896; George S. Biggin, Nov. 17, 1897; Harvey E. Higbey, Feb. 10, 1900. First Lieutenants: Frank C. Prescott, June 3, 1893; Harvey E. Higbey, October 19, 1893; Albert A. Welton, February 21, 1896; George S. Biggin, Feb. 10, 1897; George M. Smallwood, Nov. 17, 1897; Edwin J. Underwood, Sept. 12, 1900. Second Lieutenants: Harvey E. Higbey, June 3, 1893; Edwin J. Underwood, Oct. 19, 1893; George S. Biggin, Feb. 21, 1896; George M. Smallwood, Feb. 10, 1897; Lewis Palmtag, Nov. 17, 1897; Lewis K. Brown, Feb. 10, 1900.

Members of the company have been later commissioned as follows: Frank C. Prescott, elected Major 9th Infty., N. G. C., Major 7th Infty., N. G. C., appointed Major 7th Infty., U. S. V., appointed Captain 43rd Infty., U. S. V., retired Major N. G. C., J. Wallace F. Diss, appointed Major and Inspector First Brigade, N. G. C., 1st Lieut. Cal. Heavy Artillery, U. S. V.,

Captain Cal. Heavy Art., U. S. V., Lieut. Col. on staff Governor, N. G. C. Harvey E. Higbey, appointed Battalion Inspector 7th Infy., U. S. V., G. C. Thaxter, appointed 1st Lieut. Inspector Rifle Practice 7th Infy., N. G. C., H. Sinclair, appointed 1st Lieut. Inspector Rifle Practice 9th Infy., N. G. C.

Members of Company G who subsequently performed duty in the United States Army in the Philippines: Frank C. Prescott, 43rd Infy., U. S. V.; J. Wallace F. Diss, Cal. Heavy Art., U. S. V.; John G. Baldrige, 43rd Infy.; Charles R. Ferguson, 33rd Infy.; H. H. McCormick, 3rd Art., U. S. A.; W. D. Timmons, 43rd Infy.; F. J. Michaelis, U. S. A.; G. Willett, 35th Infy.; F. J. Valdez, 18th Infy.; Arthur L. Dean, U. S. Art.; Geo. Moseley, U. S. Art.; M. Royal, George J. Beasley, 43rd Infy.; W. E. Foster, U. S. A.

The following members died at San Francisco: Private Lindsey J. Wood, July 4, 1898; William C. Marske, July 28, 1898; W. T. Ferguson, July 31, 1898; Harry Wallace. In the Philippines: Frank J. Valdez, fever; Arthur L. Dean, shot.

CHAPTER XIV.

CRIMES AND LAWLESSNESS.

From the days of 1856-7 when strong feeling between the Independents and Mormons began to manifest itself in quarrels and even in bloodshed, down through the sixties, the quiet and law-abiding citizens of the county, who were always largely in the majority, were constantly disturbed by a lawless element of some kind. Outlaws from Utah and Arizona, restless and reckless miners, bands of thieving Apaches or Pah-utes, drink-crazed Coahuillas, desperadoes who had drifted into the county from the north—especially during the years of the civil war, all of these elements combined to make and to keep things lively.

One of the most noted instances of disregard for right or law occurred in 1859 and is known as "The Ainsworth-Gentry affair." An eye-witness and participant describes it thus: "San Bernardino at this time had two physicians, one of whom was union in sentiment, the other a southerner. This fact, mingled with a feeling of professional rivalry and perhaps with other causes not made public, produced a rancor which finally led Dr. Gentry to attack Dr. Ainsworth with a horse whip. Dr. Ainsworth seized the whip and struck his assailant in the face. The next day, Gentry, on meeting his rival, fired his pistol at him. Ainsworth escaped the shot by dodging, and returned the fire—but no one was hurt. Gentry collected his friends and they began to make serious threats against Ainsworth. The friends of the latter determined to protect him and eight young men armed themselves,

removed Ainsworth to an old adobe house on the corner west of the South Methodist church and there kept guard over him for two or three days. The Gentry party sent word to El Monte that the Mormons had attacked them, and about fifty men from that settlement armed themselves and rode over to San Bernardino. On learning that the Ainsworth party were simply protecting their man, the better class of these visitors returned home. But a few of the more lawless under the leadership of a desperado—one Green, remained and paraded the streets, firing their guns, terrorizing the citizens and defying the authorities. They loaded the old cannon which had looked so formidable in the Fort Benson affair and hauled it into place, announcing their intention of burning down the house where Ainsworth was in hiding and shooting his guard. One of the guard succeeded in reaching the cannon unnoticed and spiked it with a rat-tail file. When the attacking party became too aggressive the guard prepared to fire. Word was passed to "save fire and shoot low"—and the most of the attacking mob suddenly vanished. A few shots were exchanged, however, and one of the Ainsworth party, Bethel Coopwood, was wounded in the shoulder."

The sheriff, R. V. Herring, was finally compelled to call upon the citizens generally to aid him in restoring order, and the intruders were driven out and sent home.

The political campaign of 1860 was a sharp one. C. W. Piercey was nominated for Assemblyman by one party and W. A. Conn, who had already served a term, by the other side. After a bitter contest Piercey was elected—it is claimed by bare-faced fraud. It is stated on good authority that the polls at Temescal were kept open for three weeks, and whenever more votes were needed by Piercey they were furnished by his henchman, Greenwade, from this precinct.

During the contest in the courts which followed this election, a lively encounter took place in the court room between two young lawyers, H. M. Willis and Bethel Coopwood, over the depositions in the case. One of them drew a slung shot and the other a revolver. The sheriff interfered, but not until Coopwood had received a slight wound. The Los Angeles Star reports: "Both the combatants were put under bonds, but the indications are that trouble is not over. Last night a rowdy gang took possession of the town. They smashed Jacob's bar and demolished signs of nearly every Jew store in town and broke into two stores. No arrests."

THE PIERCEY-SHOWALTER DUEL.

"In 1861, a sharp contest arose over the election of U. S. Senator. In the course of the contest a quarrel arose between Daniel Showalter, assemblyman from Mariposa county, and C. W. Piercey, assemblyman from San Bernardino county. It appears that Piercey, who was a Union Democrat, had been in the caucus that nominated John Nugent, but afterwards an-

nounced that he would not vote for him because he found that he was not sound on the Union question. Showalter, who though born in Pennsylvania, was in favor of slavery and secession, took exception to Piercey's declaration. Subsequently Piercey voted for the Union resolutions and objected to Showalter's being allowed to explain his vote against them. The result was that Showalter insulted Piercey, and Piercey challenged him. The hostile meeting took place on Saturday, May 25, 1861, near the residence of Charles Fairfax, about three miles west of San Rafael, Marin county. The seconds of Piercey were Henry P. Watkins and Samuel Smith; those of Showalter, Thomas Hays and Thomas Lespeyre. The weapons were rifles at forty yards. The first fire was ineffective. Showalter demanded another shot and on the second fire hit Piercey in the mouth and killed him. As in the Broderick and Terry duel and also in that of Johnson and Ferguson, the anti-chivalry man was killed. The fact occasioned remark. And on this account, as well also of an advance in civilization in California, this was the last of the political duels in the state."—Hittell.

Showalter subsequently, a fugitive from justice, was concerned in an attempt to organize a secession force in the vicinity of Warner's Ranch, was captured by a troop of the First California Volunteers and was a prisoner at Fort Yuma, until exchanged, when he joined the Confederate forces in Texas, and became an officer of the Southern Army.

BEAR AND HOLCOMB VALLEYS.

There had been a great influx of miners, speculators, gamblers and the riff-raff which generally collects about a successful mining camp at the newly-discovered gold mines in these valleys. Many of these people were secessionists, and being naturally lawless, gave free rein to their propensities during the unsettled condition of affairs brought about by the first breaking out of the war. Fights were the order of the day, and the respectable element was completely overwhelmed. At one time ten men, wounded in different affrays, were reported in these camps. Another report announces that four horse thieves have been convicted and five more are on trial. In July, 1861, the court brought in ten convictions for grand larceny. It was claimed that the sheriff was powerless to handle the ruffian element, and a call for United States troops was asked for. (See Reminiscences of W. F. Holcomb.)

CRIMES.

The list of crimes is a long one. A large county, sparsely settled, with mountain fastnesses and desert stretches, a large transient population at all times, and a large element of Mexicans, half-breeds, Indians, desperadoes in hiding—furnished natural conditions for crime.

During the sixties a number of citizens were murdered upon the roads,

presumably by outlaws and thieves. Edward Newman was thus murdered in 1864 about five miles from San Bernardino. A posse was formed to punish his supposed murderers, and after a hot chase killed Celestino Asipaz at the Santa Ana river. Another of the murderers was later hung in Los Angeles. It was supposed that Mr. Alexander Patterson was thus murdered, although no evidence could be produced.

In 1869 a cold-blooded murder occurred in Miller's Hotel. The bar-keeper, Warner, fired five shots at John C. Steadman, with whom he had quarreled over a board bill, and wounded him so that he died within twenty-four hours. In 1871 one Rafael Buteres shot and instantly killed the girl with whom he lived, at Agua Mansa. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, but before his sentence, dug his way out of the jail, made his escape and was never recaptured.

December 16, 1873, Mr. A. Abadie, a Frenchman who had mined for a number of years in Lytle Creek and who was reputed to have taken out large amounts of gold from these mines, was shot while on the road between Cucamonga and his home in Lytle Creek. He was shot in his wagon and the horses carried him to the nearest house, where he was found dead. No cause except malice could be assigned, as the dead man was not robbed, apparently, and the affair seems to have remained a mystery.

In 1874 a man named Brown was knocked in the head with an ax and killed instantly by a Mr. Bonner at the ranch of the latter in Holcomb Valley. Bonner was given a life sentence in the penitentiary. On August 16, 1878, the first white man was hanged in the county. This was N. M. Peterson, who had murdered a boy, George Barrett, in the most cold-blooded manner as the two were riding along the road near Banning. In 1879 a man named Mitchell blew out the brains of his wife during a dispute. He was arrested and placed in the county jail, from which he made his escape. Later the murderer was caught in San Diego and brought back to San Bernardino, but he again made his escape by overpowering the warden and walking out of the jail was never recaptured. In 1881, John Taylor, a miner from Calico, shot and killed his partner, John Peterson, at Brinkmeyer's corner in San Bernardino. After the dastardly deed he turned his revolver on himself and inflicted a fatal wound.

March 28, 1884, William B. McDowell was hung by Sheriff Burkhardt in San Bernardino for one of the most atrocious murders on record. As it was developed in the trial, McDowell and his wife came to Colton and then induced a young girl, Maggie O'Brien, with whom he had been intimate, to come from Los Angeles to Colton. He and his wife met her, took her into a buggy and carried her to a gulch at the foot of the mountains and killed her with some blunt instrument, afterward tying a rope about her neck. They hid the body in a hole in the side of the ravine. Nearly a month later, the wife sent for an officer and confessed, and McDowell was arrested. Ex-

citement ran high and there was talk of lynching when the crime became known to the public; but the man was tried, convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung July 10, 1883. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken, however, and while awaiting its session, McDowell made his escape. A most exciting chase followed; he was recaptured, his sentence sustained, and carried out.

In 1885 one of the most terrible deeds ever perpetrated in the county was committed. Thomas Stanton was attacked by four drunken Indians on the banks of Warm Creek, near the town, and was held over the fire which he had built to cook his supper and roasted so that he died the next day.

In 1887, George Farris was shot to death by Edward Callahan at a lodging house on Court street. Callahan acknowledged his guilt, gave himself up to the officers, and was acquitted. In 1887, Katie Handorff was murdered at the Transcontinental Hotel in Colton by her husband, Springer. The couple who had just been married came to the city and took a room at the hotel. The next morning the body of the young woman was found, her throat cut from ear to ear and her head crushed in by some heavy instrument. Large rewards were offered and every effort made to capture the criminal, but no trace of him could be discovered. Months afterward the body of a man, with a bullet hole through the head was found at Little Mountain, and on investigation this proved to be all that remained of the assassin.

In 1888 one of the most lamentable affairs ever known in San Bernardino took place. On December 15th, E. C. Morse, cashier of the San Bernardino National Bank, was approached by one Oakley, an insane man, who claimed that he had \$3000 in the bank and wanted it. When Morse refused to deliver the money the man drew a gun and fired. Morse returned the fire, shooting three times, but he was shot in the abdomen fatally and expired in a short time. Oakley after a wild race upon the street was captured and was sentenced for life. Morse was an old and well-known citizen and one who was greatly respected and loved and the event was the cause of general sorrow.

In 1890 William McConkey, a hotel keeper of Redlands, shot and killed Edward Gresham in the old Windsor house and then killed himself.

In 1893 a Mexican, Jesus Furan, actuated by jealousy, stabbed William Golkoff and a Mexican woman, Francesca Flores, to death in the most brutal manner. April 17th a mob entered the jail, took possession of the fiend and lynched him—the first instance of lynch law in the county for many years.

CHAPTER XV.

REMINISCENCES.

Marcus Katz.

My first visit to the Lugo Rancho dates back as early as May, 1851, before the immigration from Salt Lake set in. The Lugo Rancho was a vast pasture of live stock, consisting of mustang horses, horned cattle, sheep and goats, the property of the Lugo estate; and of unclaimed stock, brown and grizzly bears, mountain lions, wild cats, coyotes and foxes.

I made camp upon the elevated ridge about one and a half miles southwest of the city. This ridge and the vicinity was occupied by about forty Indian families and was known as the Rancheria. It is now the John Ralph place. From this point a large part of the San Bernardino valley is visible and I gazed in bewildered admiration at the extent and beauty of the scene before me.

In the years of 1852-53, prosperity reigned supreme in the country. Farmers received fancy prices for their live stock and large sums of money for their produce. I bought and loaded sixteen wagons with wheat and flour and forwarded the lot to Childs and Hicks of Los Angeles. The flour sold for \$32.00 per barrel and the wheat for \$4.00 per bushel. The eight-cornered fifty dollar gold pieces called "slugs" were then plentifully in circulation. I began to be a little sluggish myself, but was soon relieved of the feeling.

The settlers at this time raised grain and vegetables, horses and cattle. Sometimes they stole these from their neighbor—Lugo—this, however, was not a criminal offense. On the contrary, the party who stole but a few cattle or horses was considered a very social neighbor. The party who stole a band of horses or cattle was followed and if overtaken, lynched, otherwise was considered a hero and if he got successfully away with his prize he was entitled to a membership in the "Four Hundred."

After the Mormons had left the country a new immigration set in, chiefly from Texas and the southwest; then the "band began to play" and the "ball commenced." Quarrels, fights and general disturbances—sometimes shooting and killing, ensued. On one occasion a pitched battle was fought on the corner of C and Fourth streets, between the Coopwood and Green factions. About twenty men were engaged in the conflict and a sharp fusilade lasted for about twenty minutes. Green, the leader of his faction, a desperado,

marched through the streets, a gun at his shoulder and a revolver at his side, and defied any official or any citizen to touch him. He denounced all of the Coopwood faction as a set of cowards—except that "Little Devil," pointing his finger at Taney De la Woodward. "That little devil understand the business."

It is needless to say that many of these newcomers were very excellent people, but they were in the minority.

Politically, socially and morally, San Bernardino was ruled by a set of corrupt politicians, gamblers and desperadoes, with the sheriff of the county as their leader. The district attorney openly declared that he meant to get even with the county. He was successful in his commendable enterprise—but shortly afterward left the county of his own free will. He changed the election returns of V. J. Herring, county clerk, in favor of James Greenwade, who proved the most efficient clerk that San Bernardino ever had. He drove the Board of Supervisors, three in number, out of the court house at the point of a cocked revolver. The board understood the situation at a glance and rushed for the door in a body. Greenwade, reformed, committed suicide and became a better man.

At another time in 1861, a forgery was committed in the campaign for legislative honors. It was the hardest fought election that ever occurred in the county. The Piercey faction consisted of shrewd political tricksters—unscrupulous is scarcely a strong enough word to apply to them. The Conn party was made up of our best citizens. It was arranged that the editor of the only paper, the Herald, should print the tickets for the election. But this editor was always drunk during office hours, and in his leisure hours—not sober. Rather than depend on him to get the tickets ready, a friend and myself obtained his permission to use the press ourselves. When the Piercey party found out that the press was placed in our hands, their leaders asked us to lend them the press, promising to return it in plenty of time. Fearing a trick on their part, we sent to Los Angeles and had two thousand tickets printed for the outside precincts. Our expectations were realized; they kept the press until the evening before the election and then the editor was too drunk to open the office. Having no key, we kicked the door open and found everything in the office topsy-turvy, in order to prevent our printing the tickets. But in their haste, they had left a notice, or hand bill, already set up and in perfect order, announcing that "today is the day to vote for Charles W. Piercey." We erased the name of Piercey and put in the name of Wm. A. Conn in its place; then we sent a messenger to the Spanish settlement to post our bills over those of Piercey. The Piercey men wondered much how such a gross mistake could have occurred, but they never found out who did the mischief.

On the day of the election one of the Piercey party challenged any man to bet on Piercey's election. I foolishly offered to bet with him. No sooner

did I say the word than he drew his pistol and fired, but I quickly dodged—I was afraid he would soil my new coat. He was held before the grand jury without results; grand juries in those days were afraid to discharge their duties.

Wm. A. Conn was duly elected our representative, but the Piercey interests were managed by a fellow named Skinker—a derivative of "skunk." He was one of the election officers of Temescal precinct and two weeks after the election, he changed the poll list in favor of Piercey, and by this fraud placed Piercey in the legislature. Piercey had scarcely taken his seat when he challenged another member of the body to a duel. Showalter, the man challenged, accepted, and Piercey was killed at the second shot. This, to a certain extent, broke up the combine; still, "the band played on."

Our public schools were in a deplorable condition, a majority of the male teachers belonging to the element already described. Our school superintendent, Mr. Ellison Robbins, a good, conscientious worker for the cause of education, was in constant fear of bodily harm at the hands of the male teachers. Matters went from bad to worse, until finally Robbins made a report to the State Superintendent. When this report was published and copies forwarded to San Bernardino, a tempest was created among the school teachers and the matter of avenging themselves on Robbins for his exposé was considered and reconsidered. Finally an indignation meeting was called by the aggrieved teachers, and Robbins was to be crucified. I felt deeply for him but was powerless to render him any assistance. However, I attended the indignation meeting and there met a former school superintendent, gloriously drunk. When in this condition this man could easily talk a weakly constituted person to death. By some little contrivance, I managed to have him appointed chairman of the meeting. When he was seated upon the platform, I realized that I had won my case. He called the meeting together with an emphatic "Hic" and "Thanks for the hon-hic-or conferred on me; shall preside over this dignified body-hic-with honor to myself and to the American nation-hic. Shall allow no interrogations—due respect must be paid the Chair-hic-; shall decide all questions-hic-impartially-".

The audience, one by one, left in disgust and the name of Superintendent Robbins was not mentioned. I remained to the last in order to congratulate the Chairman, and I left with the conclusion that intemperance was not entirely an evil.

Some of the social events of those days were slightly unsocial. As an instance, this affair may be mentioned. The colored elite of the town were giving a dance and a general festivity according to the code of dusky etiquette, when they were unceremoniously interrupted by the entrance of a number of white sports under the leadership of one McFeely, who desired to participate in the amusements. The colored proprietor objected and McFeely ordered a general house-cleaning with a solid thrashing for the colored leader—

all of which was accomplished in double-quick order. The proprietor was sorely grieved at being ejected from his own house and having his guests so grossly insulted. The next day he swore out a complaint before Judge Willson, J. P., against McFeely and his associates. McFeely, with his chums, appeared on the day set for trial and asked to plead his own case—he very politely requested the court to let him read the complaint—the court readily complied with the request and handed him the paper. The defendant took the complaint and handed it to the prosecuting witness and holding a cocked pistol to his head, ordered him in most emphatic language to “eat that complaint.” The poor fellow turned as pale as nature would allow him to do, and while his pearly teeth chattered, ground the complaint at the rate of a running quartz mill. An additional demand was made of the prosecuting witness: “You swallow the mutilated complaint.” The defendant still held his weapon in a bee-line with the African’s face, and it is needless to say that his royal decree was strictly carried out.

The court graced the official chair with sealed lips, ashen pale face and bristled hair, but dared not interrupt the proceedings. He watched his first opportunity to adjourn court—sine die—lest he should have to swallow the record of his court.

The first band of music which paraded the streets of San Bernardino on national occasions consisted of four persons of recognized musical ability, Mr. Highmore, who is no more, played the flute; Mrs. Highmore played the drum; Joseph Hancock, still in good humor, played the fife; John Van Leuven whistled on two knuckles between his fingers; this notable instrument is still in good order and is highly esteemed by its owner.

On account of the unfriendly feeling between the Mormons and the Independent party, each celebrated the Fourth of July, 1857, on its own hook. Each party made great preparations in order to excel the other faction, especially in the number of invitations sent out. Cordial invitations were sent by both to Cabezon, chief of the Coahuilla Indians, and his tribe, to participate in the celebration. The Independent party was honored by the distinguished guests, who did full justice to the occasion—being muy hambre—(very hungry). The Independent celebration was held at Fort Benson, while the Mormons held the town. Serious trouble was anticipated, but nothing occurred until three o’clock in the afternoon, when the news of the fatal shooting of young Perkins—a Mormon—reached the Fort, and was soon proved to be true. It appeared that Perkins, who was a strong, vigorous young fellow, had assailed a highly respected citizen of the town who was a member of the Independent party, and who was in feeble health. The man assaulted stopped his assailant with a bullet which proved fatal. Excitement was at the highest pitch. The man who had done the shooting was arrested, but was acquitted by a jury, chiefly made up of Mormons, the verdict being “justifiable homicide.” Had the verdict been different, serious consequences

might have followed, for the trial was closely watched by the citizens of El Monte and Los Angeles.

The first newspaper issued in San Bernardino was the "Scorpion," editors "Tom, Dick and Harry;" terms of subscription, one bale of hay, two dozen eggs, 1000 shakes and a sack of onions; the Bank of England was the only authorized agent to collect subscriptions. Scarcely had the "Scorpion" gained popularity and a long subscription list, when an opposition paper, provoked by jealousy, was started—"The Illustrated Hog Eye"—edited by Harry, Dick and Tom—terms of subscription, a cow and calf; Rothschild the only authorized agent to make collections. No small abuse was exchanged between these papers. They were written instead of printed, for the want of a printing press. The proprietors of both journals were, Henry Mugridge, Marcus Katz and Griff Williams.

FLOOD OF 1867-1868.

Mrs. E. P. R. Crafts.

I must not forget to chronicle the flood of 1867-8. The Sunday before Christmas, 1867, was cloudy and threatened rain, so I stayed at home with my two children, while Mr. Crafts, with his son Harry, went to church, as was our custom, at San Bernardino, intending to stay all night. The hired man went home across the river to return in the afternoon. It began to rain before noon. By three o'clock there was a downpour, with heavy wind. There were eight horses, two cows and eleven hogs to be cared for and I was alone with my little children. All night the rain fell in torrents, the wind and rain creeping in at every crevice.

Monday morning came bright, clear and warm, but I knew that the Santa Ana river would be impassable for several days, for there were no bridges, and I could hear it roaring like the ocean. Mill Creek was rushing and foaming across the plain, carrying everything before it; great trees and immense boulders were tumbled along like playthings. José, one of the ranch Indians, who had been drunk on Sunday, was now sober and came to my aid. Together we got the hogs out of the mire and gave them dry quarters. The cows were brought out, but the Indian could not milk and they had never been milked by a woman. There was only one resort—I made myself look as much like Mr. Crafts as possible. The cows smelled the coat and hat—and I found the problem solved.

On Tuesday we feared the zanja would break and the water come rushing down upon us; but, fortunately, at a bend in the stream two miles above, big rocks piled and formed a dam, which sent the water in another direction. The next Sunday my husband managed to get home by swimming two streams, one of which was a road changed into a river by the freshet. It was a happy meeting. Be assured that we enjoyed Christmas together the next

Wednesday. Forging the river in high water was to be greatly dreaded at any time on account of the quicksand, and there were many narrow escapes from loss of life, as well as much inconvenience. There was general rejoicing when the Colton bridge was built early in the eighties.

One Wednesday in May, 1865, Mr. Crafts went to the county seat, our nearest post office and market, but he did not return at his usual hour. I waited and watched for him until a late hour, thinking that he was detained by business. Early the next morning I set out for the town, sending the hired man ahead on horseback. When I reached San Bernardino, I learned that it had been considered unsafe for Mr. Crafts to return home alone the night before, and he had been, with other federals, on picket duty all night, in the unfinished Catholic church which was used as a fort.

A company of confederates had been organized at Visalia to go to Texas by way of San Bernardino, intending to make a raid on the Union men in the latter place, to obtain their outfit. Dr. Barton, a southern gentleman, being informed of the projected plot, advised the citizens to defend themselves. Accordingly at the time set for the depredations, pickets were posted and the city was guarded. It was afterward found that the scheme failed because of the unwillingness of the captain to carry out the designs of the party. We remained in San Bernardino until Sunday evening before it was considered safe to return home.

REMINISCENCES OF "FATHER PETER."

I was appointed Pastor of San Salvador de Agua Mansa, May, 1863, and left Los Angeles on horseback, and not knowing the road, June 22, 1863, I went as far as Cucamonga, where I was well received by Mr. Rains. Leaving early, I arrived at Agua Mansa at twelve o'clock and went to the house of Mr. Cornelius Jansen, where I stopped a few days until my house was prepared. As the 23rd was the vigil of St. John, a day that the Mexicans celebrate everywhere, I went to the church after dinner to ring the bell and announce to the people that there would be mass the next day. But where was the bell? I went around the church—no bell, no belfry. I thought of returning to Mr. Jansen's to ask where the bell was, when a boy appeared and, in answer to my eager question, pointed to a big tree near the church. No wonder that I could not see it for it was among the branches of the big tree. I was curious to know why the bell had been hung in such an odd place and was told that when the bell was brought to Agua Mansa, there being no belfry, the people got two large poles, put a cross piece on them and there hung the bell. But as the poles were green they soon began to grow, and in time became large trees. After some years one of these died; the other continued to grow, so the bell hung in a rather curious and dangerous position. It was then that the bell was taken from the pole and hung in the living tree.

Two or three years later the bell became cracked and then the tree died. I suppose that when the tree saw that the bell, the object for which it had been planted and was living, was dead, it thought it was proper for it to die also. Some may wonder why those Catholics did not build a decent belfry. They would not wonder if they knew the condition of the Mexicans at Agua Mansa, and indeed, of all the missions attended from there. They were few



"FATHER PETER"

and poor, but they were good people and good Catholics. They had great love and respect for the Priest, which they proved immediately after my arrival, although they did not know me or whether I would please them or not. The house which was made of adobe, consisted of two miserable rooms, not plastered and with the floor as nature had made it. There was no furniture except a broken bench.

The next Sunday the men said that they would fix the house and furnish it. On Monday the men came with their carts; they made adobe and began to lay the walls for a kitchen. The women, using also mud, plastered the walls of the room and leveled the floor and the gallery outside. The kitchen

was soon finished and the walls whitewashed and then my residence was ready, but there was no furniture. The next day, two women with a wagon, went from house to house to beg furnishings. Some gave towels, others a chair, another a bench, one family gave a cot and mattress and all that was necessary for a comfortable bed. Some gave forks and others knives and spoons; one gave a little looking-glass and many gave provisions; thus everything was ready for housekeeping. I thanked them all for their kindness, took possession of my new residence and began, I may say, a bachelor's life, which had only one advantage—I could not complain if the house was not kept clean, the soup had too much salt in it, or the meat was not well done—everything was to my own taste and satisfaction. Things went pretty well for a time, but soon all the provisions were gone and money to buy more was yet buried in the mines. How many times I have saddled my horse and gone to some ranch to get meat to prepare for my dinner. But this lasted only

some eight or nine months. Then one morning Mr. Cornelius Jansen came down. I had just finished saying Mass and was making a fire to have some coffee. He was accompanied by his eldest son, a boy of seven years. He said to little Cornelius, "Tell Father Peter to come and take breakfast with us." Then Mr. Jansen said, "If you had something to cook, it would be bad enough, to have to cook it yourself, but when you have nothing to cook, that is too much, I cannot allow it. Come, and from this day you will take all your meals in my house." You may imagine how I felt and how thankful I was to Mr. and Mrs. Jansen, who for more than three years, were most kind to me. I have never forgotten, nor shall I ever forget, the kindness of Mr. Jansen's family to me.

But now the old bell was broken and it was absolutely necessary to have another. But how? It was impossible to collect fifty or sixty dollars—the price of even the smallest bell. I heard that an old Mexican in the neighborhood could make a bell. I went to see him and he agreed that should I give him two horses and twelve dollars, with the material necessary, he would make a good bell. I wished a larger bell than the old one, hence it was necessary to have more material. The next day I borrowed a horse and buggy and set out. I went to the Robidoux rancho, to Rincon, Temescal and Santa Ana, and I got the twelve dollars and had no difficulty in getting the horses, and I got all the material I needed, also. The man went to work at once at the foot of the small hill where Mr. Jansen's house stood; he made the oven and the moulder and soon the bell was made. Hundreds of people were present when the Mexican broke the mould, and when the bell was seen there was a shouting which resounded from hill to hill. But, alas, the joy was soon changed to sorrow, because we noticed on one side at the top two small holes, which not only disfigured the bell, but were the cause that its sound was not as pleasant as we expected.

When I was appointed rector of Agua Mansa, there were only three or four houses near the church; the most important was that of Mr. Jansen; but I was told that formerly it was a nice little village with good houses and beautiful orchards and gardens. But in 1862 a great flood destroyed the village. They spoke often to me about that flood, but what impressed them most and caused them to remember the flood, was that the first house it destroyed and took down the river was their dancing house, where they had dances every Saturday night, and they looked upon it as a punishment, because it was the cause of many losing Mass on Sunday. One Sunday I preached a pretty strong sermon on dancing, and remembering their belief that they had been punished for dancing on Saturday night and losing Mass, I tried to make them change the day—instead of dancing on Saturday night to dance on Sunday night; and I succeeded and sure I had many more at Mass on Sunday.

I do not know whether Agua Mansa is the proper name for this place;

some called it Agua Mansa, some Jurupa and some San Salvador. The Bishop, in the letter of my appointment, wrote "rector of San Salvador." These different names remind me of an incident, rather hard on me, which occurred some two or three months after my arrival. I left San Bernardino almost at sundown and taking one road for another, I lost myself. For more than two hours I tried to find the way to Agua Mansa, but in vain. At last I noticed a light, and after traveling fifteen minutes longer I came to a house. Believing it to be some Mexican family, I called "Buenas noches." No answer. I shouted louder and louder, "Buenas noches," when I heard some one answering, "Who is there?" I saw that I was mistaken and I answered, "I am the Catholic Priest from San Salvador and I am lost." An American came to the fence and said there is no such place as San Salvador around here—there is a Catholic church at Agua Mansa, and you are not lost, you are just on the street that will take you directly to San Bernardino. "But," I said, "I am coming from San Bernardino, and I must go on to San Salvador, or, as you say, Agua Mansa—for I know there is but one Catholic church in the county of San Bernardino; but could I not pass the night here and tomorrow you will show me the way to Agua Mansa?" "Oh, yes; come in," and he opened the gate and took charge of my horse and told me to go into the house. I was very hungry, and beside I had to travel next morning, I did not know how far, and say Mass, before I could breakfast. So I asked if they could give me supper. "I am very sorry," they answered, "there is nothing in the house to eat as we have just come from town and took supper there." I knew I could not stand fasting until eleven or twelve o'clock the next day, which was Sunday, so I said, "Have you nothing at all?" and they gave me a glass of milk and a bit of very dry bread and some cheese. Having but one room, they put a blanket on the floor, threw a curtain in front of their bed and there I passed a good night. I woke very early and I had not finished washing myself when the husband came and said, "Come to breakfast. I cannot tell you how bad I felt last night in not being able to give you a good supper; but I got up at half-past three and went to town, and you will have a good breakfast." Indeed, I saw on the table, eggs, ham and a chicken, hot cakes, coffee and milk—and I could not eat. "I am sorry, so sorry," I said, "that you have gone to so much trouble, and I really thank you with all my heart; but I cannot take anything." "Why?" he asked in surprise. "Because I must hold service this morning and we are not permitted to break our fast before saying the Mass." I could see that the good man felt it and he said, "But our ministers always breakfast well before they go to preach well," and I could only answer, "They have a privilege we have not." I asked him to show me my direction, and after traveling five or six miles I arrived at my church and found my people wondering what had become of their Rector.

How many times I remember that good American family and pray God to bless them.

BISHOP VERDAGUER.

Laredo, Texas, August 4th, 1903.

DANIEL SEXTON.

Daniel Sexton, says, as quoted in "San Bernardino County, Its Climate and Resources," 1876:

"I was born in Louisiana, the 24th day of March, 1818. I arrived at Old San Bernardino in December, 1841. The Indians at that time had full and entire possession of the country. I hired a number of Indians to cut and saw timber in the San Gorgonio Pass, just north of where Dr. Edgar's ranch is located now (1876). I furnished lumber to Williams on the Chino, and to others. I paid the Indians twenty-five cents per day for labor; horses and cattle could be bought for fifty cents each; one hide was worth two living animals. I acquired great influence over them and could have raised 500 warriors in a few hours. In 1842, the Indians asked me if the Americans had any feast days; I told them that they had and I made an American flag and hoisted it over the camp north of San Gorgonio Pass, and with the Indians celebrated the Fourth of July, 1842.

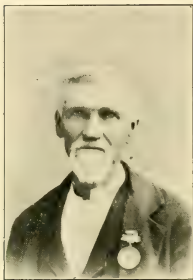
During this year the Lugos came in and brought with them cattle and horses to stock their ranch. There were already three or four thousand wild horses on this plain. I have seen hundreds of them in a drove go down in bands to water at the river near Riverside. At the Old San Bernardino Mission, the Indians cultivated more ground than is now under cultivation and raised large crops of corn, potatoes and beans. Mill Creek zanja was then in better condition than now. The Indian, Solano, who laid off this ditch in 1822, died at my house in 1858. He told me about the Temescal tin mines. I married his niece in 1847. In 1852 I built a saw mill near the foot of the San Bernardino mountains in Mill Creek cañon. There was more rain in that early day and more feed for stock than at present."

THE DISCOVERY OF BEAR AND HOLCOMB VALLEYS.

By W. F. Holcomb.

In the fall of 1859, I reached Los Angeles. Here I met an old mountaineer who told me of a valley about one hundred miles to the east which was known as "Bear Valley" on account of the number of bear seen there. I determined to visit this valley and my friend, Jack Martin, decided to accompany me. We procured horses and supplying ourselves with a little flour, bacon and salt, started. The first day out, we could hear nothing of the place, but the second night we camped on Lytle Creek near the ranch of

George Lord. He directed us to San Bernardino, a place which I think I had never before heard of. Here we were told to go up the cañon and we would find an old settler, F. M. Van Leuven—Uncle Fred, as he was known—who could tell us how to reach Bear Valley. We went up the Santa Ana cañon and Mr. Van Leuven gave us all the information he could about the route and told us that a party was already up there.



W. F. HOLCOMB

We strated on, following the trail of the burros. The second day we reached the summit and found deep snow, so deep that our horses had great difficulty in floundering through. By good luck we ran across the company who were camped here and they received us kindly—pioneer fashion. This party, as well as I can now recall, was made up of Jo Caldwell, Josiah Jones, Jack Elmore, Jim Ware and Madison Chaney. They had found a little gold but not in paying quantity.

Martin and myself located near the other fellows and began prospecting. Days and weeks rolled by and still we prospected here and there, with no success. Sydney P. Waite

and a partner were also in the valley at this time, prospecting for quartz and working an arrastra.

Martin at length decided to abandon the attempt and return to his family in Los Angeles. I determined to stay until the bear came out. As yet, we had killed nothing but deer and small game. On the day before his departure we strolled up to the top of a little hill. I said to Martin, "We have prospected every likely place we have seen in the valley, now let us try this hill-side where we are sure there is no gold." He objected, but I insisted and shoveled up a pan of dirt off the naked bed rock, pine leaves and all. Martin took it to the foot of the hill to wash out while I sat down and waited. Presently I noticed that he seemed excited and he came rushing up the hill to exhibit about ten cent's worth of fine gold. We scraped up another pan of dirt and after washing it out found about the same amount. We kept on working and by night were convinced that we had at last struck "pay diggings." The next day we began to work with a rocker and found that we could make about five dollars each per day.

After a few days, Martin left for Los Angeles to bring up provisions and also bring his family back with him. He exhibited some of the gold dust in San Bernardino. This raised quite an excitement. When he got to Los Angeles and paid for a considerable bill of goods with dust, there was a stir. People at once began to rush into Bear Valley.

About this time I one day took my gun and strolled northward to look over the country. When I reached the summit of the ridge that divides the head waters of the Santa Ana and the Mojave, I looked down from this eminence in a northerly direction and saw about two miles distant, a beautiful little valley. In camp that night I told the boys of the discovery I had made and one of the men—Jim Ware—at once offered to go with me and explore "Holcomb's Valley" as they jokingly called it.

The first time we visited the valley I killed two bear and we had no time for examining our surroundings. The next day we took donkeys and went over after our bear; it took all day to make the trip and at night we had a general jollification over our bear steak and "that valley of Holcomb's." One of the party, Ben Choteau, proposed to go with me and prospect the new valley. The first day we wounded a bear and in following its trail came upon a quartz ledge. We stopped to examine it and found gold. We let the bear go and taking some dirt in a handkerchief, went down and dug a hole in the main gulch and washed it out. To our joy we found that we had a good prospect. Then we panned out some dirt from the main gulch and found more gold and still further examination showed us several good prospects.

When we returned to the camp in Bear Valley there was great rejoicing and a big bonfire to celebrate the discovery of gold in "Holcomb's Valley." The next day, May 5th, 1860, we returned and located our claims. Many people were now in Bear Valley and log cabins were going up. A store, with a liquor bar of the most infamous sort, had been started by one Sam Kelley, and John M. Stewart had established a blacksmith shop. The place began to assume the appearance of a busy little village. The remains of these old log cabins, the reservoir and the diggings—long since worked out—can still be seen.

We moved over into the new valley and camped on the main gulch between what is now called upper and lower Holcomb Valley. There were eight in our party and we met with very good success from the start. We had not worked long before our gold dust began to be scattered about in the different avenues of trade. As soon as it became known that we were taking out considerable quantities of gold from the new claims in Holcomb Valley, the excitement grew. People came in from every direction, some on horseback, some with pack animals and some with their outfits on their backs. Most of this immigration was made up of honest, industrious men, who were anxious to make a few honest dollars. Every day strangers would call upon us and question us about the diggings. We made it a point to tell them truthfully that we were making from five to ten dollars to the man. Before the end of July many buildings—some mere brush huts, some of a more substantial character—were going up. A number of the new claims were paying well. Among these early arrivals I might mention Dr. Whitlock, Allen and Fred McIntyre, Jim Jackson, Gregory, E. H. Thomas and his son Mark.

brother to C. L. Thomas, Beverly Boren, brother to A. D. Boren, and U. U. Tyler. Tyler and Boren opened a store. A blacksmith by the name of Van Dusen came in with his wife, and W. H. St. John.

The water gave out at our first camp and we had to move to lower Holcomb Valley, where we built a comfortable log cabin. We brought our pay dirt down with horse and cart or in sacks on burros. Scarcity of water in the valley greatly hindered mining operations.

Some new developments of water and of mines were made in upper Holcomb, and a new town sprang up there in a very short time. It was here that we held our first Fourth of July celebration. Mrs. Van Dusen furnished the flag for the occasion and we named the place, on that account, Belleville, after her little girl, Belle.

Lumber was also scarce and very high. Provisions must all be brought in by pack mules and were of course very dear. The necessity for a wagon road was so great that the miners subscribed \$1500, and a road was constructed down the easterly slope of the mountains to connect with the old toll road through the Cajon Pass. This road proved to be a great advantage to the valley. Later the miners constructed a road from Holcomb to Bear Valley, thus giving that section an outlet. These roads were built entirely at the expense of the settlers in these valleys and were free to all. At the presidential election of that fall, Belleville, the new precinct which had grown up in little more than six months, cast a vote of nearly one hundred, while the entire vote of the county was 820.

On November 15th, it began to snow and continued until five feet of snow lay over the valley. This closed mining operations until the next April and the valley became almost depopulated. Early in the spring of 1861, however, people began to rush in again. New mines were discovered almost every day. Stores, butcher-shops, restaurants and a hotel were opened. All was quiet and harmonious until the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter reached the valley, then a change, socially and politically began to appear. The population continued to grow; saloons of the lowest character, gambling dens and bagnios followed. The population was the typical mining town variety, good men and industrious workers, worthless characters and professional "bad" men. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, large quantities of gold were being taken out daily. The diggings were generally shallow and easily worked, in fact, they were what is often called "poormen's diggings," and nearly every working man took out some gold. Quartz mining also began to attract some attention, but was never very successful here. Among the arrivals in the valley this year were Horace C. Rolfe, John W. Satterwhite, Sidney P. Waite, A. F. McKinney, James M. Coburn and Richard Garvey. But there was also a rush of the very worst characters and the valley became a center of disorder. Night was made dreadful by the drunken yells and cursing; guns and pistols were fired off at all hours of night and day; no one

was safe; the peaceful citizen was in almost as much danger as the rowdy.

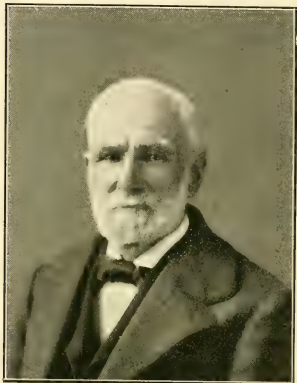
At the state election held September 4th, 1861, there was great confusion, and a riot was only prevented by the prompt and determined action of a few law-abiding citizens. Belleville precinct cast a vote of 300 for governor. One desperado, known as "Hell Roaring Johnson," attempted to kill a constable and was shot dead. An attempt was made to lynch the constable but it was frustrated and the man was acquitted as having only discharged his duty. After this the lawless element quieted down somewhat. This reign of lawlessness was of course a great drawback to the successful working of the claims in the valley. The hardworking miner was in almost as much danger from accidental shooting as were the rowdies from intentional shots. Still, of the forty or fifty men who were shot at different times, not more than three or four innocent men were killed. The rest were of the tough element, generally strangers in the place and their bodies now rest in unmarked graves.

Mining has been carried on in Holcomb Valley every year since its discovery. Several quartz mills have been erected here, and while they have not added to the wealth of their owners, they have considerably increased the world's supply of gold. Placer mines, both shallow and deep, have always been worked, but every year the product grows less. Yet the entire production of Holcomb Valley has added materially to the output of gold from this county and from the state.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH S. GARCIA.

One of the first settlers of Cucamonga, Etiwanda and Ontario, was Captain Joseph S. Garcia, a man of unusual character, who had passed through a long life of adventure. He was born in Fayal, one of the Azore Islands, June 9, 1823, the son of Monwell and Ann Garcia. His father was founder and president of the College of Fayal. Later he became an attorney-at-law, and was finally a judge. His parents were Catholic, and, as was the custom of the country, the father desired his only son to become a priest. But the boy was of a restless, venturesome nature, and in consequence, his father yielded to his entreaties, and when he was thirteen bound him for four years to Captain James Wooley, of Lynn, Mass. On the first voyage to Boston, Joseph went as cabin boy. The ship, after unloading at Boston, went south for a cargo of cotton. On its return to Massachusetts, the boy was sent to school for six months in Lynn. He next shipped in a vessel bound for India. During this voyage, the vessel was shipwrecked, and the crew spent seven days upon a desert island with no food but scant rations of hardtack and water. They were rescued by a whaler which had been out for a year, but, on account of the inefficiency of the crew, had secured but one whale. With the addition of the Indianman's crew, the

vessel's luck changed and in three months it was well loaded, and Joseph realized quite a sum for his share of the profits upon reaching shore, at Cape Ann. He next sailed from New York on the brig, *George Otis*, for Manila, where they loaded with hides for South Africa, and on the return voyage took a cargo of horn to Manila, and then loaded with rice, manilla and tobacco, and returned to Boston. During this trip, Mr. Garcia gained a knowledge of the Boers of South Africa, and the natives of Manila. Again he



JOSEPH GARCIA

voyaged from Boston to Manila, and thence to Zanzibar, Africa. Here he visited the ruins of the ancient palace of Zanzibar, and saw something of the slave trade. Upon the voyage from Zanzibar, the ship met with a gale which drove them ashore. For twenty-four hours they wrested with the breakers, while their doom seemed certain. One member of the crew was a man of prayer, and he prayed for salvation with all his power. He finally announced that the crew would be saved, but would be endangered by cannibals on the shore. The vessel struck and one sailor managed to make his way through the breakers to the shore with a rope, and thus the crew was saved.

They began gathering up the wreckage, when they heard the yells of savages, and were soon approached by a party of natives whom they believed to be cannibals. One of their number knew a little of a dialect of the country, and by means of signs, managed to communicate with them. While he was parleying, a lizard, which the natives knew to be of a poisonous species, the bite of which was fatal, ran out of the fire and bit the hand of the ship's doctor, who was standing near. The doctor had brought a few of the most necessary remedies with him, and applied some simple antidote, which was effective. The savages watched in wonder, and when they saw none of the symptoms of the bite which they expected, they were so impressed that they declared the man must be a supernatural being. Naturally the "interpreter" encouraged the idea, and they fell down before the doctor with cries and homage. They asked if he could heal others, and soon afterwards brought a man on a litter. The doctor was able to relieve the fever from which he was

suffering, and the natives, completely won, gladly supplied the sailors with fruit and such food as they had. Nevertheless, it was with great joy that the little party sighted a ship in the distance. Signals of distress were made and seen, and the men were taken on board of what proved to be a merchant-man enroute for Hong Kong.

In the port of Hong Kong, Mr. Garcia shipped on what was supposed to be a merchant vessel, but which proved to be a slaver bound for Zanzibar, then the center of the slave trade. Here Mr. Garcia again saw the horrors of the slave market. The vessel was loaded, but had not proceeded far when she foundered on the African coast. The departure from the ship was here more dangerous than in the former shipwreck, for 300 negroes were penned up in the hull of the vessel. The officers did not dare to set them free, for fear they would overpower and murder the ship's crew. The hatches were fastened down, and with one exception, the entire cargo of slaves went down with the vessel. The crew reached land and were picked up by a passing vessel bound for Malaga and then for Boston. In 1844, Mr. Garcia sailed for Port Au Prince, Hayti, where he found a revolution in progress and aided in saving some of the refugees. In 1847, he sailed to New Orleans and up the Mississippi river for a cargo of molasses. During his twelve years of sea-faring life, Mr. Garcia had visited many countries, gained much experience, and acquired the fluent use of English, French, Spanish and Italian. His father had thoroughly grounded him in Latin in his boyhood days, which had greatly assisted him in the acquisition of other languages.

In 1849 he arrived in the port of San Francisco. He had been an attendant at the mission of Father Taylor in Boston and in the new port, he sought out the Presbyterian church, where he found a congregation of fifteen. His first occupation in California was running a produce boat up and down the Sacramento river, carrying produce and freight to Sacramento and returning with wood. Desiring to see something of the mines which were then the center of all life in the state, he left the vessel in 1850 and joined a prospecting party. He was fortunate enough to make about \$5,000 during his six months' experience as a miner, and on his return to San Francisco purchased a share in the ship, Hooker. With this vessel he made several trips to Santa Cruz, handling provisions, etc. At this time, flour was selling at \$27 a barrel, sugar and beans at a dollar a pound, and other provisions in proportion.

Two years later he entered into a partnership with Captains Pierce and Norton in the ownership of a number of vessels—the ships, S. D. Bailey, Laura Bevely and W. E. Rice; the schooners, Arms, Alert and Julia Pringle; and the brigs, Boston, Curlew and Pride of the Sea. Some of these vessels made trips to foreign ports; others were kept in the coast trade, carrying passengers and freight from San Francisco to Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, San Pedro and San Diego. The passengers were con-

veyed inland by stage and private conveyances. This line brought down from San Francisco all the original Anaheim settlers.

In 1860, Captain Garcia bought the block of land in Los Angeles, bounded by First and Second, Main and Los Angeles streets, also a lot 50 by 200 facing on Aliso and running back to Garcia street—named in his honor. This property he disposed of in the seventies. In 1861 he made a voyage to Fou Chow, China, in the service of Macondry & Co. He made this voyage in the "Pride of the Sea," in five months and three days—then the quickest trip on record—bringing back a cargo of tea on which the firm cleared thirty thousand dollars. On the return voyage, a hundred miles out from port they began to meet houses, trees, stock and human bodies—in one case a horse and a buggy, containing a man, woman and child—all dead for days. This was the result of the great flood of January, 1862, which carried all before it on the Sacramento river. In 1862 he made a voyage to Fort Yuma, carrying provisions for the government. It took five months to unload, as there was only one small steamer to carry the freight from the mouth of the Colorado to Yuma. While carrying on the coast trade, he became interested in an asphaltum mine at Santa Barbara. The asphaltum was obtained along the beach at low tide and was sold in San Francisco. While engaged in loading this product, his favorite vessel, the *Pride of the Sea*, was lost by drifting ashore. She was built for a yacht but because of some fault in construction was considered unfit for this purpose and was sold. She was a sister ship to the *America*, which won the cup from England in 1854, and was a very fast vessel and finely fitted up.

In 1868 Captain Garcia decided to leave the sea and pass the remainder of his days upon terra firma. He had already become interested with Pierre Sansevain in the Cucamonga vineyard and he went there to live. In those days Indians were employed during the vintage season and sometimes a hundred families would come down from the mountains and camp during the season. Captain Garcia was the first American settler in the Cucamonga settlement. In 1875, he sold the vineyard property to the Hellmans, ex-Governor Downey and Benjamin Dreyfus. He had already located on lands that he later sold to Chaffey Brothers and which were included in the colony sites of Etiwanda and Ontario. After disposing of his Etiwanda property he built the first residence in the colony of Ontario. During the remainder of his life he took a deep interest in Ontario and all that pertained to her welfare. He was always active in public affairs and served as school trustee in both Cucamonga and Ontario districts for a number of years. He was eight times called upon grand juries and did effective service for the county in this capacity. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and aided in starting the first church in Ontario. He was also a member of the Masonic order and of the Pioneer Society of California.

He was three times married. In 1856, he married Miss Belinda Baird,

who survived but a few months. In 1858 he wedded Miss Evalina Boomhower, who bore him one son that died in infancy. She died in February, 1860. April 2, 1861, he married Miss Elizabeth L. Ford, who still lives in Ontario.

Captain Garcia died on Christmas morning, 1902, at Ontario, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery in San Francisco.

ODDS AND ENDS.

ASSESSMENT OF LOUIS ROBIDOUX FOR 1854.

Jurupa Rancho, supposed to be three thousand acres of land at \$1.25 per acre	\$ 3750.00
San Timoteo Rancho, supposed to be six hundred and forty acres of land at \$1.25	800.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Ten gentle work horses, Cal. \$30 each.....	300.00
Fifty mares, wild, Cal. \$20.....	1000.00
Twenty milk cows and calves, \$25.00.....	500.00
One hundred and thirty-five cows and calves, wild.....	2700.00
Fifty Beef cattle at \$20 each.....	1000.00
Two hundred young cattle, \$20 each.....	1600.00
Twelve hundred sheep at \$2.50 each.....	3000.00
Houses and improvements	1500.00
One wagon and harness, old.....	50.00
Lyman, Rich & Hopkins note	3000.00
Small notes amounting to.....	1000.00

Total	\$20,200.00
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(Signed)

L. ROBIDOUX.

Duly executed before me according to law, this 2nd June, 1854.

V. J. HERRING,

County Assessor.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY, JUNE 18, 1859.

"The committee appointed by the Grand Jury to examine the condition of the books of the Auditor and of the Supervisors, are, on examining the same, fully satisfied that the board is incompetent for the office that it fills.

"First—For neglect of duty in not making proper examination of the minutes of meetings of the same.

"Second—For a wasteful expenditure of public funds in allowing ex-

travagant claims, especially in the case of certain school trustees—three individuals in one district having received \$180.00; there being eight school districts in the county it would take \$1240.00 to pay the trustees alone.

"Third—That money has been drawn from the county treasury amounting to over \$1000.00, which should have been refunded.

"All of which is respectfully submitted to the Grand Jury for action."

The list of money specified as illegally drawn after the funding of the county debt, \$1014.47.

Money illegally paid out, \$1404.59.

"In regard to public buildings, we beg leave to report in relation to the jail of this county, that we regard it as being perfectly worthless in its present condition for a jail; and that the foundation of said jail is not good and that it will cost more to repair it than to build a new one, and then it will not be nearly as good or substantial as a new building, properly constructed, even at the same cost that would be required to repair it.

J. W. SMITH, Foreman."

"The foregoing report was adopted, all the members of the Grand Jury being present.

W. A. CONN."

The county auditor, J. M. Greenwade, made a vigorous reply to this report and a lively war was waged for sometime between the county officials and the citizens, represented by the Grand Jury.

SAN BERNARDINO'S STOCK COMPANY.

The Palmy Days of the Theater and the Play Writers in San Bernardino.

In the year 1859, the San Bernardino Dramatic Association was organized to furnish the people of the town with amusement. It started out with twelve active members, John Brown, president and ex-officio treasurer; W. T. Hughs, secretary; C. F. Williams, stage manager and artist; N. C. Fordham, F. C. Margetson and J. M. Greenwade, committee of arrangements.

Its first performance which was entirely original and based upon local history scored a great hit. The title alone is explanatory: "How to Raise the Wind, or, A New Way to Pay Old County Debts." The dramatis personae ran thus: 1st, Thomas, the President; 2nd, Cornelius, the Dane; 3rd, Henry, the Saddler; 4th, Reuben, the Vice-Comes; 5th, Mordecai, the Treasurer; 6th, Talipes, the Just; 7th, Justice personified. Scene—The County Clerk's Office.

This specimen of the composition, with the extract from the report of

the Grand Jury, for the same year, will give an idea of the subject dealt with:

"To longer sit, we now refrain,
Till funding time doth come again,
What if the county goes to crash?
Won't we be near to swipe the cash?
Need we care what the people say?
'Tis ours to tax—and theirs to pay—
The funds for us to Mordecai."

Out of this association grew a regularly organized theatrical club and the theater of San Bernardino, which flourished during 1862-63. Of this club, George Mattison, who had previously acted in light comedy, and Mrs. Minerva O. Kelting, who had served her apprenticeship on Brigham Young's stage in Salt Lake, were the bright particular stars. Mrs. John Miller, Dave Tays, Ed Peacock, William Cave, Harry Payne and De la M. Woodward, were also members.

It was at first intended as a business venture. A plain stage with a drop curtain was fitted up in an upper room of the Miller Hotel—later the Southern Hotel. Afterwards the theater was removed to the Kelting building, a one-story frame building on the southeast corner of Third and D streets, which would seat about two hundred. Candles were used for lighting the stage and the room. Colored effects were produced by using colored bottles to set the candles in—usually green. Sometimes colored mosquito netting was hung before the stage for the same purpose. The stage properties were mostly borrowed—some people in the town kept their carpets loose so that they might be used on the stage when necessary. The hall was seated with benches. Ed Peacock painted some brilliant stage settings. The advertising was done by posters which were written or printed by hand, as there was no printing press in the town at this time. "Billing" the town in this way was a tedious and expensive process.

The first play rendered in the theater by this company was, "The Dead Shot," a melo-dramatic love story; "Good-for-Nothing Nan," "Rough Diamonds," "Bombastes-Furiosa," "Box and Cox," were other plays that were given. Mrs. Kelting was very versatile and took many parts, but was especially good in comedy; some of the other members of the company developed considerable talent also.

For nearly two years this theater was open every Saturday night and was usually well filled. As a business venture the play-house was a failure, as the proceeds did not more than pay the expenses, and the actors never received any reward for their services. But they kept up the company for the sake of the amusement. And such a diversion must have been greatly

appreciated in the dearth of society and amusement of the little frontier town.

THE FIRST AND THE LAST MAY DAY PICNIC.

On May 1st, 1858, occurred the first of what proved to be a long series of May day picnics. For twenty-one years, the people of San Bernardino annually gathered for their May day picnic and the occasion was always one of the most enjoyable of the year. The old pioneers and their children look back with many pleasant memories to these happy days.

The first festivities were planned and arranged by the new teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, who had taken charge of the city schools in January. Mrs. Robbins, now Mrs. Crafts, of Redlands, describes the day thus: "A queen, king and bishop had been chosen, with flower girls and attendants. At nine o'clock the children assembled at the school house, full of eager expectations. The pretty queen, Laura Brown, clad in a white satin dress, daintily trimmed, the flower girls all in pure white, the king with his crown and the bishop with the insignia of his office, led the procession and the rest fell in line. The picnic was held in a grove of sycamores, then standing at the point where the Tippecanoe station on the motor road is now located. On reaching the grounds, the queen was crowned with due ceremony, the flower girls scattered their flowers and sang a song composed for the occasion by Prof. Robbins, and appropriate exercises were gone through with. A May pole and a swing added to the enjoyment and at twelve o'clock a dinner, such as only the pioneer women knew how to serve, was partaken of by all."

The Last May Day Picnic.

On May 1st, 1902, the Pioneer Society, with the children and grandchildren of many of those who had enjoyed the first May day picnic, gathered at Urbita Springs to celebrate the day in memory of that first picnic, forty-four years past. Mrs. Crafts was chosen queen of the day, and the crown was placed upon her head by John Brown, Jr., who had several times performed the same service as bishop, when a boy, and with the same words composed by her husband, Prof. Robbins, for the ceremony. The old songs were sung and the old games repeated and an old time picnic dinner was enjoyed. It was a beautiful and fitting memorial of the happy days that so many of those present recalled as among the pleasantest memories of their youth.

SOME BEAR STORIES.

The Death of Christobal Slover.

John Brown, Sr., thus related the story of the death of Christobal Slover: Slover mountain near Colton, derived its name from Christobal Slover, who settled there about 1842.

A party of free trappers, of whom I was one, erected an adobe fort on the Arkansas river in Colorado, for protection and as headquarters during the winter season. We called it "Pueblo," and the city of Pueblo now stands upon that ground. Into this fort Christobal Slover came one day with two mules loaded with beaver skins. He was engaged to help me supply the camp with game and during the winter we hunted together, killing buffalo, elk, antelope and deer.

Slover was a quiet, peaceable man, very reserved. He would heed no warning and accept no advice as to his methods of hunting. His great ambition was to kill grizzlies—he called them "Cabibs." He would leave our camp and be gone for weeks at a time without anyone knowing his whereabouts, and at last he did not return at all and I lost sight of him for several years.

When I came to San Bernardino county in 1849, I found him in his cabin at Slover mountain. His head was now white but his heart was full of affection and he took me to his home and made me welcome to all that he had. He had married a Mexican woman with whom he seemed happy; but his chief pleasure in life was still the pursuit of the grizzly. When no one else would go with him, he went alone into the mountains, although his friends warned him of the danger.

One day he went with a companion up the left fork of the Cajon Pass, almost to the summit. There they came across a large grizzly and Slover fired at close range. The bear fell, but soon rose and walked away and lay down in some bushes. Slover, after recharging his rifle began approaching the monster, in spite of the objections of his friend. As the old man approached the animal it gave a sudden spring full upon him. That ended his bear hunting. The other man came down the mountain and told the tale and a party went back. They found Slover still alive but insensible. He was carried down to Sycamore Grove on a rude litter and there died. The bear had done its work thoroughly. The scalp was torn from his head, his legs and one arm broken, the whole body bruised and torn. He was taken to his home and buried, but the spot of his burial was not marked, and now, though I have taken great pains to locate the grave, I have never been able to find it. Like the tomb of Moses the place is forgotten.

A Bear Adventure.

In the Guardian of June 6th, 1874, appears this story:

"A few days ago, while Mr. G. W. Bayley, of this town, was camping in Coldwater cañon, Temescal valley, he unintentionally became the hero of rather an exciting and dangerous adventure. While hunting Mr. Bayley became belated and lost his way. At last he stumbled upon a blind trail. While following it he suddenly came upon several animals, that, at first sight, he took to be hogs. He continued to advance, but the hogs, very impolitely, held the pass. Mr. Bayley at last stopped still, upon which two of the larger animals advanced and upon their nearer approach Mr. Bayley found to his horror that they were bear. Here was a dilemma. His gun was not loaded and he was out of ammunition. The bears advanced, followed by their cubs. Bayley did some quick thinking. To run was sure destruction—to go forward—the same. With admirable presence of mind, he picked up two stones, struck them together and raising his voice to its loudest pitch, shouted long and loud. The bears paused in wonder; their wonder soon became alarm and then a panic—they turned tail, and followed by their cubs bolted for the brush. Undoubtedly Mr. Bayley's happy presence of mind saved his life."

W. F. Holcomb's Bear Story.

When we first located in Holcomb Valley, Jo Caldwell, a big, good-natured fellow, a kind of leader in our company, said to me one day at dinner, "Bill, take your gun and go and see if you can't get a bear."

"Well," I said, "suppose you go and try your luck." He only laughed; for he had once been knocked down and run over by a grizzly—and he didn't hunt bear.

After dinner I started out and had only reached the lower valley—about four hundred rods distant, when I saw four bear out in the open valley and so busy digging for mice and gophers, that I was able with but little difficulty to approach them. I took careful aim and brought down one of them. The others immediately gathered around the wounded one in a great rage and fighting among themselves. Three more shots as fast as I could reload and shoot and all was over. The four bear lay dead within a few feet of each other.

I returned to camp within half an hour after I left it and met Jo Caldwell, who called, "Well, Bill—what did you kill?" "Oh, nothing, I answered—except four bear."

"Is that all!" said he, "why I could do better than that with a club."

A Desperate Struggle With a Bear.

"About five weeks ago, James O'Conner, a some time resident of San Bernardino, had a desperate, and nearly, to him, fatal fight with a grizzly in the San Jacinto mountains. It seems that, while hunting, he encountered a monster grizzly, which, startled at his near approach, instantly attacked him. O'Conner shot and hit his bear-ship, but not fatally, for the bear, more ferocious than at first, rushed on him, and striking him in the ribs, several of which he broke, knocked him down and seized his arm, which he crushed fearfully. At this juncture, O'Conner's dog, a little white half-breed bull-dog, which he got from Mr. McCall, of this town, appeared on the scene, and catching the bear by the hind leg, hung on to it with true bull-dog pertinacity. The bear let go O'Connor to attend to the dog, when O'Conner, though bruised and bleeding, poured another shot into the monster, but failed as before to strike him vitally. The bear now turned from the dog to the man, knocking the latter down and lacerating his scalp fearfully. With one blow of his paw he all but scalped the gallant mountaineer, besides tearing him fearfully about the shoulders, and mashing his left arm into a shapeless mass. O'Conner now, knowing his knife the last chance, drew it, and with his fast failing strength plunged it in the bear's body, who thereupon took flight."—San Bernardino Guardian, Sept. 7, 1874.

"Some hunters were witness to a desperate fight in the San Jacinto mountains, the other day, between a mountain lion and a bear. The fight is described as terrific. The superior strength of the bear easily enabled him to throw his antagonist down, but the latter used his paws and jaws so fearfully that the bear could not keep him under. Both animals were covered with blood. They fought till both were exhausted, when the lion dragged himself off to the jungle, leaving the bruno in possession of the field. This victory was short-lived, however; he had barely time to congratulate himself, when a Henry bullet tore through his heart, ending his joys, sorrows, and victories. Alas! what a moral may be drawn from the unfortunate bruno."—San Bernardino Argus, 1873.

STORY OF A SAN BERNARDINO PIONEER.

Hand-to-Hand Fight With a Grizzly.

Prominent among the names of the gold hunters of California stands that of John W. Searles. It is prominent, not alone because he made a success of his prospecting, but because he was one of the most experienced hunters of the grizzly bear the state has seen. It has been some years—more than a score—since Mr. Searles hunted the king member of the bear family,

for he has been too busily engaged in the borax business to spend time in the mountains. Moreover, his last encounter with one of the tribe was of a nature to cool the ardor even of such a sportsman as he. John R. Spears, the New York Sun correspondent who recently visited Death Valley, gives the following account of Bear-hunter Searles:

"I had heard that Mr. Searles was the hero of a terrible bear fight, and so when, in my journey over the deserts of California, I reached the San Bernardino Borax Mining Company's works, of which he is superintendent and chief owner, I took the first occasion to ask him about it," writes John R. Spears in the New York Sun. "He smiled through his bushy beard and eyebrows, and turning to a desk took a two-ounce bottle from a drawer and held it up. There were twenty-one pieces of broken bones and teeth in this bottle. Then he took an old Spencer rifle from a corner of the office and passed that to me. There were not only a number of dents in the stock, but one plainly noticeable in the top of the barrel. The bones and teeth in the bottle had been crushed from the lower jaw of Mr. Searles by the bite of a grizzly bear, while the dents in the rifle were made by the grizzly's teeth also.

I was then asked to put my hands among the dark brown whiskers just beginning to turn gray. There were dents in the jawbone on both sides that seemed to half cut it off. About this time I noticed that Mr. Searles could not readily turn his head. He had plainly been pretty well chewed up.

It was on the 15th of March, 1870, in the mountains of Kern county, Cal. Some time before that Mr. Searles, with others, had gone off from the settlement of Visalia for a month of sport with the deer in the mountains. They were in a part of the country neither had visited, and so had taken a guide along who had professed to know the haunts of the game, but for some reason they did not have much luck at first. However, Mr. Searles eventually saw a big buck upon a ledge and, getting a shot, knocked it over a precipice as it ran, and thus scored the first kill.

Going to the edge of the precipice to look over and see where the game had fallen, Mr. Searles saw two full-grown grizzly bears and a cub half grown in the cañon below. Thereat he managed to get around close to the animals, piled one of them dead across the dead body of its mate, and as the third fled down a precipitous trail, threw it hand-spring fashion end over end with a bullet in the base of its head. It was this remarkable bag of game that sent Mr. Searles into the fight that so nearly took his life.

If Mr. Searles wanted grizzlies, why, another part of the mountains was the place, the guide said. There were two there that had been killing cattle for a long time, and they were not only large, but bold and ferocious. That was the kind of bears that Searles was looking for in those days, and away the outfit went. They reached the spot and pitched camp, but because of foul weather did not see the grizzlies, nor have any fun to speak of. Meantime Searles had shot away about all of his cartridges and sent for more after the

fashion of those days—by hanging his order on a bush beside the stage road. The order included an empty cartridge box, but the stage driver threw the box away and then got the wrong cartridges, but Searles found that he could hammer the cartridges through the lock after trimming the bullet carefully, though it took two blows of the hammer to fire a cartridge when in the barrel, so he kept on hunting.

Then came the day when, with four of the right or old cartridges in the magazine, and the rest of the whittled kind, he started out on horseback, although the brush everywhere was covered with snow. Four miles from camp he tied his horse and then went poking about afoot. So it happened that as he walked along the side of a gulch he saw through the brush a big grizzly lying in a bed. He could see no more than its nose, but aiming low he let drive and rolled the brute over, when two more bullets finished it.

Working his way down, Searles cut the beast's throat and stood beside it pressing with a foot on its breast to make the blood flow, when a noise was heard in the thicket hard by. Nothing could be seen, but Searles knew the sound, and after a time found the trail of another bear.

By this time the afternoon was wearing away, and Searles was wet to the skin from the moist snow that covered the brush, but he took after the bear with all the ardor of a youth who had never seen grizzlies. He eventually located the beast in a chaparral thicket, and worked about it for some time before getting a sight. Then, all at once, to the very great surprise of the hunter, the bear rose up on its hind legs with its nose not two feet away. It was impossible, because of brush, for Searles to back off even a step; the best he could do was to point the rifle across his body as near as he could guess toward the base of the bear's jaw and pull the trigger, hoping to send a ball into its brain. As the gun was discharged the bear pitched over on his fore feet, gasping and pawing at its eyes where the flame of the cartridge had burned the hair, but it was only a little hurt.

As quick as thought Searles threw a new cartridge into the barrel, raised the rifle, and pointing at the base of the bear's brain, pulled the trigger. No explosion followed. It was one of the whittled cartridges and was not sent home. With another wrench on the lever Searles tried again and failed. A third time he strove in vain to fire the gun, and then the beast rose up and turned on him open-jawed. Searles jammed his rifle into its jaws, but it brushed the weapon aside, threw him to the ground, and with one foot on his breast bit off his lower jaw. The next bite was in the throat, severing the windpipe and laying bare the artery as well as the jugular vein, and then it grabbed the flesh of the shoulder, laying bare the bones and cutting a blood vessel, from which the blood spurted up so that Searles, lying there, saw it stream in a curve above his face.

As the bear pulled this mouthful of flesh clear of the bones its foot

slipped and Searles rolled over. His coat was all in a hump on his back, and the bear bit into that once and then went away.

"What does a man think when a bear is tearing him to pieces?" was asked as Mr. Searles paused in his narrative.

"Twenty years in California to be killed at last by a ——— of a grizzly, is what I thought. I remember lying there and thinking so very well. I was disgusted," he replied.

He was as near dead as ever a live man was, but a part of his discomfort saved him. It was turning cold rapidly and the wet clothing began to freeze, and this sealed up the torn blood vessels. Then, in spite of his horrible condition, with his lower jaw dangling about his throat in shreds and his left arm useless—in spite of the most frightful pain—Mr. Searles managed to walk and crawl to his horse, to mount it, though it was a fractious beast, to ride four miles to camp, and to reach Los Angeles Hospital, a three days' journey away. He lived while the surgeons consulted over the best way to make him comfortable during the short time he had to live. When they talked about boring through sound upper teeth in order that they might wire the pieces of the lower jaw together and to the upper one, he even managed to kick one of them from the bedside half way to the other side of the room. Thereat they began to think he was not quite dead after all. Then one came who patched and pieced and sewed and plastered, and inspired hope, and in three weeks the old hunter was up and around, getting well in a way to astonish even the surgeon who had pulled him together.

LEGENDS OF ARROWHEAD.

It is natural that a figure so strongly marked, so distinctive in form and so plainly visible from many directions and from long distances, as in the "Arrowhead," should attract widespread attention and give rise to many legends concerning its supernatural origin. And this has been true of the sign known as the "Arrowhead" and blazed upon a mountain peak six miles to the northeast of the city of San Bernardino. The fact that the head of the gigantic arrow points directly to the cañon in which dozens of boiling hot springs rise from the ground has given added significance to its history in the eyes of the superstitious.

Indian Legend.

The primitive mind of the Indian always associates any unusual natural phenomena with the world of unseen spirits. It is said that the Coahuilla Indians, a peaceable and industrious tribe who populated the San Bernardino valley when the white man first entered it, related this story: Once they lived far to the eastward. Here they were much harassed by warlike neighbors, and at last were driven from their native habitat. Then their Good

Spirit sent an arrow of fire, which like the Israelitish pillar of fire, guided them to the west and finally rested upon a mountain side above this beautiful and fertile valley, thus pointing out their new home.

The Mormon Legend.

As a matter of course, a Mormon story of a similar nature was told. According to this, Brigham Young had a vision of a mountain with a strange sign upon it. When the members of the Mormon Battalion told him of the San Bernardino valley and of the strange marking upon the mountain peak, he recognized his vision and knew that in this vicinity must be located his Pacific colony.

A Biblical Theory.

In 1881, a Citrus Fair was held at Riverside. A visiting member of the Press was so charmed with his surroundings that he advanced the theory that the San Bernardino valley had been the original Garden of Eden. When the Garden lost its pristine glory, the All-wise Architect stamped on a mountain peak the only natural arrowhead mark to be found in the world, pointing to the lost Eden and indelibly marking the spot.

Another Indian Legend of the Arrowhead.

Long ago the Indians who inhabited the beautiful San Bernardino valley grew rich because of the fertile soil and the abundant streams that watered it. They were mighty in the land and they became selfish and proud and forgot the Great Spirit—the All-Ruler—who bestowed the abundance and the power. And the Great Father was displeased at their ingratitude and he sent out to this people a fierce, hot Spirit from the Sun-land, who drank their streams until they sank out of sight into the sand and drained their lakelets until only salt and bitter waters were left therein. Then the people gathered in council and built fast-fires and made offerings to appease the anger of their God. But the hot breath continued to devastate the earth and all green things dried into crisp deadness and the hot earth crumbled into ashes under their feet. The cattle and all animals perished and the Sun monster left only their bleaching bones behind. Then the people were seized with pestilence and with famine. And to all their prayers and their offerings for relief from this deadly heat monster, no answer came. In despair, the wailing Indians, kneeling with outstretched arms, offered to make any sacrifice—even to their most precious life—if only this devouring monster might be satisfied.

Their chief had an only daughter, Ne-wah-na, "the new moon maiden," who was the fairest and most beloved of all the women of their tribe. And in answer to their last appeal a voice, borne upon the wings of a white eagle, floated downward from above, "Give Ne-wah-na as an offering to heaven."

Silence fell upon all as the chief slowly arose from his place and went

to his wickiup. Carefully he wrapped his daughter in her choicest robes; then he led her forth and left her alone to meet the fiery wrath of their destroyer. When the sacrifice was complete and Ne-wah-na was no more, the heavens opened and a white arrow of light leaped forth and struck the monster, another and another followed and at last one struck the mountain side and left there its mark. Then the blessed rain followed and water once more cooled the parched earth and ran in the empty stream beds. The heat monster writhed in agony under the cooling drops until the earth opened to swallow him. As it closed again, streams of boiling water oozed and bubbled forth from the crevices and the people, bitten with famine and disease, gathered about and drank of the steaming waters and bathed in them and were healed.

Chastened and humbled the dwellers of the valley lived for generations in quiet and plenty at the foot of the arrow-marked mountain and found relief for all their ailments in its health giving waters.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

O. D. Gass, of Yucaipe, relates the following remarkable incident, which he says "shows the power of mind over matter."

While living on the Las Vegas rancho, now in Nevada, he employed an Indian buck by the name of Josh and on one occasion paid him \$25.00.

The Indian at once joined a camp of Paiutes and engaged in gambling, and in a short time had lost money, clothing and everything he possessed. He returned to the ranch and related his story to his wife, "Pony," who was known as a puont (killer). She was greatly enraged and declared that she would kill the man who had won the spoils, if he did not return the money to the husband. She started for the camp and Mr. Gass, out of curiosity, went along to see what would happen. The woman made a demand for the money, which was flatly denied. She then told the man that if he did not give back the sum she would "puont" him. He laughed and told her to kill away. The woman then took a small cotton rope out of her pocket and coiled it on the ground and set fire to one end of it. She told the man, pointing impressively to the creeping blaze, "when that string burns out you will be a dead man." The Indian stopped his play and gazed fixedly at the burning string. When it was consumed the Indian really was dead, and the members of the tribe present took his body away and buried it. "I was an eye-witness to this remarkable transaction.—O. D. Gass."

CHAPTER XVI.

THE CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO.

1885 to 1895.

This decade brought great changes. From a somewhat crude and sleepy village, San Bernardino became in these ten years a wide-awake and enterprising city. From a stage station she emerged into a railroad center. Street lights, pavements, sewers, an adequate water system, street cars and motor lines, blocks of well-built business houses, the finest hotel in Southern California—these were some of the improvements of this eventful period.

The first train to enter the city came in over the California Southern road from San Diego, September 13, 1883, and on November 15, 1885, the citizens of San Bernardino turned out en masse with fireworks and bands, to greet the first transcontinental train over the newly completed California Southern extension from San Bernardino to Waterman (now Barstow), which completed the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe line between Kansas City and Los Angeles, or San Diego, then the terminus of the line.

After this date progress was rapid; visitors began to pour in and capital began to move. Several street car franchises were let during 1885-86. R. W. Button completed his steam motor line between San Bernardino and Colton in 1886, and in February, 1887, the street cars began service between the depot and the corner of Third and D streets.

May 15, 1886, San Bernardino re-incorporated and became a city of the fifth class, the vote being eight to one in favor of the change. J. G. Burt, John Andreson, Smith Haile, Fred T. Perris, I. R. Brunn and B. B. Harris were elected trustees of the new city, with B. B. Harris as chairman.

In commenting upon the change to cityship, the Times predicted:

"San Bernardino has awoke at last, all at once and all over. We are, without a shadow of a doubt, to have the C. S. R. R. headquarters located here. All that was asked from us by the company was promptly granted with a celerity that astonished some of those people who all along have asserted that there was no life in our town. Following immediately upon the heels of this came the vote upon the question of re-incorporation, and it has carried by the unprecedented majority of eight to one, there being 359 for and only 45 against. Now, we are at once to have our city lit by electric lights, and already arrangements are making for a large hotel, to cost



SAN BERNARDINO PUBLIC LIBRARY

complete from \$100,000 to \$125,000, and several smaller ones are also projected. Several wealthy gentlemen, too, have been waiting for some time past to learn what would be done about the location of the railroad works, in order to decide upon street railroads in our city, and now that the location of these works is definitely settled, the construction of street car lines will be begun at once. Here we have the railroad headquarters, machine shops, round houses, depots, and everything pertaining thereto; a city organization, electric lights, large hotels, street railroads, all come to us by one movement, and that the location here of the division headquarters of the C. S. R. R. In the election yesterday our citizens discarded the cramped garments of youth and have donned those of adult age. They have by an overwhelming majority announced that San Bernardino is a live, a very live town; they have declared in favor of taking our proper station in the land, in favor of advancement, progress and go-aheaditiveness."

The erection of the California Southern car shops and depot at a cost of \$200,000 gave employment to a large force of men and was a most important event in the history of the town. Another advance step which marked the new era was the election of March 26, 1887, when \$100,000 in bonds was voted for the construction of a sewer system and \$50,000 for general improvements in grading, graveling and macadamizing the streets. In consequence of this action a complete and very satisfactory sewer system was installed and a large amount of work was done in putting the streets in good order.

In October, 1887, a Board of Trade was organized to aid in bringing San Bernardino to the front and in securing public improvements and new settlers and capital. The first officers were: John Andreson, Sr., president; Oscar Newberg, C. F. Ross, vice-presidents; Charles J. Perkins, recording secretary; E. C. Seymour, financial secretary; Lewis Jacobs, treasurer. This organization was instrumental in securing many improvements for the city:

The same year saw the completion of the Stewart Hotel. The first plans for the building of this hotel were made by J. H. Stewart, a pioneer resident who had invested largely in San Bernardino property and who had entire faith in the future of the city. He was fatally injured by an accident in 1885, before his plans were complete. Then a company, made up of San Bernardino citizens, was formed, with J. G. Burt as the chief stockholder, and incorporated for \$100,000. This company built, at a cost of \$150,000, what was then the finest hotel structure south of San Francisco. The building was 150 feet square and four stories high, with a court in the center. With the exception of the new Court House, it was the most elaborate building architecturally and the costliest structure ever put up in the city. It contained some 400 rooms and was fully furnished and equipped as a first-class hotel. Naturally the citizens of the town took great pride in it;



JOHN ANDRESON, Sr.

and its loss by fire was a severe blow to the town as well as to the stockholders.

Among the many new blocks which added to the wealth and appearance of the city and plainly indicated the prosperity that had dawned, were the Andreson Block on Third street, which was erected at a cost of \$52,000, a three-story brick building; the Katz Block, the Ancker Block, the Brinkmeyer & Waters Block on D street, and the building of Richard Stewart, all of which were solid improvements. An addition to the Southern Hotel cost \$10,000 and a large addition was also made to the St. Charles. The Methodist church and the Presbyterian parsonage were also erected this year. A large number of handsome residences were added to the homes of San Bernardino. The dwellings of James Waters, father and son; of Mathew Byrne, Louis Ancker, Judge Willis, Judge Damron, and others, were sufficiently substantial and beautiful to grace any city.

1888—During this year the Van Dorin and Otis Blocks were added to the business structures of the city. The rapid growth of the town made a new location for the postoffice imperative and after much delay a postoffice official visited the city and called for bids for accommodations. The best offer was that of Messrs. Andreson and Drew, who offered to furnish all material for a "metropolitan office free of charge" and donate the use of the room for five years. In consequence the handsome block at the corner of E and Court streets was erected.

June 5, the Redlands and San Bernardino motor line began regular service, and August 17, the San Bernardino, Arrowhead and Waterman narrow gauge line was finished. November 16, the motor line to Riverside, constructed by the same company which had previously built the motor line to Colton, was opened for traffic; thus the county seat was brought into direct communication with its surrounding towns by a frequent and regular service.

December 13, occurred the death of E. H. Morse, cashier of the San Bernardino National Bank, who was shot by an insane man, who demanded money.

1889—February 13, the first citrus fair held in San Bernardino was opened in the Van Dorin Block. The exhibits were numerous and well arranged, and this was one of the most successful of the long series of citrus fairs held in the county. February 3, occurred the death of Hardin Yager, who had been for twenty-six years county treasurer and for thirty years in public office in the county. This year the Court House topic began to loom up and the discussion of the removal of the county seat was vigorous—outside of San Bernardino.

On November 2, the citizens of San Bernardino voted bonds to the amount of \$150,000 to be expended in securing a municipal water system, and the first steps in securing an efficient and abundant water service were at once taken.



H. L. DREW

1890—The matter of a pavilion for public purposes to be built in the city park had long been under discussion. In 1889 the Society of San Bernardino Pioneers took this matter up vigorously, and chiefly through their efforts the trustees were induced to vote \$10,000, and the pavilion was erected in the city park at a cost of about \$12,000. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on January 1, 1891.

1891—The city had up to this time retained its original limits of one mile square, although it was surrounded by a thickly populated and well built-up district which was a part of the city in all but name. In 1888 a proposition to take in a larger area was voted down, but on January 17, 1891, the people voted to enlarge the boundaries, and the city was thus authorized to take in territory which increased the area to six and one-half miles, and the population from 4,500 to nearly 10,000.

In June bonds to the amount of \$60,000 were voted for a High School building. This year the city was first lighted by electricity, the San Antonio Electric Co. putting in from 500 to 800 incandescent lights. The Episcopal church was completed and occupied this year.

1892—January 1, the first City Library was opened, with Miss Ella Ames as librarian. During 1892 the Hall of Records was completed and work was begun on the new Court House.

One of the most unique events in the history of San Bernardino was the Woman's Non-Partisan Political Convention which met in that city October 12, 1892. Sixty-five delegates from various clubs and societies were present and after due deliberation they nominated a complete county ticket for the next election and instructed their husbands, brothers, sons and lovers to vote for their candidates, all of whom were defeated.

November 5, 1892, occurred the costliest fire ever experienced in the city. The Stewart Hotel building was burned to the ground with all the stores and offices located in the block. The San Bernardino Fire Department, aided by Redlands and other towns, made a brave fight, but the building could not be saved. The loss was estimated at \$150,000.

1893—February 20, the annual state convention of Turners was held in San Bernardino, with a large and enthusiastic attendance. The Orphans' Home was opened in February and twenty children brought from Los Angeles and placed in it. February 24, the Riverside county bill passed the Legislature. The Stewart Hotel was rebuilt this year. While the second building was not so costly as the first, it was a substantial and handsome edifice of three stories, and the hotel is known as one of the most comfortable and well kept establishments in Southern California.

1894—The First National Bank closed its doors; one of the worst failures ever occurring in the city. Notices were posted stating that depositors would be paid in full. Receivers were appointed and after many legal pro-

ceedings and disappointments the affairs of the institution were finally wound up 1899 and depositors received some 62 per cent of their money all told.

1895—La Fiesta de San Bernardino was celebrated with a bull fight, Spanish barbecue, races and a civic procession, 200 Coahuilla Indians, grand illumination, etc., in September. In August occurred a disastrous fire at D and Court streets in which some half dozen buildings were destroyed.

1897—This year was marked by a most disastrous fire, in which Whitney's mill, St. John's Episcopal church and a number of other buildings were burned. The Redlands fire department was called in, and the total loss was \$50,000.

1898—May 9, Co. K started for San Francisco amid a grand demonstration of the citizens. The famous artesian "gusher" which flowed 500 inches was struck this year and many artesian wells were put down in the vicinity



of the city. The Court House was completed and occupied this year, and the pavilion at Urbita Springs built.

1899—December 19, electric car service was instituted in the city.

1900—The old Board of Trade, formed in 1887, after a few years of activity, passed out of existence. In 1900 the representative business men of the city felt that such an organization for promoting the interests of the town was needed, and reorganized as a Board of Trade, with J. B. Gill as president; John Andreson, Jr., vice-president; F. D. Keller, secretary, and C. Cohn, treasurer. The following citizens were chosen as directors: Thomas Hadden, James Fleming, J. W. Curtis, H. L. Drew, Joseph Jonas. Committees were appointed and the Board at once became an active factor in the advancement of the commercial and industrial interests of the vicinity. It took an active part in securing the Salt Lake Road for San Bernardino, and

has been largely instrumental in pushing street improvements, the new water system and in securing a revision of the city charter. It was instrumental in carrying out two or three successful street fairs, or Fiestas, which attracted attention and trade to the town. The present officers of the Board are: J. J. Hanford, president; N. J. Herzog, vice-president; H. M. Willis, secretary; H. D. Sibley, treasurer; directors—Thomas Hadden, H. M. Barton, W. S. Hooper, H. R. Levy, A. M. Ham.

1901—This year the first Street Fair was held in the city and was a most successful event. A queen was chosen, a court appointed and elaborate street decorations, processions and illuminations, with a grand ball, races and numerous events added to the occasion. It drew a large number of visitors from neighboring towns and was greatly enjoyed.

1902—February 21, first service on the San Bernardino Valley Traction line. In December, \$231,000 bonds were voted for the acquirement of an adequate and up-to-date water system for the municipality.

1903—Andrew Carnegie donated \$20,000 for a public library. December 5, an election was held to choose freeholders to frame a new city charter. Southern Pacific Company purchased land in the heart of the city for depot grounds and also for right of way.

1904—The new Masonic Temple was completed at a cost of about \$35,000 and dedicated with fitting ceremonies. The Carnegie Library was finished and put into use with appropriate ceremonies.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company began the erection of a \$30,000 depot and put in a broad gauge track into the city. Nearly half a million dollars was expended in building during the year. Among the substantial and architecturally satisfying buildings are a new theater, the Broadway, costing \$35,000; the Dunn & Black Block, the Home Telephone building, the Anderson Block, and the new Baptist church, which is expected to cost \$30,000. A new gas plant is also being installed. The city now has a population of 11,582, according to a recent house-to-house canvass made by the postmaster, Stephen J. Kelley. This would make the estimated population of 12,000 none too large. The city has now emerged from the slow development of the past and is forging ahead with a strength and rapidity that puts her in the front rank among the enterprising and progressive towns of Southern California. San Bernardino is indeed the "Queen City" of the great San Bernardino Valley, and is in a fair way to become the second city in size and in commercial importance in Southern California, even though San Diego has her harbor and her immense "back country."

On the 30th of July, 1904, in pursuance of an order of the board of trustees of the City of San Bernardino, and under the provisions of the constitution of the State, a special election was held, by the qualified electors of the city to choose fifteen freeholders, residents of the city, to prepare a city charter for submission to the voters of the city, for ratification or rejection. The



LEWIS JACOBS

freeholders so chosen, were John Andreson, Sr., H. M. Barton, I. R. Brunn, J. W. Cattick, M. L. Cook, Geo. M. Cooley, F. B. Daley, J. J. Hanford, W. S. Hooper, L. D. Houghton, Jos. Ingersoll, A. G. Kendall, James Murray, W. M. Parker and H. C. Rolfe. They assembled accordingly, and organized a board, and within the ninety days as prescribed by the constitution, prepared and submitted a city charter, and on the 6th of January, following, it was ratified by a vote of nearly three to one at a special election of the people. And being subsequently approved by concurrent resolution of both houses of legislature on the 30th of January, 1905, it became the organic law or charter of the city, for its future government. It provides for a mayor and common council, as the legislative and executive departments of the city government, in place of the former board of trustees. Also a board of water commissioners, as well as several other boards, and a police and fire department. As a whole, it is intended to be, and no doubt is, an improvement on the former city government, as a city of the fifth class as heretofore existing under the general municipal corporation law of the State, and better adapted to deal with, and manage, its municipal affairs, with its various and large amount of improvements, owned and managed by the city, including a valuable system of water works, with an abundant supply of pure water for domestic and other useful purposes of the inhabitants, as well as public uses of the city for sprinkling the streets, extinguishing fires, etc.

BANKS.

The oldest bank in San Bernardino county is the Bank of San Bernardino, which began business under the name of Meyerstein & Co. in 1874. Lewis Jacobs was made the manager of the institution from its very start and soon became proprietor of the business. It was conducted as a private bank and did a general banking business, in early days purchasing bullion, gold bars and gold dust. It financed many of the most important business deals in the county and always had the confidence of the people. It was first conducted in a brick building which was later used as Sturges Academy on Fourth street. The building now occupied on Third street was especially built and fitted up for this bank.

Mr. Lewis continued at the head of the bank until his death in 1900, while on the return trip from a visit to his old home in Europe. Oscar Newburg is now manager and Clarence Mylrea cashier.

Farmers' Exchange Bank. This, the second bank in the county, was organized in 1881, with Byron Waters, president; Richard Gird, vice-president; E. H. Morse, cashier. In 1884, H. L. Drew became president and retained that office until his death in 1901. In 1888, the present bank building, a three-story structure of brick, stone and marble was erected for the bank. The lower floor was especially fitted up for the bank and the rooms were



J. W. ROBERTS, late President of the San Bernardino National Bank

elegantly finished in marble, mahogany and plate glass. In the same year, Sumpter F. Zombro became cashier, a position he still holds. The paid up stock of the bank has been steadily increased from \$30,000 in 1881 to \$100,000 in 1893. It was the first incorporated bank in the county and has always commanded a large volume of banking business. The present officers are, John Andreson, Sr., president; James Fleming, vice-president; S. F. Zombro, cashier; John Andreson, Jr., assistant cashier.

First National Bank of San Bernardino. This bank was instituted in 1886 with a paid up capital of \$100,000 and with J. H. Smith, president; M. B. Garner, vice-president, and W. N. Crandall, cashier. Directors were Joseph Brown, H. Brinkmeyer, J. A. Hall, W. N. Crandall, W. J. Curtis, J. B. Goodlet, M. B. Garner, J. H. Smith, John M. James. In 1887 a considerable flurry and a run on the bank occurred as a result of some misunderstanding among the stockholders. In 1894 the bank closed its doors with the announcement that stockholders would be paid in full. John Brown, Sr., was then president, M. B. Garner, vice-president,

and O. H. Kohl, cashier. After long delay, many disappointments and much legal unangling, the affairs of the bank were finally closed up in 1899, depositors receiving about 62½ per cent of their deposits.

San Bernardino National Bank.

This bank was formed in 1887 and opened for business February 4, 1888, with J. G. Burt, president; A. H. Hart, vice-president; E. H. Morse, cashier; W. S. Hooper, teller. It was established in elegant quarters in the Stewart Hotel Block. Some of its records were destroyed in the fire of 1892, but the bank was in no way crippled and resumed business in the new Stewart Hotel Building when that was completed—quarters which it still occupies. Among the early stockholders were Ambrose



JOHN L. OAKEY

Hunt, I. R. Brunn, Richard Gird, J. G. Burt, C. E. A. Palmer, J. W. Davis, Jr., Seth Marshall, H. L. Drew, E. H. Morse, A. Hart, Henry Goodcell, Sr., W. S. Hooper, Richard Stewart, W. E. W. Lightfoot, L. A. Grant, John Patterson, W. W. Stow, J. W. Roberts, H. E. Harris.

In 1891, J. W. Roberts became president of the bank and at the same time the capital stock was doubled. Upon his death in 1903, the presidency was filled by the election of his son, E. D. Roberts, who had long been connected with the bank. The present officers are, E. D. Roberts, president; H. E. Harris, vice-president; W. S. Hooper, cashier.

San Bernardino County Savings Bank, was opened for business, July 6, 1903, with a paid up capital of \$55,000. E. D. Roberts is president; Seth

Marshall, vice-president; A. C. Denman, 2nd vice-president; A. G. Kendall, cashier; directors, E. D. Roberts, Seth Marshall, A. C. Denman, Jr., W. S. Hooper, G. W. Parsons, H. E. Harris, A. M. Ham, T. A. Blakely, A. L. Wright, H. B. Smith, W. J. Curtis.

During the first year deposits exceeded \$200,000, with thirty-eight stockholders, which enabled the bank to pay stockholders 6 per cent on their subscriptions, beside carrying surplus required by law. Beside paying shareholders, depositors received 4 per cent on term deposits and 3 per cent on other deposits, compounded semi-annually.

California State Bank of San Bernardino, was organized and incorporated August 2, 1901, and began business Aug. 15 thereafter. It was incorporated with a paid-up capital of \$50,000, and organized under banking laws



E. D. ROBERTS

of the state and is conducted under the Board of Bank Commissioners for the state of California. Its officers are, John L. Oakey, president; H. H. Ham, vice-president; W. S. Boggs, cashier; directors, Dr. J. N. Baylis, Harry Gray, Los Angeles; Dr. W. H. Stiles, L. A. Desmond, Highland.

It conducts a general commercial banking business, and safe deposit vaults, occupying the new and modern banking house, New Garner Block, corner of E and Court streets, San Bernardino.

The business of this bank has shown a steady and substantial growth, gratifying alike to its officers, directors and stock-holders. A report of its condition at the close of business, September 24th, 1904, (condensed), is as follows:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	\$162,590.74
Stocks, bonds and warrants	20,771.57
Furniture and fixtures	3,638.26
Cash on hand	32,076.30
Due from Banks and Bankers	64,400.87

Total\$283,477.74

Liabilities.

Capital paid up	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus	5,000.00
Undivided profits	2,053.74
Due depositors	211,674.98
Due Banks and Bankers	12,749.02
Dividends unpaid	2,000.00

Total\$283,477.74

THE SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY TRACTION COMPANY.

In May, 1901, Mr. A. C. Denman, Jr., of Redlands, purchased from Messrs. Parazette and Beggs, of San Bernardino, the Urbita Hot Springs property, located just outside of the south city limits of San Bernardino city. In June, of the same year, Messrs. H. H. Sinclair and Henry Fisher, of Redlands, became interested in this property and these gentlemen made improvements and operated the place under the management of Mr. Denman until its sale to the San Bernardino Valley Traction Co., June 2, 1903.

In June, 1901, Messrs. Fisher, Sinclair and Denman, with J. H. Fisher, Edward S. Graham and Henry B. Ely, of Redlands, and Seth Hartley, of Colton, formed a company for the purpose of purchasing various franchises then granted, or pending, and operating electric street car lines over these franchises. This company was incorporated June 4, 1901, with a capital stock of \$500,000, under the name of San Bernardino Valley Traction Company, with Henry Fisher, president; A. C. Denman, Jr., vice-president and general manager; Edward S. Graham, treasurer, and J. H. Fisher, secretary.

On August 6, 1901, the directors completed the purchase of the following franchises: Campbell franchise, Seventh and E street franchise, both in San Bernardino city; Colton Ave. franchise, San Bernardino county; Colton city franchise; Mt. Vernon Ave. franchise, San Bernardino county, and Mt. Vernon Ave. franchise, San Bernardino city. Six months after the pur-

chase of these franchises the company began active operations, and the first car over the line, after its completion was run on Feb. 22, 1902.

In Dec., 1901, the Traction Company purchased franchises along San Bernardino Ave., Mountain View Ave. and Mill street, for the purpose of constructing and operating an electric car line between San Bernardino and Redlands. Work was begun shortly after the purchase of these franchises and the first car between the two cities was run March 10, 1903.

February, 1903, the San Bernardino and Highland Electric Railway Company was organized and incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000, for the purpose of constructing and operating an electric car line to the township of Highland from San Bernardino. The officers and directors of this company were: Henry Fisher, president; A. C. Denman, Jr., vice-pres-

ident and general manager; George B. Ellis, secretary, and E. D. Roberts, treasurer. These officers, with George M. Cooley and H. H. Sinclair, composed the Board of Directors.



A. C. DENMAN, Jr.

On March 4, 1903, the Directors of the San Bernardino and Highland Company purchased a franchise on Pacific Ave., and one on Base Line to Palm Ave., and also one on Palm Ave. to the center of Highland. Work was about to commence on these franchises when Mr. Kohl, of the San Bernardino, Arrowhead and Waterman Railway Co., began negotiations with Mr. Denman for the purchase of the old motor line. In April the Board of Directors of the San Bernardino and Highland Electric Ry. Co. approved the action of the general manager, Mr. Denman, and purchased the old road. Work was at once begun in reconstructing the old line, widening the gauge and putting it in first-class condition for the operation of electric cars. On July 26, 1903, the first car was run over the line as far as Harlem Springs and August 13, the line to Patton and Highland was opened.

The San Bernardino Valley Traction Co. and the Highland Electric Co. operated separately until June 2, 1903, when they consolidated with the Redlands Street Railway Co. under the name of the San Bernardino Valley Traction Co. The officers and directors of this company elected at its first meeting are as follows: Henry Fisher, president; A. C. Denman, Jr., vice-president and general manager; C. W. A. Cartledge, secretary and treasurer. These officers with J. H. Fisher, George M. Cooley, H. H. Sinclair, E. D. Roberts, George B. Ellis and F. C. Hornby, compose the Board of Directors.

Since the incorporation of the San Bernardino Valley Traction Co., the three companies have all been operated under one management.

Shortly after the consolidation the company purchased the Urbita Springs property and the Cole Race Track. Since August, 1901, the company has always paid its fixed charges and has never run behind any one month.

The Traction Co. is now operating three cars in the city of Redlands, two cars between Redlands and San Bernardino, two cars between San Bernardino and Colton, one between San Bernardino and Highland and one to Urbita Springs and within the city of San Bernardino. Since the starting of the first electric car line in San Bernardino there has been a great increase in travel, due to the education of the citizens and also to the increase in the population of the district which has taken place within the past three years. The Traction company is now carrying from 110,000 to 115,000 people a month.

SAN BERNARDINO GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The San Bernardino Electric Co. was organized in 1892, with a capital stock of \$50,000, Peter Kohl being president; Chas. R. Lloyd, vice-president, and Wm. Gird, secretary. The company purchased the interests of what is known as the old Davis Mill property on Mill street and Waterman avenue, which was formerly the old Mormon grist mill. They thus secured ten acres of ground adjoining the mill and 200 inches of water from Warm Creek and Mackenzie ditch. They constructed a new flume, thus doubling the amount of water and securing a largely increased head.



W. S. HOOPER

In 1897 the company was re-organized with a capital stock of \$100,000 and with W. S. Hooper, president; C. R. Loyd, vice-president, and B. Roos, secretary and general manager. In 1898 they bought the stock of the San Antonio Light and Power Co. and Arthur W. Burt was made secretary and

manager in place of Roos. In July, 1898, the company bought out the San Bernardino Gas Works and its distributing mains.

Up to 1902 the plant was operated by the San Bernardino Electric Co., but that year the present company was organized and absorbed the former interests. W. S. Hooper is president; C. M. Grow, secretary and general manager; C. R. Lloyd, vice-president. Capital stock, \$200,000. In April, 1903, the plant and stock were absorbed by the Pacific Light and Power Co.

of Los Angeles. It is still, however, operated as an independent company with the Pacific Light and power Company as principal stockholder. A sub-station has been established here, operated in connection with the Power House at Highgrove, Riverside Co. Here 200 horse power is created by 300 inches of water in the Gage canal with a forty foot fall.

The company now supplies 125 arc lights for the city of San Bernardino. It lights the environments of the city, the Santa Fe shops and provides private parties with 95 arc lights and about 6000 incandescents, covering the entire field. It also operates the dynamos from the central station of the Home Tele-



E. A. RASOR

phone Co., furnishes power for motive purposes at the Santa Fe shops and provides about 500 horse power for pumping plants within a radius of five miles.

WATER SYSTEM.

The first water supply of the town of San Bernardino was a ditch brought by the Mormon colonists from Garner's Springs and the cienega formed by their overflow, into the stockade. When the town was incorporated and platted in 1854, ditches were run along the streets for irrigation purposes. These were known as "Town Ditch No. 1," "No. 2," etc., but were later recorded as "East Upper Dam," "West Upper Dam," etc. The water for these ditches was originally brought from Town Creek. In 1854 the waters of Twin Creeks were appropriated by a special act of the legislature for municipal purposes. An open ditch brought the waters of both

creeks into the town, but this supply proved uncertain and was abandoned later on. Water was then supplied from Lytle Creek and from artesian wells, both within and without the city limits. A water company also partially supplied the town.

After the town became a city, bonds for a water system were voted and in 1890 a reservoir with a capacity of one million gallons was constructed four miles northeast of the city and 250 feet above its level. This gave sufficient pressure to deliver water at any point. The reservoir was supplied by water from Lytle Creek and from artesian wells located on land purchased by the city. A complete system of water mains was put in during 1890-91. The city owned its own water system and it was so well managed that for a time the water rents afforded the city an income. But the rapid growth of the town rendered the old supply inadequate to the needs and in Dec., 1902, bonds to the amount of \$231,000 were voted by an overwhelming majority, for the acquirement of a new, adequate and up-to-date water system. In consequence steps were taken for the acquisition of a 100-inch water right, commonly known as the Hubbard water right, applying to Lytle Creek waters; a 22 acre tract of land about one mile east of the city and in the center of the artesian belt, was secured; a pumping plant was constructed on this tract; the capacity of the old storage reservoir was doubled by an addition; and a complete system of water mains and distributing pipes was put in. The entire work was planned and constructed under the supervision of the city engineer, E. A. Rasor. The work was completed in December, 1904, and the city now has a service of 300 inches of pure water for domestic purposes and it is estimated that this amount can be doubled, or tripled—when necessary—from the water rights now owned by the municipality.

SAN BERNARDINO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

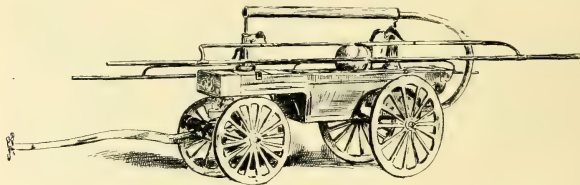
"Old Fire Company." On June 22, 1865, a meeting of the citizens of San Bernardino was called at Pine's Hotel, for the purpose of organizing a "Fire Protective Association." As a result the San Bernardino Fire Company was formally organized on June 26th, with Wm. McDonald, foreman; Nathan Kinman, 1st assistant; Aubry Wolff, 2nd assistant, and I. H. Levy, secretary and treasurer.

During the summer the Company equipped itself "with four ladders, four axes, four hooks, 24 buckets, a fire bell and a speaking trumpet." A concert was given for the benefit of the Company which netted \$103 and early in 1866 a fire hall was put up on Third at the foot of C street. In 1869 this building was sold to Dr. Peacock and was by him donated to the Methodist church.

The Fire Company took an active part in the social life of the commun-

ity. Frequent mention is made of balls for the "benefit" of the "fire boys," of picnics and Fourth of July celebrations—some of which originated with the "boys." This Company continued in active service until 1871, when it sold its property and effects and placed the amount realized in the hands of M. H. Suverkrup to be invested for the benefit of the Company. On the rolls of this pioneer Fire Company we find the names of some of San Bernardino's best citizens. The list of active members in 1867 included William McDonald, to whose energy and disinterestedness much of the success of the Company was due, A. Wolff, A. D. Rowell, Louis Caro, Wm. A. Franklin, H. Goldsberg, N. Kinman, I. H. Levy, J. G. Wixom, H. Suverkrup, John Byas, W. R. and O. M. Wozencraft, R. Woodward, F. A. Kelting, Chas. Roe, W. Godfrey, Dr. Peacock, M. Katz and Geo. E. Moore.

Volunteer Engine Company No. 1. In October, 1878, a meeting of the members of the old Fire Company was called and after deliberation the organization of Engine Company No. 1 was completed. The funds of the



OLD FIRE ENGINE

old company were turned over to this organization and Wm. McDonald was chosen as foreman. 1st assistant was Raymond Woodward; 2nd assistant, J. W. Morgan; secretary, A. D. Rowell; financial secretary, C. F. Roe; trustees, W. A. Conn, John Byas, N. Kinman; stewards, L. Caro, M. G. Wixom.

With the assistance of the town trustees and the citizens, a fire engine, No. 246, Piano Engine, throwing two streams, and a hose cart were purchased. A Hose Company with M. Hayden as foreman was formed and uniforms were adopted. The first trial of the new fire apparatus is described as follows: "At 15 minutes to one o'clock, on Jan. 17, 1879, the alarm sounded for the gathering of members. At 1 o'clock sharp, the men fell into line and headed by the San Bernardino Cornet Band, proceeded down D to 3rd street, and down 3rd to Mathews Mill. There the engine took water from the mill flume, throwing two splendid streams both horizontally and perpendicularly. The order to 'take up' was then given and the Company fell into line and proceeded to the tank of Van Doren and Lehman where

the 'little' institution got on her muscle, throwing a solid stream fully 20 feet above the front of the Odd Fellows Hall. 'Take up,' again was the order and headed by the band, under the instruction of John Andreson, the Company was conducted to his place of business where the 'baptismal ceremony' took place."

The San Bernardino Fire Department was organized October 3rd, 1878. It was then a volunteer department and continued as such until December 3rd, 1889, when it was re-organized by Chief D. H. Wixom, and became a part paid department. This was a shrewd and successful move. In February, 1889, the City Trustees purchased a span of horses for the department; these horses became well known as Frank and Sam. They drew the steamer which had previously been drawn by hand. The team worked on the street during the day, and at night they were kept harnessed in readiness should an alarm be given.



O. M. STEVENSON

On May 1st, 1889, Mr. Albert Glatz took charge of the Fire Department horses and was chosen driver. This position he has held to the present time, discharging his duties with great credit and to the entire satisfaction of four different fire chiefs as well as all the different Boards of City Trustees. In July, 1889, the Trustees purchased swinging harness for the department, after which the horses were constantly kept in comfortable stalls at the hose house and trained exclusively for Fire Department work. In September, 1889, a Hook and Ladder was added to the department's apparatus. The Trustees, in 1890, put in a water system with high gravity pressure, thus doing away with the steamer and replacing it with a substantial hosewagon, which was built in San Bernardino. The Fire Department now seemed in good condition, and was fast imparting a feeling of security to the inhabitants. It was evident, however, that other improvements should be made before the proper end could be reached. So, in April, 1891, an electric system with a tower bell, house gong, indicator and six alarm boxes were added. This number of alarm boxes has been increased until now there are fifteen fire alarm boxes located in various parts of the city.

On the 31st day of August, 1894, Chief Wixom resigned his position and Mr. J. H. Tittle, assistant under Wixom, was appointed chief. During Chief Tittle's administration, in April, 1896, the hose wagon underwent a radical change; it was made better and stronger, and ball bearing axles were put in making it the only ball bearing fire apparatus on the Pacific Coast.

The first prize won by the San Bernardino Fire Department, was on May Day, 1896, when they were awarded a handsome silver cup, for the best decorated team. Upon this cup the name of each member of the department was beautifully engraved. An incident which grieved the entire community occurred in May, 1896, when Sam, one of the pioneer horses, died.

In April, 1897, after serving in the capacity of chief for upwards of three years, Mr. Tittle resigned, and Mr. O. M. Stevenson, then assistant, was appointed chief, and is still filling the position with marked distinction. During the first year of Chief Stevenson's term of office, in August, 1897, the

Trustees purchased a splendid team of thorough-bred roadsters, Dick and Prince, and many a home has been saved from devastation and ruin by these fleet-footed, noble steeds.



ALBERT GLATZ

In April, 1900, a Street Fair was held at Riverside, Cal., and several fire departments from different town contested for prizes. At this contest the San Bernardino Fire Department won two handsome trophies, the first prize in ladder contest and second prize in hose contest. Again in May, 1901, at a Street Fair held in San Bernardino, the home Department won two more handsome cups, first prize in ladder contest and second prize in hose contest. These prizes are all on exhibition at the hall of the Fire Department. On July 4th, 1901, at a contest held in Santa Ana, the second prize was divided

between San Bernardino and Santa Ana.

The most serious and disastrous conflagration since the reorganization of the department, occurred on Nov. 5th, 1892, when the Stewart Hotel, a large and imposing four-story structure on the corner of Third and E streets, was entirely consumed by vicious and uncontrollable flames. On this eventful and well remembered occasion, every member of the Fire Department responded to the sound of the fire bell, as if by magic, and each one it seemed tried to outstrip the other in deeds of daring and heroism. But though their number had been multiplied by ten, and their apparatus increased at the same ratio, the mighty odds would have been against them, and in a few short hours the beautiful and majestic Hotel Stewart, with the majority of its rich and expensive contents, lay a mass of smoldering ruins. Weak, weary, maimed and heartbroken, the firemen withdrew from this pitiful scene. This had been their first and ever to be lamented defeat. Many were injured and one brave fellow was carried to his home with a broken leg, from which he has never fully recovered. Nothing could demonstrate

more clearly than this the absolute necessity of a relief fund for disabled and sick firemen.

With regret we are forced to chronicle another destructive fire, which took place December 29th, 1897, when the planing mill and a number of cottages on Fourth street were totally destroyed. The destruction to this property can in no sense be credited as a defeat for the Fire Department, but wholly to the fact that the fire broke out during a fierce north gale and gained such tremendous headway, in such a surprisingly short space of time, that it was simply impossible for the Fire Department, with their limited number and means, to check the flames before great damage had been done.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The first United States postoffice in San Bernardino was established in 1853, in the old Council House at the northeast corner of C and Third streets. D. M. Thomas, the first county judge was, at the same time, post-



STEPHEN J. KELLEY

master and held the office until 1857 when he returned with the other Mormon colonists to Utah.

The business of the postoffice at this time was very light and the postmaster drew no salary. Judge Thomas owned a house at the southwest corner of C. and Fifth streets which, on leaving, he sold to A. D. Boren and which, since that time has been known as the Boren Homestead. Mr. Boren succeeded to the county judgeship and seems to have assumed the post-office duties also, and to have removed the office to his own residence for a time. The second regularly appointed postmaster was Dr. Ben Barton who located the office in his drug store at the corner of C. and Fourth streets in a small adobe building on the southwest corner. Dr. Barton was a very busy man and the duties of postmaster, which were still a sinecure, were performed by his brother, John P. Barton, for the most part. When the mail arrived, which was about once a week, the larger portion of the community was present to see the stage come in. The mail was opened and the names on letters and packages "called off" and they were delivered to claimants. Such mail matter as was left on hand was dumped into a box on the counter and people looked it over for themselves and took whatever they thought belonged to them.

It 1853 a contract was let by the government for carrying the mail between San Bernardino and Salt Lake City. Dr. Copeland was the contractor and he sub-let the route to Captain Jefferson Hunt, Daniel Taft and

Daniel Rathburn. The first mail was carried from San Bernardino by James Williams on horseback. Ed Hope was the next to go out. Sheldon Stoddard carried the mails during 1854 and took the last mail through in 1858. The mail was sent once a month, two men starting from each end of the route and meeting in the vicinity of the Muddy. The trip usually occupied about twenty days, although Mr. Hunt and a companion once made the journey in sixteen days—under the stress of an attack by the Indians and a flight from danger. Often pack horses and passengers accompanied the mail carriers.

Dr. Barton was succeeded by Thomas Dickey, who removed the office to the corner of D and Third streets.

He was followed by Dr. J. C. Peacock, who filled the office of postmaster from early in the sixties until about 1880. He removed the postoffice to his drug store on the south side of Third between C and D in what is now the east half of the store of the G. M. Cooley Hardware Co. The business had grown to some extent and Dr. Peacock improvised a somewhat novel device for distributing the mail. He mounted a barrel upon a stand in such a manner as to be easily turned. He cut holes in the side and put in shelves to form compartments which were lettered. The mail was distributed into these pigeon holes and the public could revolve the barrel and secure its own mail. The first regular postoffice facilities were introduced during Dr. Peacock's term; both boxes and lock boxes were put in and the business was conducted more systematically.



JOHN T. KNOX

W. R. Porter succeeded Dr. Peacock, being appointed by President Hayes and holding office until 1887. He conducted the office in the old Masonic Temple Building. He was followed by John T. Knox, who retained the office until 1889, when he resigned. Under Judge Knox the office was removed to new and elegantly equipped quarters in the Drew-Anderson Block at the corner of E and Court streets—a building which was especially constructed to accommodate the postoffice. The rapid growth of the boom years rendered a new location necessary. The government sent out an inspector who called for proposals for a site. Messrs. Drew and Anderson offered to finish a room and equip it in the most complete manner and lease to the government for five years at a nominal rent of \$1.00 per year, light and heat furnished. This very generous offer was accepted and on occupying its new quarters San Bernardino boasted that her office was the most complete and modern in its equipment in the southern end of the

state. Nelson G. Gill succeeded Judge Knox, filling his unexpired term and being appointed for the succeeding four years. In 1890, Oct. 1st, the free delivery system went into effect with two carriers who covered the old city plat.

James Boyd became postmaster April 1, 1894 and held office until May 4, 1898, when he was succeeded by Stephen J. Kelley, the present incumbent. The office was removed June 1, 1903, to the Lloyd Block, corner of D and Fourth streets. It is now fully equipped with all modern conveniences for the rapid and economical handling of mail matter and business. One of the latest improvements is a specially constructed typewriter for money order business. Seven carriers are now employed. Much of the detail work is in the hands of the assistant postmaster, A. J. Eddy, who has been in this position since 1900. The mail order business has increased very rapidly the past two or three years and is an excellent indication of the strides which the city is making in population and wealth.

From Nov. 1, 1903, to Oct. 31, 1904, 16,071 Domestic orders were issued, amounting to \$128,688.49, the fees for which were \$985.25; 561 International orders were issued to the amount of \$15,323.54, the fees equalling \$134.85, making a total of money order fees, \$1,120.10. 11,089 Domestic orders were paid, amounting to \$116,290.89, and 53 International orders amounting to \$1,894.32. The total of money order business was \$262,197.24 for the year.

SAN BERNARDINO CITY SCHOOLS.

The first school in the city of San Bernardino was held in a brush structure put up by the Mormons in their "Fort" and was taught by Rupert Lee, otherwise, "Lazy Lee." The school was then conducted in the large tent which also served as a church for the colonists and later a large frame building, one of the first erected in the new settlement, was used as a school house and church. Here the school was taught by William Stout, a somewhat erratic, but versatile man, who is still remembered by some of the pupils who gained their first book learning under his tuition. When the "Fort" was done away with, two adobe school houses, each a single room, were built on one of the lots that had been secured by the city for school purposes, the same lot where the present Fourth street school house stands. Here the first school bell, which is still in use, hung between the two rooms, which were named the Washington and the Jefferson, by Prof. Ellison Robbins who took charge of the schools in January, 1858. These rooms served until the erection of the brick school house on this same lot in 1871. March 20, 1871, the corner-stone of a four-room brick building was laid with appropriate ceremonies. This was built by a special tax of \$4,000.00 and it was supposed at the time that it would be ample for the needs of the city

for years to come. San Bernardino prided herself greatly on possessing the finest building in the country when this "new school house" was completed. In laying the corner-stone, a box containing school records and other information, as well as current newspapers, etc., was put into a specially prepared vault. When the structure was removed in 1902, to make way for the new school building, this box was found, but its contents had crumbled to dust,—not a fragment of the papers could be deciphered. The only memory of the "old" building is the fine pepper tree which has sheltered at least two generations of school children.

In less than five years after the erection of this building the trustees found it necessary to rent additional rooms for school purposes. But another school house was not erected in the city until 1884. Then, largely through the efforts of H. C. Brooke, and after much discussion and a good deal of opposition to such "extravagance" it was decided to vote \$25,000 bonds for the erection of a new school house.



F. W. CONRAD

In June, 1884, the corner stone for the Central School house on F street was laid with appropriate ceremonies. This was an eight-room building with a seating capacity of 400, and was considered a model of all that a school building should be at the time it was built. There was then but six departments in the school with six teachers. In 1884, Mr. N. A. Richardson began his long service in San Bernardino as the principal of the schools and soon afterward moved into the new building. The "boom" largely increased the school population and the enlargement of the city in 1890 added a large number of pupils to the roll. At this time five districts adjoining the city

were merged into the city schools and five buildings, ranging from \$3,000 to \$7,000 in cost, were added. These were Mt. Vernon, Metcalf, Riley, Urbita and Terrace districts. Since that time several new buildings have been added and the city now has ten school buildings, valued at \$104,500. The census for 1903 shows 2,147 children, and forty teachers are employed. Mr. Francis W. Conrad is at the head of the city schools and the entire school system is well organized and San Bernardino may well be proud of her school facilities and the reputation she has gained as being thorough and up-to-date in educational matters.

Although the San Bernardino High School was not regularly organized at this time, Mr. N. A. Richardson began preparing a class for High School work as soon as he took charge of the schools in 1884. In 1885 this class

began regular High School work and in 1889, the first High School class in this city graduated.

The school was not regularly organized under the state law until April, 1891. The same year the city voted \$60,000 bonds for a High School building, and in 1892 one of the finest buildings in Southern California was completed at a cost of \$75,000. In 1893, the school was regularly accredited by the State University, and it has always been noted for its effective work. The attendance for the year 1903-04 was 218.



N. A. RICHARDSON

The history of the San Bernardino schools would not be complete without some mention of the various private schools which have supplemented the work of the public schools. The first of these was the "San Bernardino Collegiate School," which was opened August 25, 1862, by Captain J. P. C. Allsop and continued under his instruction until 1867. It was located on Fifth street between Grafton and Canal streets and many citizens still remember the tall, dignified and somewhat austere man who first initiated them into the mysteries of arithmetic.

In 1870 St. Catherine's Academy was established by the Catholic sisters. Soon afterwards a brick building which was then considered "elegant and commodious" was erected for the use of the school. This has been enlarged and rebuilt and the school now has a well arranged building with beautiful grounds and is one of the oldest institutions of the city.

In 1873 Professor C. R. Paine opened "Paine's Academy and Business Institute," which gave San Bernardino pupils their first opportunity to acquire a business education. It was located in an adobe building opposite Jacob's store and was a successful school for several years. In 1883 Professor D. B. Sturges, who had been County Superintendent in 1881, established Sturges Academy, or the "San Bernardino Academy and Business College," a school which offered courses in commercial, normal and literary studies, and which aimed to prepare its students for business or for college. A brick building was especially constructed for this school, which was for years one of the best known institutions in Southern California.

Many will recall the private schools of Mrs. Nisbet, Miss Bennett and Mrs. Hicks, all of which did good service in supplementing the public schools and affording advantages which allowed children to be educated, for almost any sphere, at home.

Principals of San Bernardino City Schools.

1853	William Stout	1876-7-8	Charles R. Paine
1854	Q. S. Sparks	1879	Mary A. Bennett
1856	J. B. Norris	1880	C. R. Paine
1857	A. A. St. Clair	1881-2	H. C. Brooke
1858	Ellison Robbins	1883	Dr. T. H. Rose
1859-60	William R. Wozencraft	1884	J. N. Flint
1861-2	D. W. Davis	1884-90	N. A. Richardson
1863	W. S. Clark	1891-2	Alexis E. Frye
1864	J. H. Skidmore	1893-4	T. H. Kirk
1865	Harvey Green	1895-6	W. S. Thomas
1866-7-8	W. R. Wozencraft	1896-99	N. A. Richardson
1869-71	Henry C. Brooke	1900-01	H. L. Lunt
1872	John Fox	1902-03	Lulu Claire Bahr
1873	John Brown, Jr.	1903—	F. W. Conrad
1874-5	H. Goodcell, Jr.		

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

During the seventies a Young Men's Literary Society flourished in San Bernardino. Regular meetings were held and debates and exercises were participated in by the members, many of whom became later prominent citizens of the town. H. Goodcell, Jr., John Brown, Wm. J. Curtis and many other familiar names were among the speakers of this society. It seems to have been the only provision for literary culture until the organization of the San Bernardino Library Association in 1881. Five directors were then chosen, of whom John Isaacs was president, Henry Goodcell, Jr., secretary and librarian, and Lewis Jacobs, treasurer. Each member was required to pay an admission fee of three dollars and quarterly dues of fifty cents, which entitled them to the free use of the library, taking out one book at a time for not longer than two weeks. Outsiders could procure books by depositing the price of the book and paying a small fee. The membership soon reached about one hundred, and five hundred volumes, mostly standard works, were secured. One hundred dollars of the money used for the purchase of the books was the result of a play, "Waiting for the Verdict," rendered by a number of ladies and gentlemen for the benefit of the library fund. After three or four years, interest in the library seems to have languished and arrangements were made for placing the books, which, according to the constitution of the association, must remain intact until the formation of a public library in the city, when they were to be turned over to such library, and in 1885 the books were placed in the reading room of the Y. M. C. A. and remained there for several years. When the Y. M. C. A. Associa-

tion ceased to exist the books were turned over to John Isaacs, who retained them until they were placed in the public library.

In 1891 a movement to secure a circulating library was set on foot, with Messrs. C. C. Haskell, F. W. Richardson, J. W. Stephenson and others as leading spirits. A paper was circulated asking for subscriptions, it being stipulated that these should not take effect until at least \$1500 was subscribed. About \$1200 was subscribed, but it was found impossible to secure the balance of the desired amount. Mr. J. W. Stephenson then suggested that a Free Public Library be organized under the state law authorizing cities to levy a tax for this purpose. The city trustees at first declined to consider the matter, but upon presentation of a petition signed by a large number of the heaviest taxpayers in the community, the necessary action was taken and a free city library was established and opened to the public in January, 1892, with Miss Ella Lawson as librarian. The books collected by the old library association were turned over to this library, which was established in the residence of I. R. Brunn on Fourth street.

The first library board was appointed November 3, 1891, and consisted of J. W. Stephenson (chairman), C. C. Haskell, Mrs. Henry Goodcell, H. L. Drew and John Andreson.

During 1901 it was suggested that application be made to Mr. Andrew Carnegie for assistance in building a suitable library in San Bernardino. Judge Gregg and others corresponded with Mr. Carnegie, and as a result of this correspondence the Board of City Trustees, in January, 1902, made formal application for the funds. Mr. Carnegie accepted the application, and in July a certified check for \$20,000 was placed to the credit of the Board of Library Trustees.

September 22, 1902, the Library Trustees called for competitive plans, which were opened November 25 and placed on file, the people of the city being invited to vote as to choice. Plans were adopted and January 28, 1903 the contract for the building was let for \$19,266. Various additions to the original plans have been made, lots have been purchased, and the library, with heating apparatus and furnishings, represents an outlay of at least \$34,000, aside from the value of the books. It is a one-story building with basement and contains five rooms—general reading room and stack room, librarian's room, children's reading room, work room and directors' room. A museum will be arranged in the basement.

The city owned the lot on the corner of D and Fourth streets; the adjoining lot was purchased by subscription, and the Library Trustees purchased a corner to straighten the lines of the property. The new building was completed and opened to the public with appropriate ceremonies on August 10, 1904.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first paper ever published in San Bernardino county was the San Bernardino Herald, which made its appearance June 16, 1860. It was managed by J. Judson Ames, an old newspaper man who is said to have started the first newspaper in San Diego and removed the plant to this city. He evidently did not make a fortune from his new venture, and in January, 1861, J. S. Waite assumed the paper. E. A. Sherman next tried his hand at publishing it and re-christened it the San Bernardino Patriot, but in 1862 it died, leaving the city and county with no local paper, so far as the records show, until H. Hamilton put forth the first issue of the Guardian, February 16, 1867. This paper, too, led a precarious existence. In 1868, F. J. C. Margetson and Sidney P. Waite were the team in management. In 1869 E. A. Nisbet became a part owner. At different times during his incumbency S. P. Waite, E. G. Harper and Joseph Brown were partners in the publication. October 31, 1874, the paper was sold to Arthur Kearney, who changed it to a daily publication January 1, 1875, the first daily. But the hard times of 1876 proved too much for it and the Guardian passed out of existence. Mr. Kearney, who was a well-known character in this city for many years, later became the editor of the San Bernardino Courier, which made its debut October 10, 1886. It was owned by the San Bernardino Publishing Co., made up of leading citizens of the place, and was Democratic in politics. In 1892 J. H. Lightfoot was editor of the sheet.

The Gazette.

In 1887 The Gazette, an evening paper, was launched in San Bernardino, with Messrs. Nash, Buck and Jones as progenitors. At this time this city was rated as the best newspaper town on earth by the editor of the Times, who says: "San Bernardino has occasion to be proud of her enterprise in 'supporting' four daily papers. We have in our town some 4000 population, which would give one paper per thousand inhabitants. In the same proportion Los Angeles should have fifty dailies, San Francisco 300, New York 1300, and London 5000. Now, as none of these cities can boast the same proportion, it is safe to assume that San Bernardino ranks first in the world as a newspaper town." The papers were the Times, Index, Courier and Gazette.

The Free Press.

January 1, 1896, the Free Press was launched as a weekly paper, with Henry Clay Warner, as owner and editor. The following year it was made a daily, being a five-column folio, issued in the evening. It is Demo-

cratic in national politics, but independent locally. Mr. Warner has continued as editor up to the present time.

Various papers have run a brief career at some time in the history of the town and left not a ripple behind. But on the whole San Bernardino has proved herself a good newspaper town and has supported a fair quota of papers. As the county seat, her papers have always had a large circulation for their weekly editions outside of the city, which has been of great assistance in keeping up their patronage.

The Sun.

The Courier was succeeded by the Daily Sun, which dawned on September 1, 1894, with A. W. Selkirk and N. J. Levison as sponsors. Selkirk retained his interest until April, 1896, when he sold out to a company at the head of which was E. N. Buck. August 1, 1896, R. C. Harbison, with R. E. Newton, assumed the responsibility of the paper, and in 1897 Harbison became the sole owner and continues so. The paper was then a seven-column quarto, with no Associated Press news. In 1898 Mr. Harbison installed a linotype machine and increased his plant largely, and in 1902 added another linotype. In 1903 the paper was elected a member of the Associated Press. In 1900 a new brick building was erected for the Sun, and in 1903 it was necessary to enlarge the structure.



R. C. HARBISON

The Sun is an independent Republican journal, wide awake and up to date. It has issued several elaborate extra editions which have given valuable information concerning San Bernardino Valley and Southern California, as souvenirs of

the street fairs which have been held in San Bernardino.

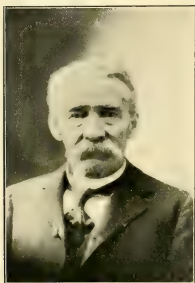
Robert C. Harbison is now proprietor and editor of the Sun. He has enlarged the paper and has greatly increased the plant, putting in improved machinery, and has one of the most complete printing offices in the county.

Times-Index.

In 1873 Will D. Gould began the publication of the Argus, a bright, well printed sheet of the old "blanket" style, which quite eclipsed the Guardian in size, if in nothing else. This sheet had a brief career and passed into the realms of defunct newspapers. In the fall of 1878 W. R. Porter and F. F. Hopkins purchased the material of the Argus and began the publication of the San Bernardino Valley Index. In 1880 Warren Wilson, now proprietor of the Los Angeles Journal, purchased an interest in the publication. In

1881 he became sole owner and changed the paper to a daily. In 1888 E. W. Holmes, now of Riverside, became editor of the Index, and in 1889 it was merged with the San Bernardino Times and became the Times-Index.

In March, 1874, a small sheet known as the Advertiser and supported entirely by its advertising patronage, was issued by John Isaacs and F. T. Perris, being printed on a press brought from Salt Lake by Mr. Isaacs. September 1, 1875, this paper was changed to the San Bernardino Times, daily and weekly, with John Isaacs as editor and proprietor. From this time until 1886, when the paper was leased to J. A. Studebacker, Mr. Isaacs ably and fearlessly conducted the Times and made it what he claimed for it, "a local



H. B. MARTIN

newspaper devoted wholly to the interests of the county in which it is published." He established a solid reputation for the paper and always stood squarely for the interests of the people. In 1887 George F. Weeks was editor of the Times, and in 1888 L. M. Holt was in the editorial chair. In 1889 it became the "Times-Index," which is today the oldest paper in the county. Mr. Holt was succeeded by C. C. Haskell, who was followed by Col. W. L. Vestal and J. A. Whitmore, with F. W. Richardson as business manager. In 1900 it was owned and conducted by C. E. Dunscomb.

The Evening Transcript made its first issue May 6, 1898, a six-column folio, edited by H. B. Martin and owned by Mr. Martin and his sons. Ernest Martin acted as city editor,

Miss Winifred Martin was reporter, and Edwin G. Martin had charge of the mechanical department.

Editor Martin was an able and forceful writer, and an Andrew Jackson Democrat of pronounced but conservative type. He made the Transcript the representative of the Democratic party throughout Southern California.

In 1902 the Transcript was sold to Franklin Holbrook, who incorporated the Transcript Company with \$25,000 capital; Horace Holbrook became editor of the Transcript. January 1, 1903, the Transcript Co. bought out C. E. Dunscomb, who owned the Times-Index, and the enterprises were merged under the name of the older paper—the Times-Index. April 11, 1904, the Holbrook interests were purchased by L. S. Scott. The Times-Index Co. is now under the management of the following officers: L. S. Scott, president; Ernest Martin, vice-president; H. R. Scott, secretary and treasurer. Under this administration the paper, which was Democratic under Mr. Holbrook's regime, has been again made Republican. It is now in its forty-first year.

CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Methodist Church South of San Bernardino is the pioneer church in the county, after the Catholic, as this denomination began to hold services in 1858 under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Burns. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Taylor and Rev. Stewart. These men preached in the adobe school houses.



ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH

due the fervor and strength of the little church. For several years the Baptists worshipped in the M. E. church and some of the early members of the church were Baptists.

During the ministry of the Rev. J. B. John the old church was sold to the Christian church and the present edifice constructed. This has a seating capacity of about 400 and is centrally located. The last dollar of debt was paid off in 1903. The present membership is over 200.

Catholic Church. The first Catholic church in San Bernardino County was the "Little Church of Agua Mansa," built in the fifties. Early in the sixties the Catholics secured a half block of land in San Bernardino city and put up a small chapel. This was burned about 1867 and was replaced by another chapel the same year while Father Peter Birmingham was in charge of the church.

In 1870-71 a new brick church was built at a cost of \$9,000. This was at the time of its dedication, June 25, 1871, one of the finest church buildings in the state. The means for its erection were furnished by Mrs. Quinn, widow of Aeneas Quinn, one of the pioneer merchants of San Bernardino. Father Donahue was in charge of the church at this period.

This church has recently been enlarged, repaired and re-dedicated. It has a large membership and is active in all good works. Adjoining the



FIRST M. E. CHURCH

church on the west is the rectory, and on the east stands the orphanage and academy under the charge of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart. This academy was established in the sixties and has continued to be a strong factor in the church life since that time.

First Methodist Church. San Bernardino Mission Charge was formed at the annual conference of 1867 and the Rev. L. M. Leihy was appointed preacher for the charge. The same year he succeeded in organizing a church with the following charter members: Stephen Bookout, Martin Logsdon, Mary Logsdon, P. A. Logsdon, John S. Leihy, Ruth Leihy, Rachel Pike, Wm. Rader, Sarah J. Sawyer and Clarissa A. Smith. At the first quarterly conference thereafter Rev. Adam Bland was made the presiding pastor. The next year Dr. J. C. Peacock presented the church with a lot and a small building which had been erected for the "Old Fire Company," located on the west side of E street between Second and Third streets. This he fitted up as a chapel at his own expense. During 1870 the church was reorganized by the Rev. A. L. S. Bateman and the following were added to the original charter members: J. Y. Anderson, Dr. J. C. Peacock, Elizabeth Peacock, John H. Pettit, B. Valentine, Jane Pettit.

In 1876 Dr. Peacock and his wife deeded the lot and building in use to the church. Among the early pastors who guided the struggling little congregation were Rev. Will A. Knighten, A. L. Bateman, W. S. Corwin, G. S. Bovard, J. M. Campbell. About 1887 the church purchased the lot on which the present building stands and built a church which then cost some \$30,000. It was at the time the most complete and elegant church building in the county. Later the parsonage was added to the church property. A fine pipe organ has also been added and the society has paid off all debts, and is now in a most prosperous condition.

History of the First Congregational Church.

By Mrs. E. P. R. Crafts.

The first work of the Protestant church in San Bernardino was begun by Miss Ellen Pratt, who gathered a few children into a Sunday school in a private house. In 1858 Ellison Robbins and his wife opened a union Sunday school in the adobe school house on Fourth street. This school was made up of representatives from Protestant, Catholic, Mormon and Spiritualist families, and in 1864 had increased to 150 pupils, with twelve teachers.

In 1864-5 the Rev. Joseph Skidmore, the public school teacher, occasionally preached in the school house. In 1865 M. H. Crafts induced the Congregational Missionary Society to send a minister to San Bernardino, and the Rev. J. A. Johnson, who was appointed, held services in the old Court House until December, 1866. After several conferences and various delays,

the Rev. Dr. Warren, superintendent of missions for California, assisted by Rev. A. Parker of Los Angeles, organized the First Congregational church of San Bernardino, with ten members, on February 17, 1867. The charter members were M. H. Crafts, Mrs. M. H. Crafts, Joseph Rowell, Joseph Logsdon, Martin Logsdon, Miss Nancy Dixon, Mrs. Eliza Peacock, Mrs. C. S. Douglass, Mrs. A. C. Perdue, Mrs. Martha Bowlands.

The Rev. B. L. Crosby succeeded Rev. Mr. Johnson. In March, 1868, the first Congregational Association in Southern California was held in the Court House. Rev. A. Parker of Los Angeles, Rev. J. A. Johnson of Santa Barbara and Rev. Osborne of San Bernardino were the officers. On this occasion M. H. Crafts and Joseph Rowell were ordained deacons.

Rev. Josiah Bates was sent by the Home Missionary Society, July 1, 1870, to labor in this church in connection with his work at Anaheim. Later he came to San Bernardino to reside, dividing his time with Riverside. He preached to good congregations in the old Court House for three years. Prayer meetings were held at Dr. Peacock's. The first infant baptism occurred May 7, 1871. The Sabbath school was organized in connection with the church in May, 1871. Rev. F. R. Girard and Rev. Isaac Asherton were the next pastors. In 1875 Rev. W. C. Stewart entered upon his pastorate.

In this same year it was decided to build a home for the growing church. Dr. Winchester, Truman Reeves, W. R. Tolles, Deacon Uriah Thompson, Deacon M. H. Crafts and the Rev. J. T. Ford, the new pastor, were appointed a building committee. M. H. Crafts donated the lot on the corner of D and Fifth streets, where the present church stands. Subscriptions were taken among the members and congregation, and several eastern friends helped,—one, Miss S. Bayly of New York, giving \$500, and the Congregational Church Building Society loaned \$500. A plain, substantial building was completed and furnished, and on May 7, 1876, it was dedicated free of debt. The Rev. Dr. Warren of San Francisco and Dr. S. T. Packard of Los Angeles assisted the pastor and Dr. Hough preached the dedicatory sermon. The church cost about \$1800.

In 1876 several members of the church began to hold prayer meetings from house to house in Lugonia. Later services were held in the Lugonia school house and a Sabbath school was formed. In 1880 it was decided to form a church there, and on May 21, 1880, letters of dismissal were granted by the First church of San Bernardino to fourteen members, who joined the new organization, the "Second Congregational church of San Bernardino," which later became the Lugonia church and is now merged into the First church of Redlands.

In 1883 Rev. J. T. Ford was appointed Superintendent of Home Missions for Southern California. He had been the beloved pastor of the San Bernardino and Lugonia churches for eight years and left the church united and prosperous and almost entirely self-supporting. The Rev. C. H. Davis sup-

plied the pulpit from October, 1883, until April, 1884. He was followed by the Rev. J. T. Foster, Rev. E. C. Oakley and Rev. J. W. Jenkins. Rev. J. R. Knodell filled the pastorate from 1893 to 1897 and during his term the church was most prosperous, materially and spiritually. In 1894 the church was enlarged and renovated, a furnace and a large organ added. Mr. J. W. Roberts gave \$1000 toward these improvements, and the church was re-dedicated in September, 1894. Rev. J. C. Robbins entered upon his pastorate in March, 1897. During 1899 it was voted to receive the members of the Spanish Mission, conducted by Rev. A. B. Case, into the church. On May 18, 1898, the church celebrated its 31st anniversary with a reunion and a sumptuous repast.

Rev. W. E. Noyes, Rev. Mr. Williams and Rev. J. F. Davies have served the church since 1899.

The Sunday school has always been a very prominent part of the work of this church. It has an attendance of about 100. The Chinese mission in connection with the church has done excellent work, a number of its members being received into the church. It was first started by Miss Emeline Bradford, now Mrs. C. H. Davis, November 16, 1882.

The Ladies' Aid Society was organized in 1871, and has always been untiring in its efforts to assist in all good work. Among the early zealous workers were Mrs. Emma Davidson, Mrs. Eliza Peacock, Mesdames M. H. Crafts, R. A. Davis, John Morris, Sibley, W. R. Tolles, Truman Reeves, Laura J. Morse, Deacon Crawford, Hart, White, Wright and Muscott. The Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Society was organized in 1884 and reorganized in 1895. This society has been a liberal contributor to all good works.

During its more than thirty years' existence there have been about 600 names enrolled on the books of this church, many of these having been received on confession of faith. Of the ten charter members, five have passed to the church militant. There are now 126 members.

This church has been the mother of several other Congregational churches. The Second Congregational church, formed from it, became the Lugonia church, which in turn became the Redlands Congregational and the Lugonia Terrace churches. The Highlands and Riverside churches also received many members and much assistance from the older sister. Many of the early members later returned to the Methodist and Presbyterian churches when these were organized. Through many discouragements and against many obstacles the First Congregational church of San Bernardino has striven earnestly and zealously to uphold the standard of its Master and its efforts have been blessed.

The First Baptist Church of San Bernardino organized November 10, 1866, with the following members: Rev. I. C. Curtis and wife, Dr. B. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Shackelford, Mrs. Huldah Johnson, Messrs. John Culbertson and Ezra Kerfoot. Revs. Fuqua, Friar and Freeman were present

and assisted in the organization. Mr. W. F. Shackelford was elected deacon and Mr. Ezra Kerfoot, clerk. Rev. Curtis was elected pastor and services were held on the third Sunday of each month in the old South M. E. church. Rev. Curtis remained with the church for three years, then for nearly three years the church was without a settled pastor.

In 1872 Rev. D. G. Loveall became a member of the church and for several years preached once in two weeks, although he was never elected pastor and received no compensation for his services. In 1875 the church was reorganized with about twenty-seven members, Rev. J. P. Ludlow was called as pastor and T. M. Parsons and A. R. Nevers were chosen deacons. About this time the Methodists gave notice that they wished the exclusive use of their church, and services were held in the residence of Dr. Allen for a time and then in a hall in the Ancker Block. Rev. G. W. Allen was elected pastor and a Sunday school was organized.

In the fall of 1870 the association met with the church. As the associational boundary then extended to the northern line of Santa Barbara, the delegation was a large one. The services, though not so systematic as those now held, were interesting and profitable.

In 1880 Rev. Chas. Button came to Riverside and for two years served both the San Bernardino and Riverside churches. During this pastorate the lot was bought and the present church erected. For this building Rev. Button visited the east and raised \$500. Some members of the church who had no money to give worked with their hands, and others gave both money and labor. The ladies organize a sewing circle whose motto was, "Work, but no gossip." Some of the members yet remember how hard they worked to earn the \$400 which they contributed to the church building and furnishing. Various supplies followed Rev. Button's pastorate, until Rev. Thos. Phillips was elected pastor July 1, 1885. He was followed by the Rev. A. J. Frost, who was succeeded by Rev. M. G. Shaw, the present pastor.

The San Bernardino Association of Spiritualists was originally a society known as The Brotherhood of Kindred Manifestations, but on September 11, 1872, the former society changed its name and made a transfer of its land and hall to the Association of Spiritualists. The first officers of this society were: President, J. W. Smith; vice-president, Mrs. Mary Carter; secretary, L. A. Blackburn; treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Wallace; trustees, H. M. Wallace, John Metcalf, Wm. Stones. The membership at organization was over fifty. The society has ever since kept up regular weekly meetings and owns the building known as Liberal Hall, free of incumbrance.

The present officers are: J. Marchant, president; Mrs. Maggie Zimmerman, vice-president; Mrs. Lizzie Keller, secretary; N. B. Hale, treasurer; trustees, James Boyd, W. C. Fuller, L. Meecham, Emily Deering, H. D. Peck and Mrs. Eva Smith.

The Presbyterian Church of San Bernardino was organized by the Rev.

Jas. Cameron, pastor of the Colton church, November 1, 1874. The church was a branch of the Colton church, holding services in the Baptist church and in the Knights of Pythias hall until December 5, 1882, when it was reorganized with a membership of 12. Soon afterward the workers began to plan for a building of their own, and this was completed and dedicated free of debt in 1885. The Rev. Mr. Hill was the pastor at this time. In 1886 the Rev. Mr. Morrison was called as pastor. The church is situated on the corner of E and Church streets, facing the park. A Sunday school room has been added to the original building and a manse for the pastor erected on an adjoining lot.

The present pastor is the Rev. D. McG. Gandier. The membership of the church is about 250 and that of the Sunday school about 300.

St. John's Episcopal Church. In May, 1882, an Associated Mission was organized by the Rev. S. G. Sines, with the Rev. F. W. Reed as assistant, which included San Bernardino, Colton and Riverside. In 1885 San Bernardino became a separate mission in charge of the Rev. C. L. Fitchett, and shortly afterward it was organized into the independent parish of St. John's. In 1890 a church building was erected at the corner of Fourth and F streets, which was occupied by the church until its destruction by fire in December, 1897. A new church was erected upon the same site in 1898 and was consecrated on the first Sunday after Trinity, June 4, 1899. It seats about 200, has convenient vestry and guild rooms, and is lighted by gas and electricity. The font and altar are those used in the old church, having been saved at the time of the fire. The font was the gift of the children of the parish; the altar is a memorial of Dwight Fox, for some years a vestryman of the parish. The entire value of the property is about \$8,000.

Besides the missionaries who aided in its organization, the Revs. J. W. O'Brien, J. Merlin-Jones, E. M. W. Hills, J. H. McCracken, H. A. Brown, J. D. H. Browne, C. H. W. Stocking and P. H. Hickman have served as rectors.

A chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a Woman's Guild, a Woman's Auxiliary Missionary and a Junior Auxiliary are the minor organizations which aid in the work of the parish.

The services of the church are: Morning prayer every day; Holy Communion on holy-days; special services during Lent. Sundays—Early celebration at 8 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m., except on first Sunday of every month, when there is a second celebration; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30.

Church of Latter Day Saints. The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was organized in San Bernardino in June, 1864, by Elders H. H. Morgan and Hyram Falk. This branch of the church of Latter Day Saints distinctly state in their creed that "we believe that the doctrines of plurality and a community of wives are heresies and are opposed to the law of God." A number of the "Josephites," the followers of Joseph Smith,

who organized this Church of Latter Day Saints in 1830, had remained in San Bernardino after Brigham Young had called his followers back to Salt Lake City in 1857. In a short time the new society numbered 200 members, and a location was purchased on the west side of D street between Third and Fourth, on which a hall was erected and used as a place of meeting, being free to all societies. This lot was sold in 1887 and the following year a new church was erected on a lot on the corner of Fifth and G streets. This building is still used by the saints for religious services. In October, 1899, the enrollment reported for this church was 265. A Sunday School is maintained with an enrollment of 138 and an average attendance of about 70.

A society for young people is known as the Zion's Religio-Literary Society, the object of which is the improvement of its members along literary, social, musical and spiritual lines. It has a membership of about 70. There is also a Ladies' Aid Society whose object is to help the needy and distressed.

SOCIETIES.

History of Phoenix Lodge, No. 178, F. & A. M.

By C. A. Mackechnie, M. S.

Previous to the formation of Phoenix Lodge in this town, there had been constituted a lodge of F. & A. M. under the name of Unity Lodge No. 130. The date of the charter was May 13, 1859. After a series of peculiar and unfortunate events this lodge was declared "perpetually extinct" by the Grand Lodge, May 13, 1863. It is considered best to let this matter lie hid in the archives of the Grand Lodge.

After the extinction of its charter, several Masonic brethren decided to meet and re-establish a lodge of F. & A. M. in the town. On September 12, 1865, an application was made to the Grand Lodge of California for a dispensation to form a Masonic Lodge in this city. This application was signed by James A. Rousseau, M. D., James C. Peacock, M. D., George Washington, August Winkler, Wolff Fleischer, Hyman Goldberg, D. T. Heuston and John B. Hamilton, all of San Bernardino, Cal.

The dispensation was granted October 20, 1865, by M. W. Gilbert, B. Clairborne, Grand Master, to these petitioners, and this lodge was known as "San Bernardino Lodge," U. D. Bro. J. A. Rousseau was appointed the first W. M.; J. C. Peacock, S. W., and August Winkler J. W.

The first regular meeting was held on November 2, 1865. The stated meetings were held on "Thursday succeeding full moon in each month." This was changed in October, 1866, to the Saturday preceding full moon in each month. The fees for degrees were as follows: E. A. \$35, F. C. \$20, M. M. \$20, Affiliation \$5. The monthly dues were fixed at one dollar per

month. The first candidate to receive the degrees in this lodge was Bro. I. R. Brunn, who is still with us. The hall where the brethren met for work was situated on Third street. It was an adobe building, now destroyed, very near the southwest corner of Third and D streets.

On September 27, 1866, the name "Phoenix" was suggested for the new lodge, which was ultimately adopted. Bro. James H. Lander installed the officers of Phoenix Lodge No. 178, F. & A. M., on October 25, 1866, at the same time legally constituting it, and on December 19, 1866, the officers for the ensuing year were installed by Bro. Peterson of Los Angeles. During 1867 there was nothing of importance beyond work. In February, 1868,



Bro. Caro presented the lodge with the 3, 5 and 7 steps. In this year, 1868, for some unknown cause the installation of officers did not take place until March 11, when Bro. Sam Praeger was installing officer. On St. John's day, 1868, the brethren met at John Brown, Sr.'s place for a picnic, where the W. M. delivered an excellent address upon Masonry, which was afterward published. A ball in the evening at J. W. Waters' hall concluded the ceremonies of the day. The expenses of the entertainment amounted to \$300, which was liquidated by the sale of ball tickets.

The brethren then decided to remove to more suitable quarters, and

accordingly rented the upper story in the Van Tassel building, situated at the corner of Utah and Fourth streets. The rent was to be \$30 per month, "payable in U. S. gold or silver coin." This building was situated where the Swing block now stands, at the northwest corner of Fourth and D streets.

A public installation of officers took place January 11, 1869, in J. W. Waters hall, where an address upon Freemasonry was delivered by P. M. M. W. Glover, father of the present chairman of the Board of Supervisors. On this occasion Bro. Rousseau was presented with a golden Past Master's jewel by Bro. Rolfe, in the name of the lodge, for his efficient and praiseworthy services to the lodge. During this year the members became very anxious to own their hall, and so it came to pass that on February 20, 1869, a committee was authorized to inquire into the feasibility of building a hall and to confer with a similar committee of the I. O. O. F.

On June 19, 1869, Bro. Rousseau on behalf of Bro. Lewis Jacobs presented the lodge with a fine set of silver working tools. Bro. Peacock presented to Phoenix Lodge a number of books for the purpose of forming a Masonic library, and was tendered a hearty vote of thanks by the lodge on January 15, 1870. On this occasion Bro. Kelly also presented the lodge with the letter "G."

February 1, 1870, a meeting was called to consider the propriety of establishing a hospital. After some preliminary talk a committee of three was appointed to act in conjunction with a like committee from other associations to procure a suitable place for a hospital. Nothing more was heard of this for quite a long time, and no evidence exists of the books presented by Bro. Peacock, all trace of them being lost.

A committee was appointed on September 3, 1870, to receive subscriptions for the building of a Masonic Hall, and was composed of Bros. Heuston, Jacobs, Rolfe, Suverkrup, Brunn, France, Bright and Caro. Sufficient progress having been reported, it was ordered that a committee be appointed to draw plans of a proper Masonic Hall and to ascertain the cost. February 4, 1871, proposals were received from Messrs. Stewart, Waters and Miller, offering suitable pieces of land for building upon. The proposition of Mr. Miller was received and accepted. Messrs. Wm. MacDonald and Ralph Varley made propositions to the lodge regarding building, which was let on June 3, 1871, to Mr. MacDonald. In the matter of obtaining a hall of their own the brothers were ably assisted by their lady relatives, who announced on October 28, 1871, that they had collected \$560 as the proceeds of a ball.

The Grand Lodge was called upon to lay the cornerstone of our present building, and on October 3, 1871, the Grand Master deputized P. M., Horace Conan Rolfe to act as Grand Master, who appointed the following brethren as Grand officers: I. H. Levy, D. G. M.; George Lord, S. G. W.; Henry Suverkrup, J. G. W.; Lewis Jacobs, Grand Treas.; H. M. Willis, Grand

Secy.; J. S. Sawyer, J. G. D.; S. P. Waite, Gr. Marshall; B. F. Mathews and D. T. Heuston, Gr. Stewards; S. C. Hammer, Gr. Tyler.

The ceremony was performed by the acting Grand Master and the oration was delivered by H. M. Willis. This building was paid for in various ways. Many brothers made due bills to the committee to be paid in cash or lumber, or even labor, and then mortgages were taken upon the property until such time as they were able to pay off all outstanding obligations. As an illustration, Bro. Caro on April 1, 1871, sent in a written report with a list of due bills held by him to the amount of \$890, and orders for about 17,000 feet of lumber. Bro. Caro concludes his report, "hoping that you will be pleased and satisfied with your humble servant." The ladies, too, were also aiding and assisting in the great and glorious undertaking of erecting a Masonic Hall, and they again announced on July 20, 1872, that they had received \$103.50 for the purchase of the necessary furniture. Phoenix Lodge has always been indebted to Bro. Lord and his helpmate for many tokens of their appreciation, and as Mrs. Lord is an indefatigable worker with needle and thread, she presented to Phoenix Lodge on December 14, 1872, a set of tidies for the several stations and altar, with the proper jewels worked thereon. Bro. Caro also presented on behalf of Bro. Fleischer a photo of some distinguished brothers of Bombay, India.

At this period in the history of our lodge it is proper to state that I have been creditably informed that the ladies, while working hard to devise ways and means to obtain money, were subjected to a great deal of abuse and many instances of gross insults were offered to them.

The Masonic Hall being completed, the Grand Lodge was asked to dedicate the hall, which was done by P. M. I. H. Levy as acting Grand Master, who appointed the following officers: J. A. Rousseau, D. G. M.; I. R. Brunn, S. G. W.; George Lord, J. G. W.; Lewis Jacobs, Grand Treas.; J. S. Sawyer, Grand Secy.; M. W. Glover, Grand Chap.; J. S. Bright, S. G. D.; B. F. Mathews, J. G. D.; I. W. Satterwhite, Grand Orator; L. Caro, Grand Marshal; H. Suverkrup and S. Jackson, Grand Stewards; W. Fleischer, Grand Tyler. John Brown, Sr., who was well known in San Bernardino as a pioneer and father of Bro. Joseph Brown, presented Phoenix Lodge with \$20, and for his generosity was tendered a vote of thanks. May 10, 1873, it being ascertained that Bro. Jacobs was about to visit his old home in Europe, it was moved and seconded that the lodge wish him a prosperous voyage and a speedy return. Inquiry was instituted August 2, 1873, regarding Bro. Wm. France, who was supposed to be lost in the mines of Arizona or California. A special meeting was called on January 10, 1874, for the purpose of exercising charity in the case of Bro. Sawyer, whose home was burned down on January 9 during his absence from home. A motion was made to offer \$300 to purchase the necessary material to build a house, but an amendment was offered and carried unanimously that the sum of \$500 be offered.

Several brothers offered to loan \$50 and two offered each 1000 feet of lumber.

November 7, 1874, an invitation was received and accepted from the Board of Supervisors of this county requesting Phoenix Lodge to invite the M. W. Grand Lodge of California to lay the cornerstone of the new Court House at 2 p. m. November 12, 1874. The cornerstone was laid on that day with the usual ceremonies, after which Bro. H. M. Willis, orator of the day, delivered a most eloquent and interesting address to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in our town. A short time ago I saw some of the contents of the box, but many valuable relics of the ancient town disappeared, notably a bottle of old whiskey and sundry coins of the realm. It was supposed to be due to a tramp who had excavated the box and stolen what he considered to be the most valuable records. The picture of George Washington hanging on our wall was presented by Bro. Andreson September 11, 1875.

A special meeting was called on December 15, 1875, for the purpose "of considering the calamity that had befallen, this morning, the different sister orders of the town in having their hall burned down, thereby being without a place to meet in." The free use of our hall was tendered to San Bernardino Lodge No. 146, I. O. O. F., Morse Encampment No. 27, K. of P., and Paradise Lodge No. 237, I. O. B. B., until such time as they can procure a suitable place to meet in. The M. W. Grand Master and Grand Lecturer visited Phoenix Lodge, March 29, 1876, when the latter exemplified the third degree. The fees for degrees were reduced to \$50 on April 8, 1876. December 27, 1876, Bro. S. H. Knapp, D. D. G. M., of Grand Jurisdiction of New York, was introduced and delivered a very interesting address on Masonry.

A committee of three was appointed January 20, 1877, to confer with the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias to arrange for a hospital. This committee reported on February 24, 1877, that they had procured a house for a hospital situated on the premises of Bro. D. F. Mathews, which was ready for use. The Grand Lodge met at Riverside April 26, 1877, with Bro. J. C. King, acting Grand Master, to lay the cornerstone of the Masonic Hall. The Grand Lodge was assisted by San Bernardino Lodge No. 146, I. O. O. F., and Morse Encampment No. 51, I. O. O. F. The Grand Orator, W. J. Law, delivered an oration, and the Stewards made a collection, which was placed in the hands of the brethren at Riverside to be distributed by them among the workmen and indigent members of the craft. February 16, 1878, it was reported that the assets of the lodge were valued at \$7500, consisting of hall building, valued at \$6000, furniture and jewels \$1500. Against this there was a mortgage of \$1550 upon the property bearing interest at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per month. This indeed spoke well for Phoenix Lodge.

The Grand Master served notice upon Phoenix Lodge, February 1, 1879, that they must disincorporate. On May 3, 1879, a committee was appointed to purchase a lot suitable for a Masonic burial ground.

Bro. P. S. Russell, on behalf of several Masonic brethren residing in Riverside, asked for a recommendatory certificate to form a lodge on July 26, 1879, which was not granted, on account of the informality of the application. However, on Sept. 27, 1879, all legal requirements being complied with, it was formally granted. On Sept. 26, 1881, Phoenix Lodge passed resolutions upon the death of the president, Bro. J. A. Garfield, and in company with other societies and citizens the members marched to the Court House where an oration was delivered. Dec. 4, 1881, Bro. A. B. Paris on behalf of the Lodge presented to Past Master George Lord a past master's jewel with appropriate address.

April 1st, 1882, Bro. Lord presented to Phoenix Lodge a superbly bound Bible. April 21, 1883, J. S. Bright, P. M., was presented with a magnificent P. M. jewel. Dec. 8, 1883, Mrs. D. T. Heuston presented this Lodge with 1 Bible, 1 walking cane, 2 masonic aprons, 3 engravings of the late Bro. Judson Ames, 1 copy San Diego Herald dated April 14, 1860, 1 weekly Patriot dated Aug. 3, 1861, all of which belonged to Bro. J. J. Ames. Feb. 2, 1884, Bro. T. J. Wilson on behalf of the lodge presented Bro. J. C. King with a P. M. jewel. June 27, 1885, the lodge adjourned to Southern Hotel to celebrate 85th birthday of Bro. P. M. George Lord. St. John's Day, 1886, Bro. Orme of Los Angeles delivered an address on Masonry entitled "Why we are Masons." This lecture was delivered in the Opera House. The beautiful altar that adorns our lodge was presented to us by Bro. E. Y. Chevalier on Feb. 5, 1888. This brother hailed from Missouri, and was very eccentric. He came first to Riverside, and presented the lodge there with an altar similar in design to ours.

A special meeting was called by the W. M. on June 23, 1888, for the purpose of taking such steps as were necessary to properly investigate the matter of incorporation. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter. This committee reported on Jan. 12, 1889, which report was "read, adopted, and ordered filed and the committee discharged." A new committee was appointed to "take such steps as may be necessary to annul the Articles of Incorporation." Meeting after meeting was held and no quorum present, until July 26, 1890, there being then present in person or by proxy, more than two-thirds of the members, it was unanimously carried that Phoenix Lodge as a corporation be dissolved.

Dec. 7, 1889, a petition for dispensation to form a lodge at Redlands was received and granted.

The cane once owned by Bro. Ames was presented to Bro. George Lord with a suitable address by Bro. T. J. Wilson on behalf of the lodge on May 3, 1890. Dec. 15, 1890, the Grand Lodge of California, with the Grand Master Conkling present, laid the corner-stone of the Hospital for the Insane at Highlands. May 23, 1891, a petition for dispensation to open a lodge at Colton was received and granted. Grand Master A. R. Conkling visited the lodge on June 2, 1891, when the 3 degrees were conferred in the presence of the grand offi-

cers. The regular meeting night was changed to 1st Monday in the month on Oct. 17, 1891. Bro. H. A. Keller was presented with a gold watch by Phoenix Lodge on Dec. 5, 1892. May 4, 1896, petition for dispensation to open a lodge at Needles was received and granted. March 1st, 1897, the lodge was presented with a new set of Jewel hangers by Keystone Chapter, and St. Bernard Commandery presented Jewel case.

Feb. 13, 1898, our venerable Brother, George Lord, was buried with full masonic honors, several Grand Lodge officers being present, and many members from sister lodges.

April 24, 1898, the Grand Lodge laid the corner-stone of St. John's Episcopal Church, Bro. J. A. Foshay acting as Grand Master.

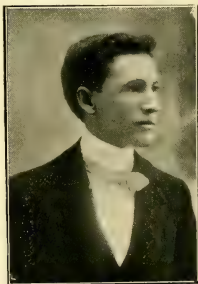
The cane which was lately in possession of Bro. George Lord, as the oldest mason, was transferred to the charge of Bro. J. T. Knox along with a suitable address by Bro. J. T. Wilson. Upon the death of Judge Knox in Feb., 1904, the cane passed to Judge J. W. Morgan, aged seventy-two.

In June, 1904, Phoenix Lodge dedicated a new Masonic Temple, which contains a lodge room, a chapel for the Knights Templars, banquet room, parlors and every convenience possible. The building is a beautiful one architecturally and the interior finish is elegant and artistic. The entire Temple cost about \$35,000 and is a credit to the order and to the city.

The Native Sons of the Golden West. The order of the Native Sons of the Golden West, which now has integral parts throughout the state of Cali-



J. E. RICH



R. T. CURTIS

fornia, owes its origin and progress to one of the strongest sentiments implanted in the human breast—pride of nativity and love of the place of birth. As its origin was patriotic and its purpose benevolent, so its object is to perpetuate the memories of the days of "49," to preserve the historic landmarks

which gained significance through the advent of the Argonauts, and to unite all native Californians in one harmonious body.

The object and aim of the order is best told in the preface to its constitution and by-laws:

"The society of the Native Sons of the Golden West was organized for the mutual benefit, mental improvement and social intercourse of its members; to perpetuate in the minds of native Californians one of the most wonderful epochs in the world's history—'the days of '49'—; to unite them in one harmonious body throughout the state by the ties of a friendship mutually beneficial to all, and unalloyed by the bitterness of religious or political differences, the discussion of which is most stringently forbidden in its meetings; to elevate and cultivate the mental faculties; to rejoice with one another in prosperity and extend the 'Good Samaritan' hand in adversity.

"The members must bear a good reputation for sobriety and industry; they must follow some respectable calling by which to make a living, and as



JOHN ANDRESON, Jr.



H. D. WAGNER

a vital principle of the association, it encourages temperance among its members and recommends total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks."

The constitution of the order confines its membership to white males born in the state of California, and at least eighteen years of age, but subordinate parlors may fix the limit of age over eighteen years. Candidates must be of sound health, of good moral character and of industrious habits, having some respectable means of support and must believe in the existence of a Supreme Being. The initiatory ceremonies are necessarily secret but they are formed on and bear an allegorical reference to the history of California, and are calculated to impress the members with an idea of the importance to be attributed to the historical events which have made California what she is today.

The principles of Friendship, Loyalty and Charity are enlarged upon, with the endeavor to instill into the minds of the members the duty they owe to one another and to all worthy mankind.

The growth and prosperity of the order has been remarkable. It now numbers more than 17 thousand members distributed in 224 parlors. It has expended in sick benefits nearly \$500,000, and has an equal amount on hand. Taking into consideration that it is but the first generation of native Californians, there is every reason to be proud of the progress made. Inseparably linked with the destinies of the state, it will live to see California attain the full fruition of her power and greatness.

Arrowhead Parlor.

July 27, 1887, Arrowhead Parlor, No. 110, was organized in the city of San Bernardino. The lodge was organized by Dan D. Rich, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Past President, Dan D. Rich; President, Dwight W. Fox; First Vice-President, Frank M. Towne; Second Vice-President, Frank Holcomb; Third Vice-President, R. L. Mathews; Secretary, George L. Bryant; Financial Secretary, Ben. B. Rich; Treasurer, H. Kellar; Marshal, W. A. Nash; Inside Sentinel, Joe Rich; Outside Sentinel, Henry Tyler; Trustees, H. M. Barton, A. H. Starke and Joe Folks; Surgeons, Dr. Aldrich and Dr. Dickey, Jr.

The visiting members present on the occasion were, Homer C. Katz, F. G. Schumacher, John H. Schumacher, Frank W. Marston, Wm. Stevenson, John H. Clancy, Wm. Soldner, John D. Schiek, F. S. Cantin, R. C. Heinsch, Tom E. Rowan, Sam. M. Norton, M. J. Newmark, Jr., Chas. A. Vogelstein and A. T. Vogelstein.

After the organization of the new parlor a banquet was served to members and their visitors.

The organization of the Native Sons was followed by that of their sisters, and at the end of the first year of the new parlor's existence, the Native Daughters presented Arrowhead Parlor with a most beautiful and elaborate banner, and appropriate ceremonies and addresses were made in honor of the event.

Another gala event in the history of the society was the reception tendered the Grand Parlor of the Society upon their visit in 1892. An elaborate banquet was tendered the guests and there was much speech-making and good feeling.

The Past Presidents of the Arrowhead Parlor, are as follows: Frank M. Towne, E. E. Katz, W. D. Wagner, T. J. Starke, W. E. Keir, J. W. Catick, Jno. Andreson, Jr., W. D. F. Allen, R. E. Swing, J. M. Cook, J. E. Rich, J. H. Tittle, I. H. Curtis, A. H. Starke, M. L. Aldridge, F. D. Keller, C. D. Lozano, C. A. More, Geo. L. Moore, M. G. Hall, Geo. W. Seldner,

Valley Lodge Knights of Pythias. Valley Lodge No. 27. Knights of Pythias was organized Sept. 27th, 1874, by P. C. Henry Connor of California

Lodge, San Francisco, and instituted by L. M. Manzer, Grand Chancellor of California. The first officers of the lodge were Judge H. M. Willis, P. C.; Scipio Craig, C. C.; A. M. Kenniston, V. C.; Alex. Kier, M. A.; R. S. Swing, M. of F.; L. Jacobs, M. of E.; J. B. Brown, K. of R. & S.



E. R. WAITE

This lodge had a charter membership of twenty-six members, of whom only six have retained their membership to the present time; some having died, others transferred to other lodges and some suspended for non-payment of dues. This lodge for several years had a struggle to hold its charter, and only succeeded through donations of its members to pay running expenses. In 1876, their hall was destroyed by fire with all their property. Later the lodge was reorganized and has since had a steady growth both in membership and wealth; having at the present time 194 members and nearly ten thousand dollars in its treasury.

Valley Lodge No. 27 is the third in membership, and the second in financial standing in the state. It has paid to its members since organization over \$18,000 in sick benefits and funeral expenses.

Conventions of the order are held every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall No. 331-333 Third street.

The Ladies' Order of Rathbone Sisters have in this city a temple known as Charity Temple, No. 39. It was organized in 1897 and has a large and flourishing membership, who attend to the social features.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, S. B. Lodge, No. 836 was organized Feb. 26th, 1903, with 104 members, Everett R. Waite, member of the Redlands Lodge officiating. E. R. Waite was Exalted Ruler; James Fleming, Esteemed Leading Knight; Thomas M. Heard, Jr., Esteemed Loyal Knight; Royal M. Armstrong, secretary; John Andreson, Jr., treasurer.

The lodge met in Masonic Temple and in various rooms until the present year when they fitted up lodge rooms in the new Home Telephone building. About \$5,000 was spent in fitting and furnishing these rooms which

are elegantly appointed. The present membership is 185 and the outlook for the future of the lodge is most encouraging. The present officers are, James Fleming, E. R.; Thomas M. Heard, E. L. K.; O. P. Sloat, Esteemed Loyal Knight; H. W. Nisbet, Esteemed Lecturer; Roy Armstrong, Secretary; John Andreson, Jr., Treasurer; G. S. Sage, Tiler; E. H. Lyman, Esquire; George Lauterbach, Inner Guard; Chas. L. Allison, Chaplain; Fred M. Brush, Organist; Trustees, W. S. Hooper, J. B. Gill, Thomas Hadden, Chas. D. Whitcomb and W. S. Boggs.

Woodmen of the World. The order of the Woodmen of the World is a charitable and beneficiary organization with an insurance feature. San Bernardino Camp No. 79, was instituted, July 2nd, 1891, with 31 charter members, by I. I. Doak, Deputy Head Council for California. The Camp meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on the second and fourth Monday of every month.

Arrowhead Club. Early in 1892, the business and professional men of San Bernardino organized the Arrowhead Club as a social club and fitted up a suite of rooms in the Postoffice Block. Col. W. L. Vestal was chosen as president, a position that he still fills, and S. S. Draper was the first secretary. The club rooms have been used for reading, recreation and social enjoyment. They are well lighted, cool in summer and heated in winter. One room is set apart for reading, another for cards, cribbage, checkers and other games; a third room for billiards and a fourth for pool. No liquors or gambling were ever, or are now, permitted in any of the rooms.

A considerable library has been collected and the club subscribes for all of the leading magazines and papers. A number of valuable reference works are on file and the members have free access to the library and its privileges.

The present membership of the club is about sixty. The president is Col. W. L. Vestal; secretary, C. C. Haskell, treasurer, S. F. Zombro.

San Bernardino Woman's Club. About 1892, the San Bernardino Woman's Club was organized with Mrs. James Fleming, president, and Mrs. S. S. Draper, secretary. It started out with some ten or twelve members but has increased until it averages about one hundred members at the present time.

This club has always been conservative, devoting itself chiefly to study and reading, but it has done effective work along these lines. It is affiliated with the State and National Associations and takes an interest in all matters pertaining to club life. The present officers are, Miss Mary E. Barton, president, and Mrs. Florence Hanf, secretary.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In the eighties, the physicians of this county formed a society which, for a time, was an active force and was productive of much helpful discussion and fraternal feeling. Drs. W. R. Fox, J. C. Peacock, C. D. Dickey, and F. M. Price were among its active members.

This society in time died out. In 1902, the physicians of the county felt that another organization was needed and the present Medical Society was organized January 17, 1902, and held regular monthly meetings during the year. In Jan. 1902, they met with the State Medical Society and became a branch of the latter organization. Membership in the present County Society, which is affiliated with the State Society makes a physician eligible to membership in the American Medical Association. The society has about twenty-five members.

J. W. Aldrich.....	San Bernardino	Thomas Powell	Redlands
J. P. Booth	Needles	G. B. Rowell	San Bernardino
C. C. Browning	Highland	G. H. Scott	Redlands
J. A. Champion	Colton	R. J. Smith	Mentone
W. F. Freeman	Needles	Wesley Thompson..	San Bernardino
S. G. Huff	Santa Ana	Hoell Tyler	Redlands
J. H. Hurley	San Bernardino	C. A. Sanborn	Redlands
E. E. Major	Redlands	D. W. White	San Bernardino
J. H. Meyer	San Bernardino	Chas. Harris.....	San Bernardino
C. A. Mosley	Redlands	C. D. Dickey	San Bernardino
C. A. Riley	Redlands	J. J. Meyers	Rialto
J. E. Payton.....	Redlands	J. H. Evans	Highlands
R. S. Gibbs	San Bernardino		

RESORTS.

Arrowhead Mountain and Springs. Just when and how the peculiar natural formation which is known as the Arrowhead in the San Bernardino range of mountains and has given its name to the hot springs at the base of the mountain, was formed, we have no record. No mention of the "Arrowhead" prior to 1850 seems to occur. The Americans who first came into the valley called the formation the "Ace of Spades," doubtless being more familiar with that emblem than with the weapon of Indian warfare. To Dr. D. N. Smith, who first utilized the springs as a resort, belongs the credit of bestowing the name "Arrowhead." According to Dr. Smith's story, when a boy of thirteen and while his father, who was a victim of consumption, lay in his last illness, he had a vision which pictured to him

a place on the side of a mountain, with an arrowhead pointing to the spot where his father might be cured. Thirteen years later he came into the San Bernardino Valley, and as soon as he saw the marking of the Arrowhead, he recalled his vision, and on going to the foot of the mountain found the springs and the very region that he had seen in his vision. He at once proposed to establish a sanitarium there, but he had no capital and could not sufficiently interest others in the project. This was in 1857. He clung to his plan, however, and in 1863 he succeeded in getting a road opened to the springs and put up some bath houses. It was soon evident that the hot waters of the springs possessed valuable curative qualities, and about 1865 Dr. Smith built what he called a "Hygienic Sanitarium," which he managed for twenty years, until it was burned in 1885.

In 1887, Messrs. Darby & Lyman incorporated the Arrowhead Hotel Company and put up a large hotel, fitted with all modern conveniences—a large assembly hall, bath houses, etc. The grounds about the hotel were highly improved and the place was a popular resort. In 1888, the San Bernardino, Arrowhead and Waterman narrow gauge road was completed to Rable Springs, thus making the Arrowhead much more accessible.

In 1895, this hotel was destroyed by fire, since which time the springs have not been utilized.

In September, 1904, the Arrowhead Springs Company was organized in San Bernardino with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Seth Marshall is president; A. C. Denman, Jr., vice-president; Victor A. Smith, secretary, and E. D. Roberts, treasurer. These officers, with Dr. G. W. Tape, Joseph Yoch and W. D. Brookings, constitute the directors. This company has purchased the Arrowhead Springs property and also the Waterman ranch of 1,732 acres and proposes to establish here one of the finest resorts in the state. Already the contract for a hotel and bath houses to cost \$150,000 has been let. These buildings are to be beautiful and unique in structure and fully equipped and furnished in the most complete modern style. The electric line will be extended to the hotel and the magnificent location, the hot springs, the mountain air and the beautiful natural groves, cañons and drives in the vicinity, with the wonderful view of the San Bernardino Valley and the mountains, will make this one of the most attractive resorts in the country, quite aside from the curative qualities of the baths and the climate.

The Hot Springs are located at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above sea level and about 1,000 feet above the San Bernardino Valley, some seven miles from the city of San Bernardino. The temperature of some of them reaches 193 degrees Fahrenheit, hot enough to boil eggs.

The medicinal powers of these waters are marked especially in rheumatism and diseases of the digestive tract and of the blood.

The Arrowhead Marking. Of this marking, Captain Chittenden, who carefully examined the formation, writes thus:

"Although known to many that the arrowhead form, as it now appears, is due to the contrasting color of the vegetation growing thereon, with that around it, various opinions were entertained respecting the origin, one intelligent white man expressing to me his belief that it was a work of art by the aborigines, who in order to produce it, dug out the original growth from the surface which it covers. I devoted two days to a careful examination to determine the natural agencies which had combined to form and maintain for so long a period its outlines.

"By means of a pole measurement the arrowhead was found to be 1376 feet in length and 449 feet in width, embracing an area of seven and a quarter acres. A great volume of water from a bursting cloud had struck the earth at the top of the arrow and, rushing down 350 feet, formed the shank of uniform breadth; when obstructed by the accumulated mass of earth and vegetation, it overflowed on both sides, and spreading out and advancing with irresistible force, rolled up the rocky bordering ridges, as now observed, for about 500 feet further, then the overflow being confined by the wedge-shaped configuration of the mountain side, the arrow point was completed. The mighty volume of swift descending water, earth and stones completely destroyed all the original vegetation, and upon its sandy, gravelly pathway a coarse, light-colored sage sprang up, and has ever since held almost exclusive possession, affording such a striking contrast with the bright green of the surrounding chaparral that in the clear atmosphere of the valley the arrowhead is visible for a distance of twenty miles."

Squirrel Inn. About 1892 a social club was organized to consist of fifty members, which was one of the first "country clubs" in the southern end of the state. The organization purchased 120 acres of land on the crest of the mountains on the Arrowhead toll road, and a picturesque club house christened Squirrel Inn was built. Individual members have also erected log cabins on the club lands and here during the summer season a delightful resting place is furnished. The inn stands at an elevation of 5,200 feet and is surrounded by pine timber. Hunting, fishing and mountain climbing furnish amusement. After two or three years the inn was thrown open to the public, under restrictions. The present officers are: Dr. J. N. Baylis, president; A. A. Halstead of Riverside, vice-president; Robinson Jones, secretary.

Harlem Springs. In 1892 the Kohl Brothers purchased this property which they have since constantly improved. They now have a swimming pool 75 by 150 feet in size and varying in depth from two to six feet, with 75 dressing rooms. A large hall, a dining room, pavilion, picnic grounds and arbor add to the attractiveness of the place, which is one of the favorite resorts of the vicinity. There is also a building where hot baths are supplied.

there being fifteen tubs, and the water is 115 degrees in temperature. The Harlem Springs motor road, which was built to make these springs accessible, has been sold to the Traction Co., which now operates an electric line, thus making access easy.

Glenn Ranch. One of the best known resorts in the vicinity of San Bernardino is Glenn Ranch, situated two miles from Keenbrook, a station on the Santa Fe located in the Cajon Pass. The ranch comprises 325 acres, 75 of which are under cultivation, being watered from Lytle Creek and producing the finest of apples, cherries and deciduous fruits. This property was originally homesteaded by David Wixom, one of the earliest settlers of San Bernardino county, who took it up during the Mormon occupation. It now belongs to Mrs. M. A. Applewhite, and has become under her management a delightful resort for the summer months. She has a large dining room and kitchen and supplies cottages or tents, furnishing accommodations for about 100 guests. She has fine saddle horses on the ranch and raises nearly everything used at home, thus furnishing the best of milk, butter, fruit and vegetables.

Urbita Springs. This popular resort is located one mile from the heart of the city and provides many attractions for the visitor. A large bath house supplies a plunge bath and tub baths of hot mineral water. An artificial lake furnishes boating. A band pavilion and beautiful shade trees and groves add to the pleasure of the place. It is the favorite picnic ground for the country round about. It is readily accessible to the neighboring towns which are reached by the lines of the San Bernardino Valley Traction Co.





A. K. SMILEY PUBLIC LIBRARY, REIDLANDS

CHAPTER XVII.

REDLANDS.

We have told the story of the Mission station of San Bernardino. Upon the advent of the Mormon colonists a new era began within the crumbling walls of the old buildings which had already seen many changes. The Mission chapel was occupied by Bishop Tenney, one of the officials of the church. He was a man of considerable property, owning stock and farming a large tract of land. The colonists also put in a large field of grain in common. They made use of the Mill Creek zanja and took out a ditch from the Santa Ana which has since been known as the "Tenney" ditch. A number of families settled in the neighborhood, especially along "Cottonwood Row." On the departure of Bishop Tenney for Salt Lake, the old "Mission" was occupied by the Cram Brothers who began there the manufacture of chairs and other furniture of a primitive character, but substantial and in good demand in the vicinity and even in other neighborhoods. They removed to Crafton about 1858 and the property passed into the hands of Dr. Barton, who repaired the old building and occupied it as a residence until he built the brick house, in 1867, which now stands on the site and is owned by V. I. Mitchell. In 1858, the Willis family moved onto the place for many years known as the "Willis Place." Captain Pishon, Wm. Hinckley and others followed. The Van Leuven had already located on the places still occupied by the families.

These settlers found a few of the old vines planted during the Mission occupancy still in existence, and cuttings from them were used in some instances to start new vineyards. In 1859, Dr. Barton set out 60,000 vines and H. M. Willis, 16,000. This was the beginning of the famous "Barton vineyard." About the same time a few orange trees were put out by Anson Van Leuven, the first in San Bernardino valley. Having a rich soil, an abundance of water and practically no frost, the orange trees and vines grew to perfection. When the first oranges matured they were found to be of excellent quality and were a great curiosity, there being no others nearer than San Gabriel. People drove miles to see them and paid exorbitant prices for them. Several small orange groves had been set and began to bear about 1872-3. February 20th, 1873, the San Bernardino Argus announces, "Probably no place in the United States can boast of raising larger, sweeter, or more perfect oranges than San Bernardino. We are well acquainted with orange culture, from personal observation, in every section of the United States and

in Cuba, and we have never seen anything that can compare with those raised in old San Bernardino. We were shown a sample of oranges from the orchard of Captain Pishon which measured thirteen inches in circumference, and this was not picked fruit, but about the general average."

Dr. Barton put up a winery about this time and in 1873 made 30,000 gallons of wine. This place has been managed for many years by the "Vache Freres" and is now known as the Brookside Winery.

About 1875 the disputes over the right to Mill Creek waters as between the Crafton users and the Old San Bernardino claimants, culminated in one of the longest and most exhaustive law-suits in the history of the county—the Cave-Crafts suit. Since this time several other suits involving individual rights to Mill Creek water have arisen and the exact status of the zanja waters is not yet considered as finally settled.

The ranches of Old San Bernardino, the Van Leuven places, the Barton place, the homes of H. M. Willis, J. W. Curtis, James Waters, and others were highly improved and were ideal country homes. For years this was the "Show" place of the county. Here were found the semi-tropical fruits and flowers growing in perfection side by side with the plants and fruits of the temperate climate.

In 1887, Dr. Barton sold his property to a syndicate who put it on the market in small tracts and a considerable number of places were so disposed of.

CRAFTON.

Crafton is one of the oldest and most beautiful of the fruit settlements that are the pride of San Bernardino county. It lies twelve miles east of the city of San Bernardino, at the mouth of the Santa Ana Cañon and the base of the San Bernardino range. Through this settlement flows Mill Creek zanja which has long since lost its artificial character: its tortuous course is bordered with willows, alders, sycamores and wild grapevines and it is here most picturesque and beautiful.

About 1857, Lewis Cram and brothers, who had already started a chair factory at Old San Bernardino, moved several miles further up the zanja in order to secure better water power. This was the first occupation of what is now Crafton. In 1858 the Crams sold their claim to L. F. Carpenter. Shortly afterwards, George H. Crafts purchased a tract of land just below the Carpenter place. This property passed into the hands of M. H. Crafts about 1861. In 1858, H. M. Willis purchased a claim that was later sold to Leffingwell and later still to M. Byrne. During the sixties, various parties located in this vicinity, some of them taking up government land, others purchasing from the San Bernardino Grant owners. Among these were David McCoy and his sons, W. T. Morris and W. P. Cave. In 1873, Dr. William Craig,

who had been one of the first settlers of Riverside, purchased a piece of land and began improving the place still occupied by his family. In 1877, Charles R. Paine, a son-in-law of Dr. Craig, bought land adjoining the Craig place. This is now one of the most highly improved and beautiful homes in the county.

The soil of this neighborhood was a rich loam and in the earlier years of settlement, large crops of barley and wheat were raised. Vineyards and orchards of apples, peaches and other deciduous fruits were set out and by 1865 had begun to bear. In 1870 Mr. Crafts planted about an acre and a half of seedling orange trees—the first orange orchard in Crafton. A few years later Dr. Craig, Prof. Paine and others put out quite extensive orchards of seedling and also of budded oranges.

Sheep and stock were also kept during the early period. The work on the ranches was largely done by Coahuilla Indians, who lived in the neighborhood, while, during the fruit season, large numbers of Indians came in from Potrero and other rancherias to help in fruit picking and drying.

In 1869, a party visiting "Altoona Ranch," as the Crafts place was called, found apples of different varieties, apricots, nectarines, peaches, pears, figs, quinces, pomegranates, almonds and walnuts,—all in bearing, beside vineyards and extensive grainfields. The house was surrounded by beautiful shade trees and flowers. It was remarked that if this place could be made so beautiful and prolific, other tracts might be brought to the same perfection—and this idea led to the institution of the colony at Riverside a few months later.

In 1872, Dr. Peacock, of San Bernardino, persuaded Mr. Crafts to take an invalid to his home to board. The sick man improved so rapidly that soon other invalids were sent to "Altoona" and in time the house was enlarged and made into a sanitarium and hotel. The surroundings were most attractive,—the sheltering trees, the beautiful orchards, the sparkling mountain water and the pure air made the place almost ideal. One of its visitors gave the name of Crafton and one of the many ministers who came here for rest, called it the "Retreat," hence the name, "Crafton Retreat." Visitors from all parts of the world were delighted with this—one of the earliest of California resorts. In 1881, the Pacific Coast Press Association held its annual session in Riverside, and in the course of their entertainment were driven to San Bernardino, Old San Bernardino, Lugonia and Crafton. At "Crafton Retreat" dinner was served the guests and the sponsor of the occasion, Scipio Craig, the president of the Association, proudly announced that every article of the tempting repast was a home product,—everything on the table, except the pepper, being produced in San Bernardino county.

August 7th, 1882, the Crafton School District was organized with C. R. Paine, G. H. Crafts and C. P. Barrows, as trustees. The school was opened

with Miss Sadie Townsend as teacher. In 1887 bonds were voted for \$6,500 and the present school house was erected and completed for use in 1888.

Early in the eighties, Mr. Crafts erected a two-story frame store building on the site now occupied by the Southern Pacific depot and opened a store, the principal trade being with the Indians who gathered in the vicinity. The upper floor was used as a meeting place for the Sunday School and for church services.

About 1885, a postoffice was established at Crafton with M. H. Crafts as the first postmaster. Since, the name of this office has been changed to Craftonville, to avoid conflict with "Grafton."

Mr. Crafts had in time acquired title to some 1800 acres of land and in 1882, he organized the Crafton Land and Water Company and sub-divided his land. A town site was laid out, forty acres was donated as a site for a Congregational college—the beginning from which Claremont College was eventually established,—and a reservoir for the storage of Mill Creek waters was constructed in the hills east of Crafton Retreat.

In 1886 a syndicate was formed with I. N. Hoag as controlling spirit for the sale of Crafton lands. The present Crafton Water Co. was also organized and purchased the reservoir from Mr. Crafts. An exchange of Mill Creek and Bear Valley water was effected by which water from the reservoir was furnished to the Redlands Heights people. A number of eastern settlers came in and bought land and built homes and Crafton is still a beautiful and prosperous settlement.

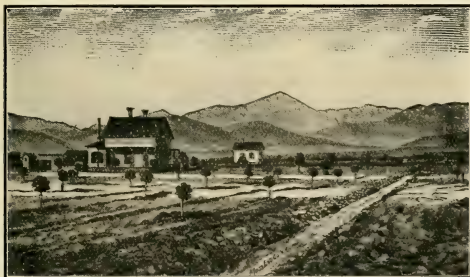
When the city of Redlands was incorporated a portion of Crafton was included in the city limits, but the Crafton School District is still maintained and supports a grammar school with two teachers which gives efficient service.



LUGONIA.

East of the city of San Bernardino stretches a gently rising valley, made up of washes, low hills and sweeping mesa land. It was in this neighborhood that the old "padres" located their first settlement in the valley at Old San Bernardino, and in 1856 the Cram Brothers located six miles above the first settlement and gave the start to the settlement of Crafton.

If February, 1870, George A. Craw took up a claim of government land on the north side of the zanja between these two settlements and thus became the first settler in what later formed the Lugonia settlement. March 3rd, of the same year, James B. Glover located a claim on what is now Pioneer street, a property which he still occupies as a residence. Somewhat later A. A. Carter settled in the neighborhood. In the Carter family occurred the first



LUGONIA IN 1881.

birth in this locality, in 1871, and the first death, in 1874. In 1871, W. W. McCoy filed on a claim and in 1873, Col. Wm. Tolles took up government land as an old soldier. He built a house into which he moved January 8th, 1874. In the following June this house was destroyed by fire but was soon rebuilt. Col. Tolles sent to San Francisco for a barrel of rotten Tahiti oranges, cleaned the seed and planted them in June, 1874. These trees came into partial bearing the seventh year from the seed and the eighth year were in full bearing. Some of them are still standing. Col Tolles also put out a deciduous orchard about the same time. In 1874, George W. Beattie bought a place on Pioneer street which had been previously occupied and the same year Israel Beal came in and settled on the place which he occupied for many

years. In 1876, the Reeves family bought twenty acres adjoining the Glover place and put out an orchard.

February 8th, 1877, a new school district was taken off from Mission District and at the suggestion of C. R. Paine, the County Supt. of Schools, was named "Lugonia," a word formed by the addition of a syllable to "Lugo," the name of the original owner of San Bernardino Grant, and which had been previously adopted by Dr. Craig as a brand for some of his wines. M. H. Crafts, W. R. Tolles and C. E. Brink were elected as the first trustees and the school was opened May 14th, with G. W. Beattie as teacher. He only served one month, however, and was succeeded by Mrs. C. E. Brink, who taught several years in the district. The first school house, costing \$400 was located at the corner of Church street and Lugonia avenue and later became a part of the residence of Truman Reeves, Esq.

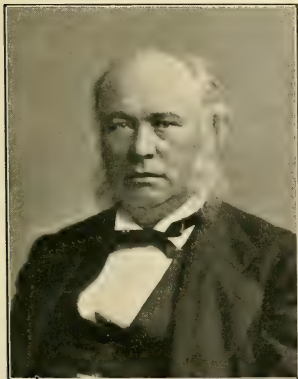
In March, 1877, Frank E. Brown, George A. Cook and A. H. Alverson, all of New Haven, Conn., were driven through Lugonia and Crafton and were so delighted with this out-of-the-way corner of the earth, then reached only by a long drive from Colton, passing but three houses on the way, that they at once planned a New Haven Colony. This failed to materialize but Messrs. Cook and Brown became permanent settlers. The first winter, Mr. Brown purchased ten acres of the Tolles place in Lugonia and built a house which still stands on Lugonia avenue, between Orange and Church streets, to which he brought his bride in 1878. In April, 1877, Mr. E. G. Judson, of New York City, arrived and purchased land on Pioneer street, which he at once improved by setting out both deciduous and citrus fruit. G. A. Cook returned from the east with his wife in 1879 and bought land adjoining F. E. Brown and put out an orchard.

There was at that time a good deal of fruit raised in this vicinity and the settlers found difficulty in disposing of it. Frank E. Brown, after some experimenting, built a dryer in 1880. This was destroyed by wind but was rebuilt for the season of 1881 and Judson and Brown incorporated the Lugonia Packing Company and that year, according to a report in the San Bernardino Times, put out 250 tons of dried fruit. This was one of the first establishments of the kind in the county.

A Sunday School and church services were inaugurated in 1877 in the Lugonia school house, C. E. Brink acting as superintendent. This was the beginning which resulted in the organization of the Lugonia Congregational church.

In 1869 Berry Roberts re-located the old Mormon ditch which had been taken out by Bishop Tenney about 1855. This became the Roberts ditch and formed a part of the Sunnyside extension of the South Fork Ditch which was constructed in 1878. Col. Tolles, J. D. B. Stillman, N. B. Hicks, C. E. Brink, and others in the neighborhood were interested in this work. E. G. Judson was secretary of the organization and F. A. Miller, now of River-

side, was foreman of construction. The ditch was lined with rock and was the first attempt at anything more than a "dirt" ditch in the county. Later the organization was merged into the Lugonia Water Company and now only a few shares of the original stock are outstanding.



DR. J. D. B. STILLMAN

Lying above the "danger" line of frost, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery and possessed of fertile soil and a good supply of water, Lugonia became one of the most attractive and productive settlements in the country. By 1885 a large acreage of orange trees had been set and it was estimated that between five and six thousand of these were in bearing. Among the larger groves were those of Col. M. B. Smith, Mr. Weimar, Col. Tolles, Dr. Stillman, Mr. Cook, Major Shaw, Mr. Garrison, Wm. Balch and Mr. Adams.

In 1879, Dr. Stillman, a scholar, physician and author, located in Lugonia and bought a tract north of the zanja and east of Orange street and began the planting of a 100-acre vineyard, setting out 120,000 vines of the finest varieties. In 1882, the family residence was completed and the family moved in. In 1885, Dr. Stillman put up a most complete establishment and began the manufacture of the choicest wines.

The First Store.

Naturally the Judson and Brown dryer became the center of activity for the neighborhood during the fruit season, and a small stock of provisions was kept on hand to supply the Indian laborers, and the neighbors. In the summer of 1881, G. A. Cook opened a store in a building ten by sixteen feet, located near the dryer. In the fall the store was moved to a point opposite the Gernich place on Lugonia Avenue. Two years later Mr. Cook sold this building, and built a store building on a lot opposite the present site of Casa Loma. This store was opened for business July 28, 1882, and was enlarged four times in the next three years, so rapidly did the business multiply. It was patronized by ranchers for miles about, and miners and Indians came in from the desert, as far east as Indian Wells, for supplies. Sept. 5th, 1882, the

Lugonia postoffice was established, with Mr. Cook, as Postmaster. The same year, George Phillips, began to run a stage, carrying the mail between Lugonia and San Bernardino. At first, trips were made two or three times a week, but soon a daily mail was arranged for. The telephone and telegraph station was also located in this store. In 1885, the store was sold to F. E. Brown, and was occupied by the B. O. Johnson Co., until the removal of that firm to Redlands. In 1887, the Bank of East San Bernardino Valley, later, the First National Bank of Redlands, was organized, and was at first located in this store. On the completion of the Wilson Block, it was removed to the corner room of that building. The Terrace Congregational Church was completed and occupied in January 1883. In November, 1883, the Lugonia Park Water Co., was formed.

The Lugonia school district, in 1884, voted bonds to the amount of \$6,000 to build a school house, and in January, 1885, the new building was first occupied; it was at the time of its erection, one of the largest and most complete school houses in the county, and is still in use.



GEO. A. COOK

The high ground north of Mill Creek zanja had been known to the old settlers as the "hogback," but it was now transformed into the "terrace," and some of the finest homes in Lugonia are located here. In 1886, the "Terrace Villa" Hotel, was built on the terrace. This was a somewhat pretentious frame building containing 48 sleeping rooms. Its commanding view of the surrounding country and mountains, its beautiful grounds, and comfortable arrangements, made it a popular tourist hotel, and for some years it was a well known resort. The place was first owned by Mr. D. L. Clark, but was soon sold to

Messrs. Lambeth and Hubbard.

In 1886, Messrs. Berry and Wilson, put up a two story business block, 100x75 feet, costing \$10,000, on the present site of the Casa Loma. The lower floor was divided into stores, the upper floor contained a hall with a seating capacity of 500, known as the "Opera House." A contemporaneous account of the "opening of the new theatre," may be of interest:

Opening of the New Theatre in East San Bernardino.

If any one had had the temerity, less than ten years ago, to stand on what is now known as Lugonia Terrace, and prophesy that in a few years, a finely finished Opera House, would be erected on that naked and barren spot, which would call within its walls an audience of refined, and well-to-do people, he

would have been regarded as little better than an idiot. Looking across the expanse of sage-brush, ten to twelve feet high, with a dense population of jack and cotton-tail rabbits, it required an imagination not possessed by many, to see within a few years, the elegant homes, handsome buildings and costly improvements now to be found at Lugonia. The little cluster of a half dozen settlements, known as the "rabbit ranches" was almost lost in the surrounding wilderness, and that such an event as was witnessed last night, in the opening of the Lugonia Opera House, would ever take place during the present generation would hardly have been credited, even five years ago.

But a transformation has come over the erstwhile sage-covered plain. The "old-timer" who has been away for a few years, looks in vain for a familiar landmark. Brick blocks have taken the place of flimsy shanties, and in one of the handsomest structures to be found in the valley, last night, Messrs. Plato, Leshner & Hyde, managers of the San Bernardino Opera House, presented to the people of Lugonia, the "Great Georgia Minstrel Troupe." It was the first play ever given at the Opera House at this place, and the people of Lugonia, Redlands, Crafton and other towns flocked in, all eager to witness the opening. The hall, which is in the second story of the Wilson block, is 60x80 feet, with a stage 14x24. The drop curtain is a perfect little beauty, painted by Mr. Harry Leshner, one of the managers, as was nearly all of the scenery, of which there are several full sets, representing various American and English scenes, one of them being a fine representation of Castle Garden. The opera chairs are of the latest design, and are arranged in the most perfect manner. The stage is principally under the supervision of James Ferris, of the San Bernardino Opera House. He displayed some very good taste in the various scenes exhibited."—San Bernardino Times, Dec. 13, 1887.

Lugonia, was of course affected by the "boom." March 31, 1887, a town plat was filed, and not long afterward, a regulation "excursion and land sale," under the auspices of the Los Angeles Land Bureau, took place, and it was jubilantly reported that "nearly every lot in the large tract was sold, and good prices ranged all around."

In September, the "Southern Californian" was started, with H. E. Boothby, editor, for the purpose of "booming" Lugonia, and ran a brief career, suspending publication in November 17, 1888.

The rapid growth of the later settlement of Redlands, led to the discussion of the question of incorporation. It was proposed that the two towns join forces under one name,—but the question of the name to be used was a serious matter. Naturally, Lugonia, the older settlement, with solid improvements, a large amount of wealth, and a well established reputation, did not care to lose her identity. For a year or more, the matter was discussed with feeling; but it ended in the incorporation of the city of Redlands. November 26th, 1888.

"KENWOOD" COLONY.

The publication of Charles Nordhoff's book on California which appeared in the seventies created a new interest in the "Golden State" among eastern people. The possibilities of California as a home and the inducements which she could offer to health seekers and for agricultural and horticultural pursuits were first revealed to many people by the reading of Mr. Nordhoff's statements. Among those who were thus interested were a number of New Haven, Conn., residents, including A. H. Alverson, George A. Cook and others. The idea of forming a colony to be located in California and thus provide homes for a number of people developed. Meetings to discuss the matter were held, at first in private houses and later, as the interest increased, in a public hall. When the matter became public the promoters of the scheme were flooded with correspondence regarding the subject. Arrangements were completed and a committee, consisting of A. H. Alverson, George A. Cook and Judge Stephen M. Booth, was selected to visit California, decide upon a location and make the preliminary arrangements. In 1877, these gentlemen arrived at San Francisco, and after a short inspection of the country thereabouts, came south and visited the East San Bernardino Valley, where, after a careful study of the situation, they decided on the purchase of 1600 acres of land located where the Gladys tract now is. Arrangements were made to purchase this land from the San Francisco owners, who agreed to put water in sufficient quantity upon it. The land was platted and Messrs. Cook and Booth returned to the east, leaving Mr. Alverson to carry on the survey and complete the purchase. Messrs. Judson and Brown assisted in the survey, which was nearly completed before it became evident that the owners of the land would be unable to carry out their promise of furnishing water. This brought about a stay of proceedings. Mr. Alverson returned east and a considerable delay followed. Although many of the prospective colonists had selected their lots in "Kenwood," as the colony was named, and some of them had made payments, the negotiations were not completed and the money paid in for land was refunded. Before further arrangements for another tract could be made, Messrs. Brown and Judson had begun the settlement of Redlands and Kenwood colony was dropped. A number of the parties who had been interested in this colonization project, later settled in the colony of Redlands.

THE SETTLEMENT OF REDLANDS.

Redlands stands alone. The story of her development and growth is almost without a parallel. In all the history of rapid expansion which has marked Southern California, never before has a barren and desolate waste

been changed into an equal number of comfortable, beautiful, and costly homes, within the space of twenty-two years; never before in so short a time, has a city of 9,000 inhabitants, with extensive public improvements, costly public buildings, with complete railway and electric service; with schools, churches, libraries and societies—social, fraternal and political; with, in short, all of the elaborate machinery that goes to make up the most complete type of modern city life, been created out of the ordinary natural resources. And never before, has bare soil alone, been so quickly made productive, not only of wealth, but of comfort and beauty also. From sun-baked plains, to thousands of acres of green and fruit-laden orchards; from rough and dusty trails, to more than two hundred miles of streets,—sidewalked and shaded by spreading trees; from the treeless and grassless hillsides to sylvan parks, sparkling with water, gay with flowers, refreshing and enticing in their greenness,—these are some of the transformations wrought.

In 1881, a stretch of bare, reddish mesa and upland lay along the foothills on the southern rise of the San Bernardino range. It was sheltered by the sweep of the mountains from the heat of the desert, and the north winds of the passes. It was high enough to escape damaging frosts, and beyond the reach of the fogs that roll inland from the coast. The upper edge of the mesa commanded a panorama of the far-reaching San Bernardino valley, and of the loftiest peaks of the range beyond.

Nature had done much; but to evolve the city of today within less than a quarter of a century, required the intelligent application of brains, industry and money; it demanded a spirit of broad-minded liberality, on the part of the founders of the colony; it required energy, public spirit, culture, and wealth, on the part of her citizens; it required municipal pride, and interest on the part of every resident. All of these things have contributed to make Redlands what it is today—the ideal home for the best class of seekers for health, comfort and happiness.

The story of the inception of Redlands, reads like a made-to-order illustration of applied knowledge, clear foresight and unyielding perseverance in the face of great obstacles. In 1880, Frank E. Brown and E. G. Judson, who had settled in Lugonia, some three years previous, had become somewhat familiar with the possibilities of the East San Bernardino valley. They were impressed with the advantages of this particular area—if water could be applied to it. The land had remained unoccupied and unused, except for an occasional crop of barley, in a wet season, and as a sheep range. The old settlers said it lay too high to be reached by water from the Santa Ana, and Mill Creek waters were already utilized to the last drop. So the land was regarded as almost worthless. Indeed, Dr. Barton, who owned a tract of it, once declared that he was greatly disappointed when a prospective purchaser decided that forty cents an acre was too high a price for the property.

It had already been demonstrated, that the orange tree was a fastidious



REDLANDS AND LUGONIA FROM "THE HEIGHTS." 1899

grower. A peculiar combination of soil, water, elevation, temperature and exposure, was necessary to make an orange grove a profitable investment. And it was fast becoming evident, that the area possessing the required conditions was limited. Yet, as far as experience in this vicinity then went, this particular strip of red lands furnished every requisite, but the all important one of water. F. E. Brown, who was an engineer and surveyor, and E. G. Judson, after driving over the tract and taking levels and going up the Santa Ana river and taking more levels, decided that water could be put upon this ground, even though some of the old settlers were firm in their belief that water "couldn't be made to 'run up hill.'"

They determined to test their theory and began securing the land,—Mr. Judson taking a government claim and the two together purchasing tracts from the Southern Pacific Company, Dr. Barton and other owners. In the course of the next few years Messrs. Judson and Brown secured control of something like four thousand acres of land along the foothills. They planned a settlement and after discussion decided to use the name "Redlands" suggested by Mr. Judson as bringing out the distinctive character of the soil, which they believed to be one of the most promising indications of success.

The next step was the organization of the Redlands Water Co., with a capital of \$1,500,000, divided into 1500 shares, which was incorporated October 27th, 1881, and the filing of the preliminary map of Redlands, November 21st, 1881.

The Redlands Water Company purchased fifty shares of stock from the South Fork Ditch owners and at once began work upon a ditch which was to carry water from the opening of the Santa Ana cañon to a small reservoir at the mouth of the Yucaipe valley—a canal some six miles in length. Work was also begun on a tunnel into the bed of the Santa Ana river to secure additional water. The San Bernardino Times of June 17th, 1882, reports progress on the company's work: "Yucaipe cañon had been dammed with a most substantial earthwork which makes a reservoir capable of holding a large amount of water. Everything about it is constructed in the most substantial manner. Two ten-inch pipes lead from the lowest part of the reservoir into a valve house, which is built of rock and where several large valves regulate the flow of water, while an ingeniously contrived gauge measures and regulates the same. From the valve house the water is let by means of cement pipes all over the 1500 acre tract, and thus carried to each lot without waste by seepage or evaporation. There have already been laid some five miles of main pipes."

The land was divided into tracts of two and one-half, five and ten acres, and was sold with a water right of one inch to eight acres. Later the water right was changed to one inch for four acres. Wide avenues running north-

east and southwest were laid off and cross streets were run every half mile. Shade trees were planted along the streets. A town site—with a plaza—was laid out in the center of the tract and "Residence Tract" was divided into lots. This was located along the southern border of the tract. The sale of lots began in Dec., 1881, the first deeds being made Dec. 6th to C. A. Smith and J. G. Cockshutt. The first contract was made Dec. 17th with R. B. Morton and F. F. Kiouss, for two lots, "Lot 1 and 8, Block J" and "Lot 1, Block I," the first between Palm and Cypress on the west side of Cajon street and the second on the northwest corner of Cajon street and Cypress avenue. Mr. Morton had already moved onto his property, being the first resident in the new settlement. In the *Citrograph* of Nov. 26th, 1887, appears the following letter from Mr. Morton, which gives some interesting history of the first steps in settling the new colony:

"Editor *Citrograph*:—Your interesting, well edited, well printed and most enterprising paper comes regularly to hand and as we read of the immense amount of capital and energy that is being expended in Redlands, our minds run back to this day six years ago, Nov. 9th, 1881, when the writer and family moved onto the tract, occupying an old house on the west corner of Cypress and Cajon, and being the first persons to arrive. This day was the first of a chilling three days norther' and as we crowded around the fire on that bleak hillside, with not a street nor a lot staked off, nor a house, excepting the shanty we had sought shelter in, the reservoir not made, the ditch not dug, and no water nearer than Mill Creek zanja, absolutely nothing except the promises of Messrs. Judson and Brown, as to what they were going to do, the prospect was, to say the least, anything but encouraging.

Soon, however, the norther subsided and the genial, exhilarating winter weather native only to Southern California, resumed its regular flow. The lumber for the Prospect House began to arrive and soon afterward more for the residence of the late J. G. Cockshutt, who was presently our first neighbor, and at whose hospitable table the whole colony, consisting of two families, ate turkey, January 1st, 1882.

Buildings soon began to be seen in different directions, streets began to assume shape, when one morning, January 12th, we looked out upon six inches of snow. Then grave consternation was visible upon the faces of purchasers, especially those recently from the east. But a few hours' sun sent it rippling off to the sea and again there was hope that this would prove to be a good orange growing country.

To think of that time without calling to mind the threats of opposition and the ridicule that the proprietors of Redlands had to endure, is impossible. The very air was full. Not only the men, but their family partners took a hand in riding rough-shod over them. With their own sex across Mill Creek zanja, Messrs. Judson and Brown were fully capable of breaking a

lance, but the helpless sober mirth of Mr. Judson and the childish glee of Mr. Brown attested their helplessness when it came from the other side of the house.

The writer had the misfortune to be one of the building committee for the church on the Terrace. Misfortune because the scenes over naming the church and facing the building were a disgrace to the church. But that is nearly all past except a trifling amount which would suggest such unmeaning names as Redonia and Lugoland for the combined settlements.

R. B. Morton

Sissons, Cal., Nov. 9th, 1887."

The first habitation within the present city limits was a sheep herder's hut which was placed on the east side of what is now Cajon street almost opposite the Kingsbury school by the Bartons in 1865. In 1877, Orson Van Leuven moved a small house to a claim which he had located on the south side of the zanja and placed it at a point now on west Olive street. This was the first residence in the tract occupied by the Redlands settlement. Water had to be hauled to it from the zanja. The first house built in the new colony was that of J. G. Cockshutt, which was located on the south side of Palm avenue, near Cajon street.

A number of lots and tracts were sold in 1882. The first deciduous orchard was set on what is known as the L. Jacobs place on Olive and Fern avenues east of Cajon street. The first orange orchards were set out by E. J. Waite, one on the Sinclair property on the northeast corner of Cypress and Reservoir streets and one of two and a half acres, on Center street and North place—the I. Mitchell place. The first orange tree in the settlement was set out on Washington's birthday, 1882, on the lot now occupied by the Theodore Clark residence, but did not live long. These first orange trees were brought from San Diego and hauled by team from the Temecula cañon—then the terminus of the California Southern road. In June, five acres of orange trees were planted by F. P. Morrison and in July the first nursery stock was put out by E. J. Waite on Center street between Cypress and Fern avenues.

In April, a building owned by Messrs. Judson and Brown was completed and Simeon Cook opened a boarding house in it. This house which was on the Heights was remodeled and on Nov. 26th was opened by Mrs. E. B. Seymour as the Prospect House, the first hotel in this part of the valley. At that time water had to be hauled to it in barrels. In June, F. E. Brown completed his residence, the first plastered building. This was located on the south side of West Cypress avenue, near Center street. The Redlands Telegraph and Telephone Company, a private corporation had been organized, and a telephone line from San Bernardino had been completed and service was put into this house as soon as it was finished.

The San Bernardino Times of June 7th, 1882, writes thus of the new settlement of Redlands: "The first land was put upon the market early the present year and already several hundred acres—all that has been offered—has been sold. There are some eighty property holders on the tract, fifteen dwellings have been erected, and between three and four hundred acres brought under cultivation, much of which is already set out to fruit. The tract has been laid out in ten acre lots with broad avenues running at right angles and although at the present time, it is in a rough and unfinished condition, it already gives promise of becoming one of the handsomest settlements in our county. The plan upon which the property is sold, too, carries with it a positive ownership of the water. Each acre of land has one share in the water company, so that the title to the water is inseparable from the land, and the water right is not a perpetual mortgage upon the land owner, nor is he subject to any company for it.

"Messrs Judson and Brown have laid out a vast work in Redlands, which we hope to see them accomplish. They propose now to increase the capacity



PHILO R. BROWN

of their reservoir and to pave and cement their ditch through the entire length and thus take measures for preventing the loss of any of their water."

From this time the success of the new colony was assured. "In 1885, there were fifty-five irrigators in the district, owning in all 767½ acres, the largest holding being fifty-three acres, the smallest, two and a half acres. Of this land 194 acres was planted to citrus fruits, 276 to raisin vineyard and 175 to deciduous fruits and the balance to alfalfa and garden crops."—Irrigation in Southern California.

Messrs. Judson and Brown had small capital to start with, yet they had planned and successfully carried out the settlement of Red-

lands and had supplied sufficient water for the first needs. So rapidly was the land taken, however, and so large an acreage was at once put out to fruit, that it soon became evident that the water supply must be materially increased. In 1883, Mr. Brown conceived the idea of making a reser-

voir in Bear Valley above Redlands in the San Bernardino range. The construction of the Bear Valley dam and the development of the Bear Valley Irrigation system is the most interesting chapter in the history of irrigation in Southern California. (See Chap. IX). The Bear Valley Company was incorporated in Oct., 1883, with a stock of \$360,000 and was capitalized almost entirely by Redlands and San Bernardino men. In the fall of 1884, the dam was completed and in 1885 the water was first used for irrigation, and thus Redlands was assured of an abundant water supply.

The Redlands school district was set off from Lugonia and Crafton Feb. 5th, 1884, and P. R. Brown, Orson Van Leuven and A. G. Saunders were elected trustees. The school was opened May 14th, in the Cockshutt house on Palm avenue, the first residence built in the place, which now stands on the southwest corner of Clark and Cajon streets. Miss Rosa Belle Robbins, now Mrs. Canterbury, was the first teacher, with fourteen pupils.

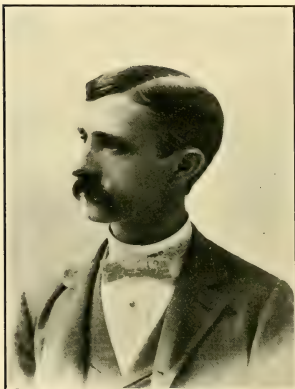
March 21st, 1885, \$1,000 bonds was voted for the erection of a school house. The lot on the southwest corner of Cypress and Cajon streets was purchased for \$300 and a building which it was expected would answer for several years was put up. This school house still stands on the Kingsbury school grounds. The growth of the settlement was so rapid, however, that Sept. 18th, 1887, \$15,000 was voted for another school house and the front portion of the Kingsbury building was erected and was occupied in the fall of 1888.

In July, 1885, the first business building in Redlands was erected. The Facts of March 30th, 1898, says of this structure: **"Demolishing a Record:** At seven o'clock this a. m., F. A. Shorey, the contractor, commenced the demolition of the Harris Building just east of Orange street on Citrus avenue, which old timers are wont to call 'Baca's Butcher Shop.' A relic of the very earliest days of the settlement now known as Redlands will thus pass into history. The brick portion of this structure was the very earliest business structure of any kind and was the first brick building erected in this city. It was put up by Robert Chestnut, the brick manufacturer, for the use of Tipton and Carter as a butcher shop and was first occupied, July 28th, 1885. The brick used was made on Burns' ranch, Crafton. After passing through many different hands and being occupied by many different firms, it now belongs to E. S. Libbey, who, finding that it projects beyond the street line and must be moved back takes it down and will replace it by two new buildings."

One of the most important factors in the growth of Redlands at this time was the location of the "Chicago Colony," in the eastern part of the settlement. In February, 1886, the "Chicago-California Colonization Company" was formed in Chicago, with R. J. Waters, president; C. H. Briot,

secretary and treasurer; directors, C. H. Briot, A. L. Hale, S. Lavender, A. F. Stimmel, R. R. Porter, J. W. Ludlam, H. C. Malone, Chas. Stafford, A. F. Reid and F. F. Harp. A committee of three, R. J. Waters, H. C. Malone and J. W. Ludlam, was selected and ordered to investigate the five southern counties of California and select a location for a fruit raising colony where land could be obtained at reasonable prices and sufficient water secured. This committee visited San Diego, then came to Los Angeles. Here they met Hon. I. N. Hoag, who described to them the advantages of the new settlement in Redlands. After traveling over Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Tulare counties, the gentlemen came to the East San Bernardino Valley and visited Redlands. They made a thorough investigation and de-

cided to report favorably on the purchase of what was known as the "Somers" tract upon which water was then being piped from Bear Valley reservoir. This land was purchased, divided into five and ten acre tracts and sold to the members of the colony at \$90.00 per acre, lots being drawn for location. In less than a year after the purchase, Messrs. Harp, Garland, Fife, Dezendorf, J. G. and A. Sheldon, Luther Shepard, Campbell and Logie, most of these accompanied by their families, had occupied and begun improving their tracts, while the property of others who were to come later was being set to trees. The people of this colony proved a most valuable acquisition to Redland's population and at once



H. H. DANIELS

took an active part in public affairs.

The completion of the California Southern extension to Barstow in the fall of 1885 was at once effective in stirring up railroad matters. In the spring of 1886, began the most remarkable "rate war" ever experienced in this country and the result was the onrush of tourists to this state which led to the "boom." The bold project of holding an Exposition of California Citrus products in Chicago attracted wide attention. The generous advertising of the advantages and attractions of the southern part of the state, which was begun about this time by various organizations, and particularly by the San Bernardino County Immigration Society, and by Messrs. Judson and

Brown, the founders of Redlands, aroused interest throughout the east. The "boom" began to materialize and Redlands shared in the wonderful expansion that suddenly developed.

The new settlement felt that it must have railroad facilities and, in consequence, negotiations were begun with the California Southern road. This company demanded, before making a move, that a clear right of way between San Bernardino and Redlands must be provided. To secure the road, a committee consisting of R. J. Waters and E. G. Judson, was appointed to raise funds. This committee, aided by the public-spirited settlers of the community, raised a fund of \$42,750, to be used in satisfying the demands of the railroad company. This is probably the largest pro-rata bonus ever raised for a railroad; for the entire population of the settlements did not exceed 1,000 at this time. The right of way was secured during 1887 but the railroad did not complete its line to Redlands until February, 1888. In the meantime the Southern Pacific had put in a siding at Brookside about three miles from the business part of the settlement and passengers were landed there and freight handled, although the heavy grade from the siding to the town was a serious drawback.

In January, 1887, the Redlands, Lugonia and Crafton Domestic Water Company was formed with a capital stock of \$125,000, and at once began preparations to deliver water for domestic purposes to all parts of the settlement.

By 1887 the settlement of Redlands had so increased in population, productiveness and wealth that Messrs. Judson and Brown determined to locate a new town site on the north side of their lands adjoining the settlement of Lugonia, which was already a thriving business section. They therefore platted a tract and put it on the market.

THE TOWN OF REDLANDS.

The plat of the town of Redlands was filed on March 10th, 1887. On March 30th, occurred the first auction sale of lots. In an almost incredibly short time, 200 lots had been disposed of at \$200 per lot and another 200 at \$250 apiece was put on the market. The growth of the new town was astonishing even at this period of surprises. The story can best be told by the current newspapers of the day. One of the first steps of the promoters of the town was the formation of a Newspaper Publishing Co., and as a result the Citrograph, with Scipio Craig as editor, made its appearance, July 16th, 1887. It was an advertisement of the best possible character, for it was the largest, neatest and most enterprising weekly paper in the county, or the state, for that matter. In its first number it describes the situation thus:

"Today, three months after the town-site was a bare plain just as nature



REDLANDS FROM CANON CREST PARK

made it, there are two-story brick buildings erected and in course of construction as follows:

"The Union Bank of Redlands, northeast corner State and Orange.

"The R. J. Waters Building, northwest corner State and Orange.

"The Sheppard Building, southeast corner State and Orange streets.

"The J. F. Drake Building, adjoining the Sheppard Building on State.

"The Solner & Darling Building, the corner of State and Fifth.

"The J. F. Welch Building, on State street west of Orange.

"The Y. M. C. A. Building, on State street east of Orange.

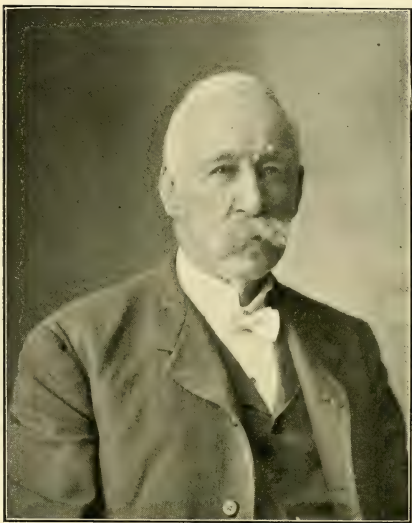
"The Citrograph Building, southwest corner of State and Fifth streets.

"The Stimmel & Lissenden Building, on State street west of Orange.

"This is what has been done in three months. It sounds like a page from Arabian Night's entertainment, but it is not anything very strange in South California. The rush to this favored clime is something unprecedented and from all that can be learned, the rush will be quadrupled this fall. This is no ephemeral boom, but simply a hegira of cyclone-sticken, frost-bitten denizens of the east who desire to spend the remainder of their days in peace, prosperity and quietude. They can get here what the balance of the world cannot offer: an incomparable climate; the purest of water; good society and schools; and all the elements of civilization, beside nothing ephemeral about our growth but a solid sub-stratum of producing prosperity. And it will be years before there will be any change except from good to better and from better to best.

"There have also been a number of frame buildings erected, not in, but adjoining the main business portion of the town. There is now in the hands of the architects and to be erected as soon as the material can be gotten together a three-story hotel on State street, west of Orange, and we hear of several other business blocks soon to be erected."

The San Bernardino Index reports in Sept., 1887: "Six months ago the new town of Redlands was laid out. For two blocks along the main business streets, lots were not sold except with building contracts requiring immediate construction of two-story brick buildings. No wooden shacks were allowed. Now twelve or more fine brick buildings, two and three stories have been erected and all those that are completed, are occupied. A \$20,000 hotel is going up; cement sidewalks have been put down on both sides of the street. Lots are selling at from \$100 to \$125 per front foot. The residence portion of the town is building up rapidly with cottages costing from \$1,000 to \$5,000. One brick block is occupied by the Citrograph and no town of its size in California supports so good a paper, editorially and typographically. Piped water is being put all over Redlands. The East San Bernardino Valley Railway is now graded to this point and the cars will be running inside of two months. A fine Episcopal church is now occupied and other church edifices are to be built soon. On Monday last, Redlands school



WILLIAM T. FOWLER

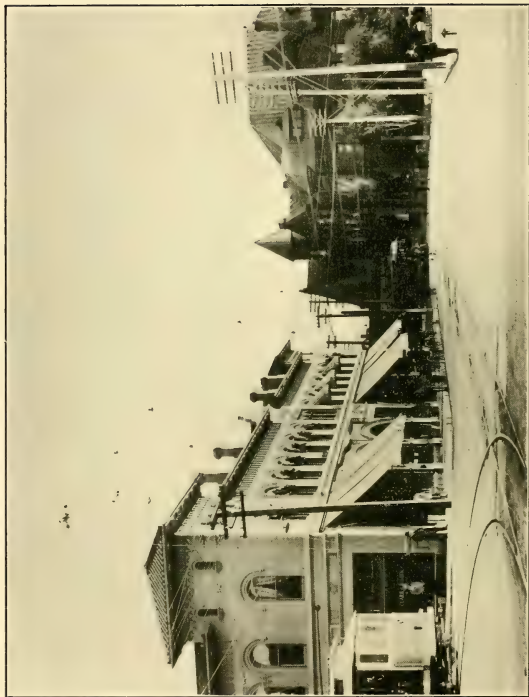
district voted \$15,000 bonds without one dissenting vote." In December the Citrograph says: "Nine months ago the ground on which the business portion of Redlands stands was a barren waste. Today there is a town on this land of 200 good, substantial buildings and every line of business is represented. There are five restaurants in the town—all doing a rushing business. Dr. Sloan is putting up a \$20,000 hotel, on the corner of State and Orange, of which Mr. S. J. Logie, formerly of Chicago, is the architect and contractor. The Masons have the plans drawn for a handsome Masonic hall. They have already bought the land and will rush their plans on to completion. In the residence portion of the town seven new dwellings were completed last week and there are a number of others just completed. There are now two brick yards running to their fullest capacity to keep up with the demand. The domestic Water Co. have piped water and will connect with every house. The charge is \$1.50 per month, allowing for all water necessary and also for two hours' irrigation of yards. It looks as if there would be a race between the California Southern and the Southern Pacific railways as to which company shall occupy the grounds given by the Redlands people as a depot site for the first road that gets there."

Some figures will show the increase—the assessment for Redlands for 1886, was \$110,990; for 1887, \$329,055; assessment of Lugonia in 1886, \$199,595; 1887, \$358,500. This was an increase of 196 per cent in Redlands and 174 per cent in Lugonia. The school census shows these figures: Redlands, 1886, 26; 1887, 55; 1888, 167. Lugonia, 1886, 46; 1887, 48; 1888, 64. Craf-ton, 1886, 34; 1887, 38; 1888, 43.

The Citrograph publishes a list of buildings from Jan. 1st, 1887 to July 1st, 1888, which foots up to \$456,130, beside public improvements of the Water Co., streets, railroads, street car lines, etc., which amounted to \$200,000.

The discussion of the question of incorporation began in 1887. Many good reasons for this procedure were urged, although perhaps the discovery of scale in one orange orchard precipitated the question. It was proposed that Redlands, Lugonia, Brookside, and a part, at least, of Craf-ton should unite and form a city of the sixth class. The snag that caused most trouble was the choice of a name for the new city. Neither Redlands nor Lugonia was willing to yield the name under which it had grown from small beginnings to such promising development. Various compromises and substitutes were suggested,—Moreno, Redonia, Lugoland, Miramonte, Citropolis, Brookside, Glenn Rosa and Alderbrook were some of the cognomens offered.

January 18th, 1888, the first "Incorporation" meeting was held and a committee of nine, F. E. Brown, A. G. Hubbard, A. L. Park, H. M. Barton, R. E. Whitney, C. R. Paine, George E. Otis and Frank Hinckley, with Dr. J. D. B. Stillman, as chairman, was appointed to take the matter under advisement. In February, this committee reported in favor of incorporation,



REDLANDS JUNCTION OF CITRUS AVENUE, ORANGE AND CAJON STREETS

as "it would give authority to do away with nuisances; to prevent the introduction and spread of insect pests; to dispose of sewage and waste water; to carry on public improvements; it would also be of great advantage to have but one name for the railway station and for the fruit shipped away from the place. There was much discussion pro and con and a considerable opposition developed. The Southern Californian which had been started to support the claims of Lugonia, in a sarcastic mood writes thus: "The people of Redlands love Lugonia. They say so themselves. However, they may have felt in the past they love us now. Whether Lugonia has grown more charming or Redlands more susceptible—it is our purpose to learn. A Redlands man got us by the arm this week and overwhelmed us with mountains upon mountains of words! And he held our attention while he drew a little picture that he called 'Incorporation.' It had Crafton in it. And Lugonia and Redlands and Barton's and Brookside and Old San Bernardino. And it was fenced with boxes labeled Miramonte oranges,' and it had brick blocks without number and postoffices—N. E., S. and W. Miramonte! And it was fair to look upon! Well! When Redlands courts Lugonia, there's a colored gentleman within the wood pile. Before we marry the blushing maid we want to ask a few questions."—Southern Californian, Nov. 12th, 1887.

The matter dragged along until September, 1888, when a petition was prepared and submitted to the Board of Supervisors. This petition for permission to call an election and vote upon the incorporation question was at once granted and on Nov. 26th, 218 votes were cast for and 68 against incorporation. Thus the city of Redlands came into existence.

THE CITY OF REDLANDS.

We have seen the growth of the colony and of the town of Redlands. The factors of this remarkable growth were several—the incomparable situation of the place for climate, scenery and for successful fruit culture; the character and enterprise of the early settlers; the abundant supply of water from Bear Valley reservoir; the selection of Redlands as the location for the Chicago colony, which brought an influx of energetic business men and of capital seeking investment. As the advantages offered by Redlands became known, many of the flood of visitors who were then pouring into California decided upon Redlands as their ultimate home. Some of these settlers came as health seekers; many older people settled here because they found it an ideal place in which to pass their declining years; here they could invest their savings in five or ten acres of land which would not only make them a home with every comfort possible, but would yield them an income as well; many younger people came because they saw an opportunity to build for themselves a competency from a comparatively small investment.

From the beginning the people of this community were above the aver-

age in intelligence and culture. They demanded the best of church and school facilities, and they objected to saloons and license of every kind. They were progressive and public-spirited. An "Improvement Association" was organized in 1888, to work for the public welfare, and this a little later became the first Board of Trade, which did yeoman service in the upbuilding of the new city. The women, first of the Chicago colony, and later of the new city, formed a society known as the "United Workers for Public Improvement," which took an active part in the betterment of things generally. The Horticultural Society was organized in 1889, for the discussion of all matters connected with the fruit growing interests, and was most valuable to the many amateur orchardists of that time. The Y. M. C. A., which was formed in 1887, provided a reading room, and gave attention and assistance to the many young men, often without friends or homes, who were coming in. All of these organizations, though meeting with discouragements and lack of interest, at times, bore an important part in the creation of the present city of Redlands.

The growth of Redlands, the town, as we have seen, was marvelous, even in a day of marvels. Although the increase of the city in wealth and population was not as rapid, proportionately, as during the boom years of 1887-8, the next few years saw a sure and steady advancement in every direction. The superiority of Redlands as a citrus-raising section was now fully established. It had been proved that an orange grove in the city was a paying investment. It was plainly evident that here could be found especial advantages for families with children to bring up and educate. It was known that the place offered many inducements of climate, surroundings and diversions, for the health seeker and pleasure lover. The fact that such men as Smiley Brothers adopted this place as their winter refuge, and spent their money freely and wisely as well—for the improvement and adornment of their own homes, and of the city, attracted many other people of wealth and culture. The people who came once, came again and again, and many of them ultimately made Redlands their permanent home. Although this city has been widely and continuously advertised, in many ways, her best advertisement has always been her delighted visitors.

Some figures will best show the progress made by this city: In 1889 the amount expended in building and improvements reached \$224,000; in 1891, buildings and improvements footed up to \$503,650;—according to the estimate of the Citrograph; in 1893, the total reached \$613,687, which included \$70,058 spent for public improvements. For several years after this there was a lull in building. The city continued to grow, but there were no large investments, or public improvements. In 1898, \$370,700 was expended, and in 1902, the cost of buildings and improvements, including the Mill Creek power house, exceeded one million dollars, according to a careful estimate,

made by the Redlands Review. The advance has continued since that date, at a most remarkable gait, and it is claimed, that the million dollar mark has been reached in expenditures for buildings and other improvements for the past two years.

The shipments of oranges show the increase in citrus production. In 1889, 41 carloads were sent out from Redlands and vicinity: in 1894-5, 425 cars were sent out from Redlands district; in 1900-01, 2,437 cars were shipped, and in 1902-3 the shipments reached 2,800 cars, and in 1903-04, 3076 cars.

The increase in wealth is best shown by the assessment rolls. In 1889, the city was assessed at \$1,964,888; in 1893, \$2,786,121; in 1898, \$3,198,613; in 1902, \$5,000,000; in 1904, \$6,148,089.

In population the city has increased from 1,904 in 1890 to 4,797 in 1900, and 9,000 estimated in 1904.

The crude town of fifteen years ago is now a model city, with 200 miles of graded streets, most of which are shaded by fine trees. It has many blocks of paved streets, and miles of cement sidewalks. Its business section is lined with handsome and substantial blocks, housing well stocked stores, and well established business enterprises of every description. Its system of trolley cars gives ready access to all portions of the city, and connects Redlands with its neighboring towns. It has a dozen beautiful modern church buildings, and eight school houses, well arranged and fully equipped, at a cost of more than \$100,000. It has the most beautiful and complete library building in Southern California. No other city in the state possesses such a number of beautiful parks, driveways and resorts as Redlands can offer. No city of its size in the Union can equal Redlands in the number of beautiful, tasteful and costly dwelling houses. Redlands has received many words of rapturous encomium from her admirers; but it is as a city of comfortable, healthful and beautiful homes, that her pre-eminence must stand.

BUSINESS GROWTH OF REDLANDS.

The business growth of Redlands may be counted as beginning with January 1st, 1887, although B. S. Stephenson had opened a jewelry shop Sept. 1st, 1886, in a house on Cypress Ave. When the present town site was decided upon, he put up a small building before the survey, which was moved to the southeast corner of State and Fifth, after the streets were laid out. This was the second business structure in Redlands, the first having been the butcher shop built in 1885. A "Classified Business Catalogue" published by the San Bernardino Times, April 13, 1887 contains as Redlands advertisers: "F. L. Ball, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Hardware, Agricultural Implements, etc., Citrus Avenue, Redlands," and Judson and Brown, who advertise Redlands, "The Pasadena of San Bernardino County."

Jan. 1st of this year, the Domestic Water Co., was organized, and at



J. J. SUESS, MAYOR OF REDLANDS

once began preparations to supply the settlement with water, under pressure both for domestic purposes, and for yard use.

Jan. 22, E. L. Ball opened his "Pioneer Grocery." April 1, Chauncey L. Hayes opened a livery stable, in the brick building on West State street, still used as a stable. He also carried on a business in connection with the Terrace Villa Hotel. April 20th, R. C. Shepherd opened the first tin shop and plumbing establishment in Redlands. This was in a small building on Citrus Ave. In Sept. 1889, Mr. Shepherd moved into his own brick block on State St., and the business was enlarged to include hardware. April 28, James F. Drake opened his hardware store in the new block just completed by himself on State St., near Orange. This is one of the business houses that has withstood all changes, and while growing with the town, has retained its identity. May 1st, the Pioneer Lumber Company began business in the city, with E. A. Tuttle as manager. May 16th, L. M. Johnson opened a Drug store, where he advertised not only drugs, but "Patent Medicines, Cigars, Wines, Liquors, Ale, Porter and Anheuser Busch Beer—for Medicinal Purposes." This store was sold to Dr. Riggs, and later became Riggs and Spoor; it is now owned by W. L. Spoor.

In June, B. O. Johnson, opened a general store in Lugonia, having bought out the old Cook store. Later he removed his stock of goods to State and Orange streets. The same month, Pratt and Seymour began to operate their planing mill in connection with the agency for the West Coast Redwood Co. Oct. 1st, J. B. Glover, opened his grocery in the Wilson block in Lugonia. In Dec. Mrs. Jennie L. Jones, a woman of education and wide experience, opened a book store in the Otis building on West State St. In Sept. 1889, Miss L. E. Foot, took a part of the same store room with a line of wall paper, curios, etc. The Woman's Exchange was organized Oct. 31st, 1889, by the ladies of the Chicago colony, and Miss Foot was made manager, and handled their work in the same store. When Mrs. Jones' health failed, she was succeeded by the firm of Foote and Pierpont, Miss Anna Pierpont taking a share in the business. January 1st, 1893, C. C. Beattie entered the firm, and the business has since been conducted under the name of Foote and Beattie. The firm handles books, and art goods, and has also established a circulating library, and their store has always been a gathering place for the literati of Redlands.

During the year 1887, the Citrograph had begun publication, July 16th, and the Southern Californian Sept. 3rd. The Citizens Stage Line, running a bus between Brookside station and Redlands, Lugonia and Crafton, was put into operation. In December an omnibus line was started between the business section and Residence tract. During 1887 the Terracina tract, the Barton Land and Water Co. tract, the Mound City and Gladysta tracts were put upon the market.

1888. The pace set was well kept up during the year 1888. January 1st, the first street car franchise was granted for the line out Cajon street.

Jan. 16th, the track of the California Southern, or 'Valley' road was completed, and the first freight arrived. Feb. 13th, regular train service began.

There had been much discussion over post office matters, and a good deal of feeling. Jan. 26th, the matter was practically settled by the opening of the Redlands postoffice, with J. B. Campbell as postmaster, and in the following September, the Lugonia office was discontinued. Feb. 1st, the Domestic Water Co., began their service. The Sloan House was opened Feb. 20th, the first 'down town' hotel, and the Windsor, or Redlands House, built by the Redlands Hotel Association, began business March 30th. In June the motor line began regular service. July 15th, the Boston Shoe Store was opened, and has continued in business ever since. Aug. 15th, Frank P. Meserve, opened the clothing house which is now one of the oldest established business houses in Redlands. The business was begun in a small store on Orange street. In February, 1889, it was moved to East State street, and is now located in the Columbia building.

The first hose company was organized in this year, as was the Redlands orchestra. Nov. 26th the Incorporation election was held, and E. G. Judson, J. B. Glover, B. W. Cave, and C. N. Andrews, were elected trustees, with H. H. Sinclair; L. W. Clark, clerk; W. C. Brumagin, Marshal; F. P. Morrison, Treasurer.

1889—January 2nd, the Redlands fruit Growers Association was formed. Jan. 9th, the Western Union service was begun, but at first it was decidedly unsatisfactory, as messages between Redlands and the county seat had to be sent around via Los Angeles.

In February, the first street signs, provided by the ladies of the Willing Workers' Improvement League, were put in place. In January, the Smiley Brothers arrived at the Windsor Hotel, and began making purchases of land on the hills. In April, the Redlands Orange Grove and Water Co., was incorporated to plant some 200 acres of land to oranges. Orange shipments first became a feature this year, the record being 41 cars. In December, the Chamblin ware house, a large brick structure, which was to be used as a packing house, and for storage purposes, was completed, and the same month, the Haight Fruit Co., the first Redlands fruit company, in the field began shipping.

1890—In February, Redlands made a most creditable showing of citrus fruits at the county Citrus Fair, held this year, in San Bernardino.

Feb. 15th, the recorder's office was opened with J. P. Squires, judge; March 5th, an ordinance was passed fixing the liquor license at \$50.00 per quarter. This opened up a lively campaign on the license question, and March 19, the first Temperance League was organized, and began to take an active hand in municipal affairs. May 29th, the Eagle Dry Goods house, the

first distinctive dry-goods establishment, was opened, with S. Lelean, proprietor. This store is still one of the leading business houses of Redlands. In June, the Bear Valley high-service line was first used, and in August the Alessandro Irrigation District was formed, and work begun on the Alessandro pipe-line. August 1st, the Russ Lumber Co., opened its office. Oct. 23rd, the Facts began publication as a weekly paper. Nov. 20th, Haight's packing house was completed, the second in the town. Dec. 13th, the Bear Valley Irrigation Co., was incorporated and took over all the property of the Bear Valley Land and Water Co.

1891—April 27th, the first water was turned into the Alessandro pipe-line; May 9th, the Redlands Heights Water Co., was organized.

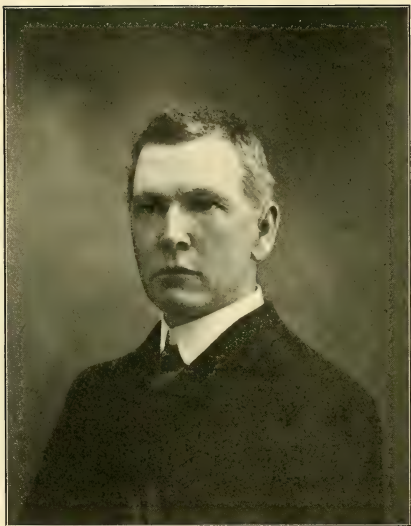
June 15th, the Savings Bank of Redlands, a branch of the First National Bank, began business. The city with a population of 1904, according to the



STATE STREET—1890

census of 1890, now had three banking institutions. The "Bank of East San Bernardino Valley" which had been organized in 1887, and had first done business in Lugonia, was moved to the corner of State and Orange streets in June, 1888, and changed its title to "First National Bank." Later it remodeled the rooms in the Sloan building, which it has since occupied. F. P. Morrison was president at the date of its organization, and still occupies that office. J. W. Wilson, was for thirteen years cashier of the institution, a place now filled by S. R. Hemingway.

The Union Bank of Redlands was formed May 1st, 1887, with Curtis



J. W. WILSON

Wells as president, and R. B. Lane, cashier. It occupied its own brick building, on the corner of Orange and State streets. As business grew the building was enlarged, and about 1898, more ground was secured, and a three story structure was built, and the bank was located in fully equipped and beautiful quarters. In 1904 this bank was converted into a National Bank and is now known as the Redlands National Bank. In the same year the Union Bank of Savings was organized, as an adjunct to this bank. In January, 1905, K. C. Wells, who had been identified with the Union Bank, and its successor, the Redlands National Bank, for about twelve years, and for several years as president, resigned, and was succeeded by H. H. Ford, who had been cashier for several years. Mr. C. C. Ames, succeeded to Mr. Ford's position as cashier.

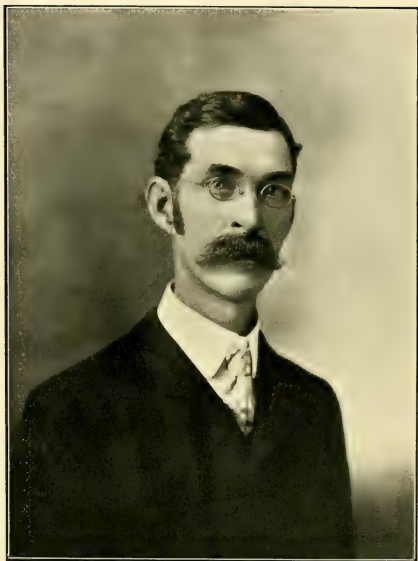
Nov. 1st, the Star Grocery was purchased by J. J. Suess, and in December the Enterprise Grocery Co., was organized. Dec. 1st, the Steel-pipe works began operations.

Among buildings erected this year, were the Smiley residences, the Academy of Music Block, erected by G. W. Meade, at a cost of \$17,000 and still, after re-building, one of the city's substantial business buildings.. The Otis and Edwards blocks, and the Chamblin Block were also erected this year. The Mentone Hotel was completed and opened also.

The weather of 1891 was exceptional, even for this country, of 'unusual' weather. February 22nd, was marked by a very severe storm, accompanied by vivid lightning; August 15th, occurred a cloud burst which for a short time flooded the town. A large volume of water came down Cajon street, and at Brookside avenue was ten feet deep. Water rushed into the stores, and two buildings were wrecked. It was estimated that the damage reached \$10,000. Dec. 26th, the thermometer went down to 23 degrees, the lowest record.

1892—January 15th, the Terracina Hotel was opened to the public, after having been closed for some time, and on March 5th, service began on the Terracina street car line which ran out Olive street. Jan. 17th, the first train service was put on the "belt line" of the Santa Fe system, since made a part of the famous "Kite-shape" track." Jan. 30th, the Baker House was opened with M. S. Lane as host. March 14th regular service on the Southern Pacific over a broad gauge track into Redlands began. July 27th, the franchise was granted to the Electric Light and Power Co., which was incorporated on Oct. 6th. Work was at once begun on the Power House in Mill Creek cañon and on the plant for the Union Ice Co. The factory of the Union Ice Co., located at Mentone, between the tracks of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe, is the second largest ice plant in the state, and something like \$100,000 was expended upon it during 1892-3. An even larger amount was put into circulation by the Electric Light and Power Co.

Oct. 21st the Daily Facts made its first appearance. Work was begun this year on the storm drains for which bonds to the amount of \$100,000



JOHN P. FISK

had been voted. The street paving ordinance was passed and work under its provisions put under way. The Y. M. C. A. and Union High School buildings were among the additions to the city's improvements this year.

1893—Feb. 3d the Fraternal Aid Association was formed; April 20th, the Leader, with Doyle and Kasson as proprietors, made its first publication; May 12th the Orange Growers Association, which has been a most important factor in the handling and marketing of fruit, was organized. August 1st, Gregory's Packing House was completed, and Dec. 1st, the Earl Fruit Co., finished their packing house. The orange shipments were now becoming an important factor in the wealth of the city.

August 5th, the city was first lighted by electricity, and Sept. 13th, the first power was furnished to the Union Ice Co. November 23d the Public Library Association was formed. December 12th, a Chamber of Commerce to take the place of the Board of Trade which had lapsed, was organized.

During this year occurred the Chinese exclusion excitement. After the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act, there was much uneasiness among the Chinese and their opponents. Threats were made against all Chinese who did not leave the country at once, and the greater part of the Orientals left. A few, mostly house servants, remained, and on August 30th, there was a threatened anti-Chinese riot in Redlands. The newly organized National Guard was called out, and the streets were patrolled all night. Later several Chinamen were arrested.

1894—The Library Association had purchased \$1,000 worth of books, and on Feb. 22nd, a public reception and presentation was held, and on March 1st, the Public Library was first opened for the issuance of books. During March it was found that other localities, which had suffered from the "freeze" were labelling their product as "Redlands" oranges. A bitter controversy followed, in which the subject of branding fruit was thoroughly discussed.

April 21st, the first meeting to discuss the need for a new "tourist" hotel was held. The Terrace Villa had been closed, and was then in course of rebuilding for the residence of A. G. Hubbard, and the Terracina had been burned. June 8th, the first class graduated from the High School. In July the Cycle Club was organized, and in the fall a Merchant's Carnival, which attracted a good deal of attention, was held in the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the club. July 7th, the Leader became a daily paper, the second one to be established, and Sept. 19th, the Cricket made its appearance. Both of these papers were short-lived.

1895—The final arrangements for building the Casa Loma were completed, and the building was practically finished during the year. The Y. M. C. A. building was completed, and the first service held in it March 4th. The Public Library moved into rooms in this building in April. August 11th, the Redlands Band won the first prize in the contest of the bands of Southern California, held at Redondo. Sept. 2nd a liberty pole 140 feet high, was

erected in the triangle by the Junior order of United American Mechanics. Sept. 4th, a flag presented by the society was raised with appropriate and elaborate ceremonies.

1896—Jan. 7th, J. F. Dostal opened his hardware store on Orange street; Feb. 23d, the Casa Loma was opened to guests, with an elaborate banquet. In April Albert K. Smiley purchased sixteen acres in the heart of the city to be used as a public park—now Smiley Park. The same month, this friend of the city, offered a prize to those persons who, during the coming year, should maintain their grounds with "neatness and show good taste in the selection of decorative plants." About the same time, A. H. Smiley laid out Fredalba Park, and began improvements there.

During 1896 a considerable oil excitement prevailed. "Our Oil Fields" were believed to be located in San Timoteo cañon, and at least sixteen different companies were formed to prospect for oil.

In September, the Prospect Hill property was sold to T. Y. England. The Catholic church was dedicated this year and the residence of Dr. William M. Smith, "Palmeto," was erected. In December, the Southern California Power Company was formed.

1897—April 1st, the Redlands Preserving Co. was incorporated. This was the result of long planning and working on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and the public spirited citizens of Redlands, with the able and constant assistance of the Citrograph. A large bonus was raised for the purpose of securing a cannery and the work on the buildings was begun at once.

The Redlands-Highlands road was completed at a cost of \$3,500, raised by the county supervisors, the city and by subscription. The stockholders of the old Sunnyside ditch determined to construct the Lugonia pipe line and work was begun on the project this year, and was completed in June, 1898. December 9th saw the first issue of the Redlands Daily Record, a morning paper.

1898—April 25th, the fifteenth session of the Woman's Parliament of Southern California was opened in Redlands. April 29th, occurred the presentation of the Smiley Library to the city and the dedication ceremonies. May 5th, Company G was mustered into service and started for San Francisco. May 14th, a branch of the Red Cross society was formed in Redlands. December 2nd, the home company was mustered out of service and returned to Redlands. In April, the Redlands Electric Light and Power Co. and the Southern California Power Co. were sold to and consolidated into the Edison Electric Co., of Los Angeles. In December, the Santa Ana Cañon Power House was completed.

The Smiley Library, costing \$60,000; the Southern Pacific Depot, costing \$15,000; the Presbyterian church, cost, \$13,000; the New Union Bank,

cost, \$13,000; and the State street school building, \$6,000, were among the new buildings this year.

1899—July 1st, the city began sprinkling the streets with oil. July 4th. Redlands celebrated the National Holiday with elaborate ceremonies. In August, 1899, began the erection of the Redlands Electric Light and Power Co., building on Citrus avenue and Sixth street. December 15th, street cars were first operated by electricity. The Fisher Block, a two-story structure in the mission style, containing four stores, was erected this year. The Columbia Building on State street, costing \$14,000, was put up by K. C. Wells. The Redlands Electric Light and Power Co. expended \$200,000 in improvements in 1899; the Southern California Power Co. spent \$60,000; the Redlands Street Railway Co., \$40,000, and the South Mountain Water Co., \$60,000.

1900—June 2nd, the Redlands Gas Company was organized with G. B. Ellis, president; F. P. Morrison, vice-president; H. W. Allen, secretary, and the First National Bank, treasurer. E. L. Jones, chief engineer of the San Francisco Gas Co., was engaged as consulting engineer and work was at once begun on the plant, located on West Central street. The building, machinery, etc., cost some \$30,000. In 1901, service of gas was begun and in 1903 the capacity of the plant was nearly doubled and a large number of additional mains put in. The Lowe Oil Gas system is used.

In September, A. C. Burrage, of Baston, purchased twenty acres of land lying along the "heights," adjoining Cañon Crest Park, of Mrs. G. S. Bowers, and soon thereafter began the erection of his palatial home. The Country Club erected its club house this year. December 3rd, a fire destroyed the contents of the Cooper Furniture store.

1901—March 2nd, the Weekly Review succeeded the Hour, which had been published for some years. May 11th, was the "greatest day in the history of Redlands"—McKinley Day. May 28th, the Y. M. C. A., after a vigorous campaign, succeeded in raising funds sufficient to pay off the last dollar of the indebtedness on their property. Bonds were voted for the Citrus avenue, now the Lowell, school house. 297 buildings were erected in Redlands during 1901 and value of improvements reached \$957,237.

1902—January 17th, the University Club was organized. April 12th, a special election to vote for bonds,—\$50,000 for street improvements and \$20,000 for city hall,—was held. The street improvement bonds carried while the city hall proposition was voted down. July 4th, Redlands gave the biggest patriotic celebration in her record: the Kingsbury factory for the manufacture of fruit juices, extracts, marmalades, etc., was put into operation; among the buildings of the year were: the new Fire House, the Creighton, and Abbey and Lombard Blocks; the Hornby Block; the Christian church and a large addition to the Catholic church. Power House No. 3, of the Edison Electric Co., was completed at a cost of \$200,000 and the same

company made city line extensions to the amount of \$9,000 and county extensions to the amount of \$17,000 this year.

1903—March 10th, the first car over the San Bernardino Valley Traction line was run between San Bernardino and Redlands. Regular service between the towns began soon afterward. April 14th, the Business License ordinance was passed by the city board of trustees. The Home Telephone Co., which had procured a franchise the year before, began active operations this year and erected the handsome two-story brick office building now occupied by the company and by the Wells-Fargo Express Co. The Atwood Block was completed and the postoffice moved into the new quar-

ters, February 1st. The Olive avenue extension to the street railway was put into operation; the Lewis Jacobs property was sub-divided and put upon the market, thus opening a new residence tract close to the center of town; the Methodist church and the McKinley school building were completed, also the University Club building. A large sum was expended in street improvements, especially in paving the business streets.

1904—The season closing in June, 1904, was the banner orange shipping year as over 3,000 cars of citrus fruit were shipped out from Redlands district, more than 500 cars in excess of any previous year's shipment. The long talked of Opera House materialized. Through the efforts of the Board



H. C. WYATT

of Trade and prominent citizens, Mr. H. C. Wyatt, of Los Angeles, proposed to furnish \$15,000 and build a suitable theater, if the citizens would raise \$20,000 to put into the building. As a result the handsome mission structure was erected on the corner of Colton avenue and Orange street. It will seat 1,200 people and is first-class in every respect. The Contemporary Club completed their club home. The Trinity Episcopal church built and occupied a new chapel costing some \$30,000, complete. Another large addition was made to the Casa Loma. "Lawton Villa," with some forty rooms, a first-class family hotel, was opened to the public, the former home of General H. L. Lawton having been reconstructed for this purpose. In Novem-

ber the city charter was defeated for the second time, thus Redlands continues a village in government, while she is a full sized "city" in growth and advancement.

THE HOMES OF REDLANDS.

The growth of Redlands as a city of homes has been even more remarkable than its business record. In the original plat of the settlement, a "Residence Tract" was set aside southeast of the plaza and townsite, and was divided into building lots. It lay between Palm and Crescent avenues and



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT C. BURRAGE

Cajon and San Mateo streets. Many of the first residences were put up in this vicinity, although the majority of the early houses were situated on five, ten, or twenty acre tracts and thus widely separated. As the population has increased, orchard after orchard has been cut up into lots and houses have taken the place of orchards and vineyards. Now Redlands possesses a number of streets that are entirely given up to residences. While some houses have been built for renting purposes or as rooming houses, the large majority of houses put up in Redlands are erected for homes and are carefully planned and constructed to gratify the taste as well as to provide every comfort for the family. For the past four years the building of residences has been unparalleled in a place of this size. In 1901, 285 residences

were built and in 1902 the number of residences built was 296, at a total cost of \$546,000. The record was kept up for 1903 and 1904 also.

As yet every Redlands dwelling has a yard about it and the yards almost invariably present well kept lawns, flowers, shrubs and shade and fruit trees. The streets are wide and bordered with lawn or flowers and shaded by palms, grevillas, cedars, umbrella, pepper, and other semi-tropical trees. They are, as a rule, well graded and the more traveled streets are oiled and thus rendered almost dustless. Altogether the residence streets of Redlands, with their wealth of shade and greenness, their vine-wreathed cottages, their beautiful mansions, their vistas of lawn and rose beds, and their general air of careful attendance and prosperity, are the chief charm of the place. Aside from the average dwelling, which is much above the average in other places of the size of Redlands, many wealthy families have made the town their residence and have not hesitated to spend money lavishly in the improvement and perfection of their homes.

With the very beginning of the settlement began the erection of houses that were noteworthy amid their surroundings. In 1885, F. P. Morrison built the home which was then a marked feature in the scattered fruit colony, and is still one of the most attractive places in the city. In 1887, Frank E. Brown built a handsome and substantial residence in Residence Tract. Curtis Wells also built his beautiful home during the same year and George A. Cook erected a fine residence on Lugonia Terrace. In 1890, David Morey built his mansion on Terracina and Theodore Clark erected a fine residence on Palm avenue, each costing in the neighborhood of \$20,000. In 1891, the Smiley Brothers put up their residences in Cañon Crest Park. In 1893, George W. Meade, a San Francisco capitalist, built his beautiful country place, Monte Vista, at a cost of \$40,000. In 1894, A. G. Hubbard remodeled the old Terrace Villa hotel into a residence, creating one of the finest country places in the state,—a country place, although in the midst of the city. In 1896, T. Y. England, of Philadelphia, erected a beautiful home and began the improvement of the Prospect Hill property. The Henry Fisher residence on the corner of Highlands avenue and San Mateo street is one of the "show" places of the town. The house, which was erected in 1897, is distinctive in architecture and most effective and the wide sweep of lawn about it is its most fitting setting.

The home of A. Hornby, built in 1896, is elegant in its simple but substantial lines. The mansion of E. C. Sterling crowning the Italian garden which is the feature of the place, is one of the most beautiful residences in Southern California. The Moorish palace of A. C. Burrage, standing in the midst of a fine park, is one of the costliest and most complete private residences in the state. It was built in 1901, the house itself costing more than \$100,000 and the stables and grounds representing an even larger expenditure. The approach to the house up flight after flight of stone steps is one

of the most beautiful vistas ever created. The recently built home of W. F. Holt is an elaborate and costly structure. But while Redlands can point with pride to the fine examples of architecture and taste, which wealth have made possible, the pride of the town is in the high average of the homes of the people. There are no tenement houses, no rookeries and no slums, in this City of Homes.

HOTELS.

Prospect House.

Since Redlands has always been a winter resort and has annually entertained large numbers of visitors



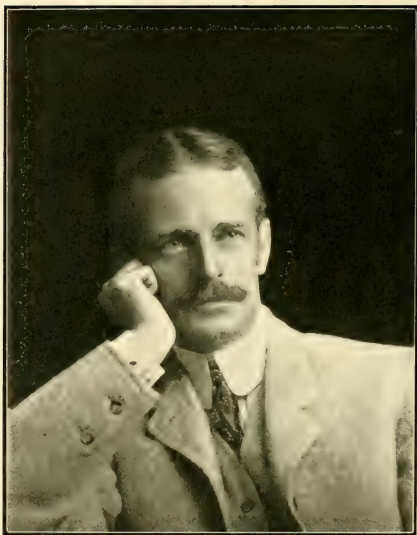
DR. J. B. BREED

and tourists, her hotels have necessarily filled a large place in her history. Almost the first building erected in the new settlement in 1882, was opened on its completion as a boarding-house, and in the winter of 1882 became known as the "Prospect House;" the first hotel in the East San Bernardino Valley after Craf-ton Retreat, opened ten years earlier. Under the popular management of Mrs. E. B. Seymour, the Prospect House entertained many guests. In 1886, it passed into the hands of Dr. J. E. Mack, who kept it open as a hotel until about the time of its sale to Dr. Breed in 1889. Dr. Breed moved the building from its first location and, after making some changes

in it, occupied it as a residence. In 1897, T. Y. England purchased the old Prospect Hill property and has since made it a part of the beautiful park which is one of the attractions of Redlands.

Terrace Villa.

In 1886, the Terrace Villa Hotel, located on Lugonia Terrace, was built. This was one of the first of what are now known as "Tourist" hotels. It was intended the please the eye and to furnish comfort and entertainment for the large class of people who were then just learning that California was an ideal place to spend the stormy months of the eastern winter. The grounds about the hotel were highly improved and for some years it enjoyed a good



E. S. GRAHAM

patronage. It was built by D. L. Clark and after several changes, came into the ownership of A. G. Hubbard, who, in 1894, remodeled it into a beautiful country home.

The Windsor.

The laying out of the townsite of Redlands and the rapid building of 1887-88 led to the establishment of several hotels in the down town section. The first of these was the Pioneer House, opened by Mrs. E. A. Ball, in a house on West State street, October 20th, 1887. In June, 1887, the Redlands Hotel Company was formed to supply a need of the young town, with E. G. Judson, president; S. J. Hayes, secretary, and R. J. Waters, treasurer. The Citigraph of December 17th, 1887, says: "The great question with farsighted business men for a year past has been, 'What shall we do with the tourists and immigrants when they arrive?' As a result of their cogitations we have an era of hotel building in Southern California that has excited the astonishment of not only eastern people, but even of our own. Hotels have sprung up everywhere as if by magic. They have been filled as if by enchantment. And the cry has been for 'more.' Hundreds have come to this Summerland and gone away again because hotel accommodations could not be had.

"In common with many other places, Redlands has suffered from a lack of hotels. Months ago it was seen that something must be done to accommodate the incoming throng. With characteristic energy and promptness Messrs. Judson and Waters set about the matter. Failing to find anyone who would assume the responsibility of the entire expense, the Redlands Hotel Company was organized and the building started."

The building was a three-story brick with a frontage of 80 feet, located on the corner of State and Fourth streets. The contract was let to H. C. Malone and everything about the building although plain was substantial and calculated for the comfort of guests. It was opened March 30th, 1888, under the name of Redlands Hotel, by Messrs. McConkey and Karns, who were also lessees of the St. Charles Hotel at San Bernardino.

The name was soon changed to "Windsor House" by which it is still known. A considerable addition was made to it at one time, and after the opening of the Casa Loma it was for a time run in connection with that house. In 1903, it was remodeled and became a lodging house.

Sloan House.

At the same time that the "Hotel Redlands" was being rushed to completion, Dr. Sloan of Chicago, was building another three-story brick hotel at the corner of State and Orange streets. This was opened as the "Sloan House" February 20th, with H. L. Sloan and wife in charge. Mr. and Mrs.

Sloan proved to be valuable acquisitions to Redlands society. He was an accomplished musician and took the leadership of the Redlands orchestra and Mrs. Sloan was an active worker in the Woman's Improvement Club and in church circles. The hotel did a prosperous business for some years. Then the building was remodeled for the First National Bank and for offices and stores.

Hotel Terracina.

The name "Terracina" calls up reminiscences of the boom in its very flower. Early in 1887, the Terracina Land and Water Co. was organized with Judge Geo. E. Otis, president, J. A. Brenneman, vice-president, and O. T. Dyer, Orrin Backus and Nelson Gill, directors. They bought five hundred acres of land on the terrace west of Redlands. It was platted, improved and auctioned off in regulation style. December 15th, 1887, an excursion from Los Angeles and an auction sale took place. Some features of the advertisement may now be of interest:

"Hotel Terracina. The plans have been drawn for the new hotel and it is now being constructed, three stories in height with French roof. The design is most attractive and replete with every modern convenience, electric annunciators, gas, hot and cold water. The site of the hotel is most commanding, substantial and elegant. (Were they already afraid that the bottom might drop out from under it, that they advertise the site as 'substantial?') Cement sidewalks are laid along the principal business streets and a substantial business block with iron front and trimmings of Colton marble is now under way.

"The Town Plaza, a reservation in the form of a crescent, has been made and is being improved with elaborate care. In the center is being constructed an elegant fountain connected direct from the main pipe line.

"Lunch will be served on the arrival of the excursion train. An ample collation will be served by the Company. Our band of music will accompany the excursion. Special accommodations will be made for ladies."

In spite of promises, the hotel was not opened for business until March, 1889. It was a really attractive place with a magnificent outlook and deserved a better fate than it met. During the winter of 1890-91 it remained closed but was again opened in January, 1892, by a company made up of Redlands men with Geo. B. Ellis in charge. The same company built and operated the Terracina street railway, to connect the hotel with the town. After a checkered career, the building which represented a large investment, was burned April 13, 1895,—a fate that many of the boom hotels met about that time. After this, Redlands was for a year or more without a "Tourist" hotel.

Baker House.

In 1892, the Baker House was built by J. W. Baker, and was opened by M. S. Lane, as proprietor. In January, 1903, the house was closed as a hostelry and was remodeled to be used as stores and offices.

The Mentone Hotel.

The Mentone Company was organized in 1886 with H. L. Drew, president, and N. K. Fairbanks as vice-president. They purchased 3,000 acres of land and laid out the town site. In 1887, the Mentone Irrigation Co., S. H. Marlette, president and A. G. Hubbard, vice-president, was formed. The settlement was made the terminus of the Valley road when it was built, in 1888. In 1891, the Mentone Hotel, costing some \$30,000, was built. It has passed through a number of hands and is now occupied as a sanitarium..

The Casa Loma.

After the closing of the Terrace Villa Hotel and the burning of the Terracina, the need for a suitable tourist hotel in Redlands became impera-



CASA LOMA

tive. The Chamber of Commerce took the matter up and after much discussion a committee, with Dr. D. W. Stewart, as chairman, was appointed. Subscriptions to the amount of \$20,000 were secured from the citizens of Redlands, mainly through the vigorous work of Dr. Stewart, and an arrangement was entered into with Col. J. T. Ritchie, who was to invest \$40,000. The hotel was built and opened February 25, 1896, with a banquet to the subscribers and others.

Col. Ritchie was succeeded in the ownership of the hotel by the Casa Loma Hotel Co., which took possession June 1st, 1899. It was

incorporated for \$75,000, with E. S. Graham, president; J. H. Bohan, vice-president; Edward M. Cope, secretary; 1st National Bank, treasurer. The hotel has been twice enlarged since it came into the hands of this company and last year was thoroughly remodeled and refitted. It has 150 rooms and is conducted as a first-class tourist hotel. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds and fine shade trees; has wide verandas, a tennis court and other attractions.

Loma Linda.

In 1888 the Mound City Land and Water Co. was organized with P. D. Cover, president and a board of directors made up of Riverside parties. They purchased 500 acres of land west of Redlands and made arrangements to secure water from the Bear Valley Reservoir. They built the "Mound City" Hotel at an expense of some \$30,000. The investment did not prove profitable and the building stood idle for some years. The property, in 1900, came into the hands of the Loma Linda Association which has established a hotel and sanitarium. They have made many improvements, building a number of cottages, setting out trees and beautifying the grounds, and now have one of the most beautiful health resorts in the country.

Lawton Villa.

The home which was occupied by General Lawton and family during their residence in Redlands has been purchased by Col. J. T. Ritchie and remodeled and added to so as to make a beautiful family hotel. It is located on Terracina Heights in the vicinity of the old Terracina Hotel and thus commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It is easily reached by the Olive avenue line of the street railway, and will be an addition to Redlands tourist accommodations.

WATER COMPANIES.

Redlands Water Company.

The Redlands Water Company was organized, October 27th, 1881, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000 divided into 1,500 shares. This was the first regularly incorporated water company in the East San Bernardino valley. In 1873, the South Fork of the Santa Ana Ditch was organized as a neighborhood association, using water from the Berry Roberts ditch. In 1877, the South Fork Ditch was merged into the Sunnyside Ditch Association, and in 1883, the Lugonia Park Water Company was formed, the stockholders being mainly the members of the Sunnyside Ditch Association.

Lugonia Water Company.

In 1887, the Lugonia Water Company was organized with a capital stock of \$369,000. Its object was to furnish water to the stockholders only

and it was to exist for fifty years. The directors were J. D. B. Stillman, D. A. Shaw, J. B. Glover, H. Hinckley, W. G. Hopkins, C. P. Barrows and W. R. Tolles. In 1898, this company improved the old Sunnyside ditch, using vitrified pipe and thus making a pipe line over ten miles long. The present officers of the company are: John Dostal, president; L. E. Shaw, vice-president; S. Williams, secretary; 1st National Bank, treasurer; F. J. Gernich, zanjero.

Crafton Land and Irrigating Co.

In May, 1882, M. H. Crafts organized the Crafton Land and Irrigating Co., with M. H. Crafts, G. H. Crafts, C. H. Larabee, Mrs. Douglas and E. Caldwell as directors and a capital stock of \$120,000. In 1886, the present Crafton Water Co. was organized with I. N. Hoag as its chief promoter. At present the company is under the control of H. H. Garstin, president; C. R. Paine, vice-president; Halsey W. Allen, secretary; 1st National Bank, of Redlands, treasurer. The directors are H. H. Garstin, C. R. Paine, Halsey W. Allen, E. M. Lyon, A. P. Kitching, J. F. Richardson. This company controls the Mill Creek water due in Crafton and also has Bear Valley water, and supplies Crafton and Redlands Heights with both domestic and irrigation water.

Bear Valley Land and Water Co.

The Bear Valley Land and Water Co. was organized October 2nd, 1883, with a capital stock of \$360,000 and with F. P. Morrison, E. G. Judson, F. E. Brown, G. A. Cook and W. C. Butler, of Redlands; Jas. G. Burt, Lewis Jacobs, Jas. A. Gibson and H. L. Drew, of San Bernardino, and Geo. W. Meade, of San Francisco, H. M. Barton, of Old San Bernardino, as stockholders. November 3rd, 1884, the Bear Valley dam was pronounced complete and in 1885, the water was turned into the ditches for irrigation. In 1890, the Bear Valley L. & W. Co. became the Bear Valley Irrigation Co., with new directors and increased stock. The same year the Bear Valley & Alessandro Improvement Co. and the Alessandro Improvement Co. were organized and the Alessandro and Perris Irrigation Districts were formed, to be supplied with water from the Bear Valley reservoir. April 27th, 1891, the water was turned on in the Alessandro pipe line. December 7th, 1893, F. P. Morrison was appointed receiver for the Bear Valley Co. April 2nd, 1894, J. A. Graves and A. B. McGinness were appointed receivers by Judge Ross.

Domestic Water Company.

The Redlands, Lugonia and Crafton Domestic Water Co. was organized in January, 1887, when Redlands was in embryo and the business of the East San Bernardino valley was still carried on in one store. It was incorporated with a stock of \$150,000, which was increased to \$500,000 on

March 27th, 1888. J. W. Drake was the first president, succeeded by G. A. Cook and the directors were, G. H. Crafts, J. F. Rayner, E. G. Judson, F. E. Brown, I. N. Hoag, G. E. Otis and S. J. Hayes. Water was secured from Bear Valley reservoir, the Santa Ana river, Mill Creek, Sunnyside, Crafton and other sources. Over \$100,000 was spent in securing water rights.

Two reservoirs were at once constructed in East Redlands, high enough to carry water to any part of the settlement or to the top of any building. Work was pushed rapidly, the mains were dug and the pipe brought from the east and rolled in San Bernardino, was laid by January 1, 1888. The



SAMUEL J. HAYES

first connection was made for Mr. A. A. Roe of Eureka street, October 5, 1887, and regular water service began February 1, 1888. In 1893 the company had laid between thirty and forty miles of mains, distributing water over at least five square miles of territory. An additional reservoir was constructed which increased the capacity of the system.

The first rates of this company were fixed at \$1.50 per month for an ordinary house, including two hours of sprinkling. Later this rate was raised. When the town was incorporated the Board of Trustees fixed the minimum rate at \$2.00 per month for any house and lot, with no limit up to a quarter of an acre. Later the trustees fixed a meter rate of six cents per thousand gallons. The Water Company after protest

began suit against the trustees in 1895 to compel them to raise the meter rates as the company was carrying on the enterprise at a loss. The first suit was decided adversely to the Water Company, but a second suit resulted in a victory.

In 1899 the Domestic Water Company put down three wells on Reservoir street and put in a pumping plant. These wells yield about 125 inches of water.

East Redlands Water Company.

The East Redlands Water Company was organized in September, 1886.

to supply water from Bear Valley reservoir to a tract of 450 acres of land in East Redlands, which became the Chicago colony tract. This company was organized in Chicago and the land was originally purchased by settlers from Chicago. Now the residents are from all parts of the United States and Europe. Twenty-five of the forty land owners live on their holdings, ten others are residents of California. The present officers of the company are Orin Porter, president; W. L. Olmstead, vice president; F. A. C. Mitchell, secretary; C. F. Works, Charles Nelson, and Union Bank, treasurer. The original directors of the East Redlands Co. were H. L. Drew, H. M. Barton, F. E. Brown, Lewis Jacobs and E. G. Judson.

West Redlands Water Company.

The West Redlands Water Company was organized June 14, 1887, with Isaac Ford, president; E. G. Judson, vice president; G. L. Holton, secretary, and Union Bank, treasurer. It supplies the section known as West Redlands with water for irrigation purposes, the chief source of supply being Bear Valley reservoir. The present officers are C. E. Davis, president; H. W. Nason, vice president; A. B. Howard, secretary, and First National Bank, treasurer.

Redlands Heights Water Company.

The Redlands Heights Water Company was organized May 12, 1891, with R. J. Waters, E. G. Judson, E. W. Wilmot, A. E. Sterling, C. J. Munson, directors, \$500,000 capital stock, of which \$64,000 was paid up. The object was to secure water for the Redlands Heights tract and for this purpose stock was obtained from the Crafton Water Company and Mill Creek water furnishes part of the supply. The present officers of the company are: E. G. Judson, president; R. E. Archer, secretary; A. E. Sterling, vice president.

South Mountain Water Company. This company was formed May 29, 1899, with T. Y. England, president; A. Gregory, vice president; K. C. Wells, secretary; Union Bank of Redlands, treasurer. It obtained its supply of water from Birch cañon, from four tunnels put in on Birch ranch and from wells in the Yucaipe valley, five miles above Redlands. This water was piped to the portion of Redlands Heights south of and above the territory of the Redlands Heights Water Company. These lands overlook the entire valley and are most desirable as residence property and also fine orange lands. The present officers of the company are: T. Y. England, president; Charles Putnam, vice president; John F. Richardson, secretary; A. P. Kitching, manager; Redlands National Bank, treasurer.

REDLANDS WATER PROBLEM.

As we have seen, the territory now comprising Redlands was originally supplied with water from various sources and delivered by different companies, the Crafton lands having been first irrigated from Mill Creek waters.



K C WELLS

Lugonia, by the Sunnyside or South Fork ditches drawn from the Santa Ana, and the colony of Redlands having its own water system also drawn from Santa Ana waters.

After the construction of the Bear Valley dam, by an arrangement with the North and South Fork owners, these canals were used to carry Bear Valley water and each ditch was assured of a supply of 500 inches from the reservoir. The Domestic Water Company when organized drew the greater part of its supply from the Bear Valley system and the various smaller companies which were formed about 1887 and 1888, were all dependent upon the reservoir. The Redlands canal was turned over to the Bear Valley Company and four pipe lines were put in from Reservoir street—one supplying Redlands, one of West Redlands and Terracina, one for Gladysta and the Drew tract, and one for Mound City tract.

Although the involved condition of Bear Valley affairs after the system passed into the hands of a receiver, created much uncertainty and dissatisfaction, water has continued to be delivered to the holders of rights and of Class A certificates and has been sufficient for the needs of East San Bernardino valley claimants until the continued dry seasons of later years.

About 1898 efforts for the development of water from other sources began to be pushed. F. E. Brown began pumping water from Bear Valley lake, thus securing two or three hundred additional inches; the South Mountain Water Company was formed to develop water in the upper Yucaipe valley; the Domestic Water Company began to put down wells and succeeded in producing 130 inches of water from this source; various individuals and companies put down wells in the vicinity of Redlands and several hundred inches of water were thus added to the supply. But as most of the wells must be pumped this method of furnishing water is expensive—aside from the uncertainty as to the permanence of the supply.

In 1900 a proposition to bond the city for \$408,000 to supply an adequate water system was submitted to the people, the intention being to purchase the Dunlap property in Yucaipe valley, which was supposed to afford several hundred inches of water. After a vigorous campaign of education and enlightenment, led by the Citrograph and the Board of Trade, the proposition was defeated September 10, 1901.

The question of an adequate water supply for the city and the adjacent lands was still unsettled. Many people believed that the only possible answer to the problem lay in the Bear Valley system. It was proposed that the holders of this stock, the land owners, and the various companies, should form one corporation, secure control of the entire plant, build a new dam which would greatly increase the storage capacity, and reconstruct the entire system, thus furnishing Redlands and the surrounding country an ample and certain source of water. After much discussion and agitation, a committee consisting of J. B. Glover, G. C. Thaxter, C. S. Lombard, C. M. Bax-



CURTIS WELLS

ter, M. M. Phinney, B. W. Cave and their attorney, H. Goodcell, was appointed and made an exhaustive report advocating the formation of a company to be known as the Bear Valley Mutual Water Company and outlining a plan of procedure. As a result the new company was organized in July, 1903, and elected H. H. Garstin, president; F. P. Morrison, vice-president, and F. E. Hotchkiss, secretary. It was proposed that the old stock in the Bear Valley Company be exchanged for stock in the new company and it was provided that unless 70,000 shares of such stock were exchanged before November 1st, 1903, the matter would be considered ended. Seventy thousand two hundred and forty-seven shares out of a total of 83,487 shares had been subscribed within the required time and consequently negotiations with the Cleveland Trust Company, representing the holders of the bonds and other creditors, are now under way.

That ultimately the control of this great water system will pass into the hands of the land owners is now practically certain, and thus Redlands will be assured for all time of water in abundance.

MILL CREEK ZANJA.

Charles R. Paine.

If one should go down Orange street in Redlands from Casa Loma and then ascend, still going south, Cajon street to the summit, and look up and down the valley he had just crossed and along its sides, he would form in one view a fair conception of the depression in which Mill Creek zanja flows. He would see the Redlands Heights with Crafton hills extending northeasterly nearly to the mouth of Mill Creek cañon, and westerly, sweeping in a curve to the north to the Old Mission ruins and Barton ranch.

All the storm water from the northern face of these elevations flows northwesterly to the zanja. Before the settlement of the city this water ran in irregular gulches; now it is carried in walled and paved channels and the zanja itself through the business portion of the city has been treated in the same way. The principal streets are so bridged over it, however, that the stranger would scarcely recognize the existence of such a stream. Had he been here in the early days of the town, he would have seen streets flooded, cellars filled and damage done in the occasional violent summer storms that visit the locality.

The southern face of this long depression is well marked by a ridge, more or less broad, of reddish soil, from a point as far west as the Redlands gas works, thence east along Colton avenue, beyond the eastern limits of the city to a point in Crafton between the properties of Craig and Paine; this point used to be called "the little Red Hill" in old deeds. The length of this part of the zanja is about three and a half miles. From here onward easterly,

with many windings of the stream, to a bend at the eastern end of Colton avenue, beyond the station of the Southern Pacific Company in Crafton, for a distance of about two miles the land on the north of the zanja spreads out in a stony plain, having quite a pitch to the west, but always sloping toward the stream bed.

From this bend, where overflows in sudden heavy storms sometimes occur, the course of the stream comes more from the north, its channel is deeper in the ground, it runs closer to the Crafton Hills on the left, its right banks have a sharper slope and the current is very swift like that of a mountain stream. Like such streams it is bordered both here and lower down, with growth of underbrush and trees, sycamore, alder and cottonwood. When these decay or are removed, young trees of like sorts spring up to take their places.

Such a combination of clear water, running swiftly over a pebbly bottom, in random courses, by wild woods and grassy nooks, through rich cultivated areas on either side, as is the case in part, forms a scene rare in Southern California, where art is often added to nature to produce the charms with which the country abounds.

The head of the zanja, where it passes from the main torrent of Mill Creek, coming from the cañon, is a short distance below Power House No. 1 of the Edison Electric Light and Power Company. Here its waters, after they have been shredded into spray, for the third time in their passage over Pelton water wheels, come against the bluffs which the Crafton hills present, they may run among the boulders—for no soil is there—either more directly toward the river, or in the bed of the zanja, according to obstacles they meet: these need not be great to cause a diversion either way.

A little way further down a wash from the high mesa on the south in times of flood carries masses of mingled soil and rock across the zanja bed and diverts the stream westerly along one or more of the many channels between the ridges of water-worn boulders.

Because this deposit must be removed to let the water down its channel, this beautiful stream is called a zanja, in Spanish, a ditch in English; otherwise its winding, irregular way, by banks that could be taken for nothing else than natural, following the long depression described, shows it to be a veritable torrential stream of Nature's carving that will not be stayed in its course.

Very early, some time prior to 1823, the Mexicans and Indians, using for shovels the scapulas, or shoulder-blades, of their slaughtered cattle—for so runs the tradition—diverted its course here and there, doing the real ditch digging at the lower end, and using the waters to irrigate the plain below the Barton villa. Above the villa, in the vicinity of the gas works, the turn in the hill line and its slopes sent the storm waters across the zanja line. At the present day a flume traverses the wash connecting the broken ends.

Within memory banks of earth of less length served the same purpose. Below this cross wash the country on both sides slopes streamwards, either towards the wash or the zanja, on the north it broadens well out over the Lugonia region, in contrast with the narrow terrace above; on the south the grades are greater towards the zanja, which carries the water more quietly along the foot of the hills.

In 1856 the Cram brothers moved from Cottonwood row to what is called the Carpenter ranch in Crafton and began irrigation there. The stream was very low at that time. About two-fifths of the zanja waters are used here and on the hills to the south, including Cañon Crest Park, and three-fifths goes to Cottonwood row. It forms one of the most valuable and regular water supplies in this part of the state.

Its main channel in Mill Creek cañon, the Falls creek, comes from the north between Mounts San Bernardino and San Gorgonio. The east stream and many others from the southern slopes of these high peaks are great feeders; for, although they may not reach the cañon stream on the surface in the summer time, they contribute their water through pervious rocks to rise at natural submerged dams. The water in Mill Creek is taken up in pipes at three points by the Edison Company and falls 1,900 feet down a declivity at the mouth of the cañon to produce the electric current.

Both in the cañon and along the zanja are many attractive spots. A few of these along the zanja have been utilized in home-making, where Nature and the landscape artist, working in harmony, have achieved results that are in contrast with the many lovely grounds on the slopes and heights. In other places in the city proper the zanja vicinity has been put to rougher and unsightly uses. Mill Creek zanja is indeed a unique feature of the Redlands country, and much more might have been made of it, especially if the Sylvan Boulevard had been improved as planned.

It is interesting to picture, as plainly appears to the eye of the geologist, the ancient order of things before the earth's surface here was laid down as known to men.

The foot of the lofty Sierras which rise to the north was not as now, on the northern bank of the Santa Ana, but must have reached well on toward the zanja. Perhaps the current of that river, before erosion filled the trough between the ancient mountains and the hills, was in Metnone avenue or past the ice factory. Probably the water that rushed down these declivities made a lake at the base of the Crafton hills, where Sand cañon from Yucaipa valley comes out. When, in the past, Mill Creek detritus covered the earlier deposits of both the river and itself, a shallow lake remained, doubtless, for a long time until the wash from Crafton hills laid down the soils that now nourish great areas of citrus orchards. The western border of the ancient lake could have been no further west than a granite rim found in boring near

where Redland's Bear Valley canal intersects Colton avenue, and near the surface at the base of the hills further south on Citrus avenue in Crafton.

The surface rocks in Mentone and Crafton are all of Mill Creek origin, different in character from those of the Santa Ana wash. The solid rock at the base of the curve in the heights from Cañon Crest to the old Mission ruins, turned the waters northerly in the part below the city, and there terminated the drainage channel that skirted the hills, which began between the high peaks to the east.

FRUIT GROWING.

The Redlands Citrus District includes Redlands, Lugonia, Crafton, Mentone and West Redlands. The first orange grove in this section was that of M. H. Crafts, who put out a few seedling orange trees in 1870. This was followed by Colonel Tolles' Lugonia orchard, the seed of which was planted in 1874. In 1877 Dr. Craig and Prof. Paine began their planting, setting partly seedling and partly Washington Navel trees.

The first orange tree in the colony of Redlands was set February 22nd, 1882, on the lot where Theodore Clark's house now stands. The first orchard, two and one-half acres, was put out by E. J. Waite for Judson and Brown, on the corner of Center street and Olive avenue. The trees were nursery stock brought from San Diego to the end of the California Southern road, then—in the spring of 1882—at Temecula cañon, and hauled the rest of the way by team. About the same time F. P. Morrison put out five acres of oranges and T. W. Ladd set out 240 Navel trees. Several other orchards were started the same year.

In 1885 a careful estimate, published in a pamphlet, "San Bernardino County Illustrated and Described," gave Lugonia 11,210 orange trees of which number some five or six thousand were in bearing. The Citrograph of 1887, estimates the acreage of the district as 966.4 acres of citrus fruit. In 1889 this area had increased to 1238.5 acres. The United States census report of 1890 gives Redlands District 2,178 acres of oranges. Of this acreage 1,370 was in Washington Navels, 871 acres of which had been planted in 1889. In 1903 a careful census made by the Citrus Union show 7,500 acres in citrus fruits in Redlands District.

Prof. Charles R. Paine gives some very interesting facts as to early packing and shipments from Redlands.

"The first oranges shipped from the Redlands orange district were shipped by M. H. Crafts from what is now known as Crafton. He had a small seedling orchard (planted out in 1870) and his crop was at first mostly used at home and for visitors. As the crop increased he sold locally and shipped in flat boxes to commission merchants of San Francisco. I do not know in what year he shipped first, but it was only a short time before Dr.

William Craig and myself began shipping from our orchard of Tahiti seedlings, planted in 1877. I packed and sold sixteen boxes in the spring of 1883, twenty three boxes in 1884. I have no record of the place of shipment, but remember it as San Francisco.

My portion of this seedling orchard on Colton avenue, Crafton, consisted of 129 trees, 95 of which were bearing in the year of 1885, when I shipped 321 boxes, partly to Hixon Justi & Co., of San Francisco, and partly to the same firm in Chicago. I hauled them to Colton across unbridged streams, being sometimes obliged by high water to go around by the San Bernardino bridge. We, in Crafton, united with Lewis Cram of Highland and Dr. W. R. Fox of Colton Terrace in filling a car at Colton which Twogood and Edwards of Riverside had partly filled, for there was not a carload at a time in either region.

I used flat boxes for a time, then when boxes of the present shape came into use, I learned from a former pupil of mine, Mrs. Flora Swain, then a resident of Florida, the methods of packing there. I find a copy of the plan of packing there in my record book for Nos. 250, 236, 176, 146, 128 and 96 in box. I made a grader with slats the required distance apart to obtain these sizes and so established the first uniform style of packing for this locality.

The average gross price for the 1885 shipments of seedlings was \$1.95 per box; net price for same was \$1.24. Some boxes sold in Chicago for \$2.75 and in San Francisco for \$2.00. Three boxes sold for \$1.00—the lowest price for others was \$1.25.

In the year 1886, in the spring, I sold 300 boxes, sending them to Chicago, Minneapolis and San Francisco. Of these 22 were Washington Navels. My net returns were \$721.41—nearly \$2.40 per box."

The earliest marketing was done by the growers, each consigning his fruit where and as best he could. For the first few years shipments were made almost entirely through Riverside packers, or in connection with Riverside growers. (For further particulars of early orange marketing see Chapter IX.

Packing Houses, Dryers, Etc.

In 1886, Messrs. Cook & Langley, then among the heaviest dealers in fruit in the country, put up a dryer in Lugonia and in 1887 they erected the first packing house in Redlands and began buying, packing and shipping deciduous fruit—fresh and dried—raisins, and also oranges, shipping the latter as Riverside fruit.

As the product increased all of the prominent firms, such as Porter Bros., Earl Company and others, established packing houses in Redlands and several Redlands firms developed and took an active hand in the business of packing and shipping oranges. The first "association" was the Redlands Fruit Growers' Association, formed January 2, 1889, with a capital stock of

\$300,000, to handle the fruit grown by its incorporators. The first officers were: C. R. Paine, president; H. H. Sinclair, secretary, and F. P. Morrison, treasurer.

The Haight Fruit Company began business in the season of 1889-90.



L. G. HAIGHT

They were the first to send out Redlands oranges under the name "Redlands," the first brand being the "Rose," which has become widely known and stands for the choicest fruit.

In 1893 the Redlands Orange Growers' Association was formed as a mutual company and erected its packing house. This company has since done a commission business also and has handled a large amount of fruit. Its present officers are: F. P. Morrison, president; C. R. Paine, vice president; H. H. Garstin, secretary and manager, and the other directors are A. E. Sterling, E. J. Judson, T. Y. England and George L. Gay. From the first, Redlands fruit established a name and it was not long before "Redlands" or-

anges were given the preference over all others and commanded a higher price than even Riverside fruit. For appearance and flavor the best Redlands Navels are unexcelled. The peculiar soil qualities seemed to produce a higher color; the freedom from scale and insect pests and from fog gave them clean, bright fruit. The orchardists of Redlands, like all others, have had difficulties to contend with, but they have always escaped damaging frosts and have never been set back by lack of water—although only the prompt action and enterprise of her citizens in developing new source of water supply—saved her from injury during the "dry years" 1898-99 and 1900. The freedom from scale has been gained by constant watchfulness and prompt action when danger appeared.

The banner year of production thus far was the fruitful season of 1903-04, when Redlands sent out 3,076 cars, or 1,113,512 boxes of fruit. The handling of such a quantity of fruit has become an intricate, highly specialized business, requiring capital, extensive knowledge—both of fruit and of the markets, and the best modern methods and appliances—all the way from the

grower to the consumer. This has led to various combinations of the shippers and growers which in recent years have been mostly united in the form of "Exchanges," or in the Citrus Union. In 1903 these two organizations combined to ship their fruit through the California Fruit Agency, but the results were not satisfactory and independent shipping is again the rule.



Orange Shipments From Redlands.

1888-89	41 cars	1896-97	648 cars
1889-90	50 cars	1897-98	550 cars
1890-91	70 cars	1898-99	1478 cars
1891-92	186 cars	1899-00	1508 cars
1892-93	216 cars	1900-01	2437 cars
1893-94	425 cars	1901-02	2242 cars
1894-95	613 cars	1902-03	2335 cars
1895-96	781 cars	1903-04	3067 cars

Orange Planting in Redlands District.

Up to 1889.....	966.4 acres (Citrograph)
Up to 1894.....	4093 acres (County Horticultural Commission)
Up to 1902.....	7500 acres (Citrus Union)

The "Redlands System" of Irrigation.

"Of late years in California the application of water by furrows has been brought to a marvellous degree of perfection. What is known as the 'Redlands System' is the best type of irrigation methods known to the world. Under this system a small wooden box or flume is placed at the head of the orchard. An opening is made opposite each furrow and through this the water flows in the desired quantity, being operated by a small gate or slide. The aperture regulates the flow of water accurately, and the system is so simple that after it is once adjusted, its operation is as easy as the turning of a faucet. The farmer who grows his crops on a fertile soil, under almost cloudless skies, with a system controlling the moisture as effective as this, may be said to have mastered the forces of nature. The quality of the fruit has improved immensely since the California methods were perfected. Every fruit grower realizes that the profit in the business comes mostly from his first grade of fruit. Scientific irrigation makes it possible for him largely to increase the percentage of the best fruit, and the difference which this makes in the earning capacity of his acres is surprising."—W. E. Smythe, in "The Conquest of Arid America."

Deciduous Fruits.

It had been fully demonstrated that grapes, both wine and raisin, and deciduous fruits of almost every variety known to man could be successfully grown in the East San Bernardino valley, while citrus culture was still in an experimental stage. Consequently during the seventies and the early eighties, a large acreage was put out to grapes, peaches, apricots, pears and other fruits. In November, 1885, it was estimated that there was in orchards in Lugonia over 200,000 deciduous trees and over 300,000 vines. In 1879 Dr. Stillman had put out 160 acres of the choicest grapes, Muscat and Sultanas, for raisins; Zinfandels, Trousseaus, Burghers, Matteros, Blue Eblings and Carrigans were among the varieties that were intended for wine. He had also a large deciduous orchard.

While these fruits yielded largely, there was difficulty in handling them. The fruit shipping business was hardly begun, transportation was high and the distance from markets too great to make this a possible means of disposing of fresh fruit. At first the growers dried and marketed the fruit for themselves—often at a loss. After the building of the Judson and Brown dryer this took care of a part of the Lugonia fruit. Canneries at Colton and Riverside were established about 1880 and fruit was hauled to these. August 1st, 1886, the first carload of deciduous fruit—peaches—was shipped from this vicinity. In 1886 W. C. Butler organized the Redlands Domestic Canning Company, which put up fruit in glass cans and sent out some very fine goods. In 1887 the Gregory and Langley & Cook dryers were built, both at Lugonia.

According to a report in the Citrograph of December 17, 1887, the fruit output of the East San Bernardino Valley for 1887 was: Apricots, 210,000 pounds; peaches, 1,900,000 pounds; raisins, 410,000 pounds; oranges, 15,000 boxes. Of this product, the Lugonia Fruit Dryer handled 60 tons of apricots and 400 tons of peaches; the Colton Cannery, 357 tons of apricots and 450 tons of peaches. The growers dried and packed ten tons of apricots and 100 tons of peaches. Of the raisins, 20,000 boxese were handled by Riverside dealers..

For the season of 1888-89 Messrs. Cook and Langley reported: "We have purchased green fruit as follows: 203,183 pounds of peaches, 315,655 pounds of apricots, 30,869 pounds of nectarines. Figuring on the basis of 20,000 pounds to a carload, this would make a shipment of about 22½ cars of dried fruit from Redlands and vicinity. Of raisins we purchased 446,386 pounds at Redlands and immediate vicinity; 120,818 at various points. We have shipped of our own pack, 27,559 boxes of raisins and 34,697 pounds of loose raisins, making a total of thirty carloads of raisins shipped from Redlands packing house this season."

As it became apparent that the conditions in Redlands and vicinity were particularly well adapted to citrus culture, many of the deciduous orchards and vineyards were replaced by oranges, consequently the production of dried fruit, and particularly of raisins and wine, has steadily decreased. In 1893 Redlands is credited with but 14,800 boxes of raisins.

The Board of Trade, with its successor, the Chamber of Commerce, and their able assistant, the Citrograph, frequently urged the erection of a cannery in Redlands, and a considerable bonus was raised for that purpose. April 1, 1897, the Redlands Preserving Company was incorporated, with C. N. Andrews as president and C. J. Holmes, secretary. This company put up a complete plant with the best equipment, having a capacity of 30,000 cans a day, and for several years the cannery was operated; but the decrease in deciduous fruit cultivation had made the crop too small to supply the demands of the institution and the formation of a "combination" of canneries led to the closing of the establishment.

In 1902 H. P. D. Kingsbury established a factory for the manufacture of marmalades and jams, lemon juice and fruit extracts. This has proved a valuable adjunct to the industries of Redlands. The product meets with a good demand and the purity and care used in the manufacture of the goods has given them a high reputation.

TRANSPORTATION.

The first stage connection between the East San Bernardino valley and the outer world was a line started in 1882 by George Phillips, who made trips from George A. Cook's store in Lugonia to San Bernardino. At

first two or three trips a week were sufficient, but later a daily stage ran between the two points. In 1886 the Southern Pacific put in a siding at Brookside and a road was graded from the town down to the siding. Passengers arriving here, unless met by friends, must climb the hill and walk three miles over dusty roads to reach the settlement. After the town of Redlands was laid out travel increased so rapidly that the "Citizens Stage Co." was formed, September 1, 1887, and advertised in the Citrograph: "Pending the completion of the railroads now being constructed between San Bernardino, Redlands, Lugonia and Crafton and Mentone, it has become necessary for the better accommodation of rapidly increasing travel, to connect with all trains at the Southern Pacific siding at Brookside as well as at San Bernardino. On and after September 1, 1887, a splendidly equipped four-horse Concord coach will connect with the 7:45 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 4:13 p. m. and 6:37 p. m. trains at Brookside direct to Redlands, Lugonia, Crafton and Mentone. Fare, 50 cents."

While waiting for the completion of the street railway, a stage line from the business center to the residence districts became necessary. This was conducted by Judson & Brown. The Citrograph of December 24, 1887, says: "The omnibus line, the forerunner of the street car system, began to run regularly yesterday. One branch goes to Crescent avenue, the other to Frank Brown's house in Residence tract. Fare 5 cents. Who says Redlands doesn't do things up 'brown?'"

January 23, 1888, the Redlands Street Car Co. was granted a franchise to construct five and one-half miles of street railway. Work was begun on the Highland avenue line in April, 1888. May 18, 1889, the first street car, one of the little "bob-tail" cars which the older settlers remember with amused affection, arrived. On May 23d regular street car service began, with mules as motive power, and very soon afterward Phil Dreiser became the driver and continued to punch the mules until they were retired from service. October 28, 1891, the city granted a franchise for a street car line on Olive avenue. This line was completed and put into operation March 5, 1892. After the burning of the Terracina Hotel in 1895 this service was discontinued until May 1, 1903, when the electric company began running cars over the old route, a newly constructed line having been completed. October 3, 1894, the ordinance granting the right for the extension of the Highland avenue line was passed. In 1898 the franchise for electricizing the street railways was passed, and December 19, 1899, electric service began. The Country Club extension was put into operation in 1902. The San Bernardino Valley Traction Co. began service between Redlands and San Bernardino, March 10, 1903.

Redlands has now a well equipped and regular service making every portion of the city easily accessible.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

The railroad history of Redlands began with the efforts of her citizens to secure a branch of the California Central road from San Bernardino. The company announced its willingness to build the extension, provided right of way, depot grounds etc., were granted them. To secure the road a committee, of which R. J. Waters and E. G. Judson, were members was appointed, and these gentlemen, by their strenuous efforts, secured a subscription of \$42,000 for the purpose. As a result, in the spring of 1887, the work was begun on the Valley branch of the California Central.

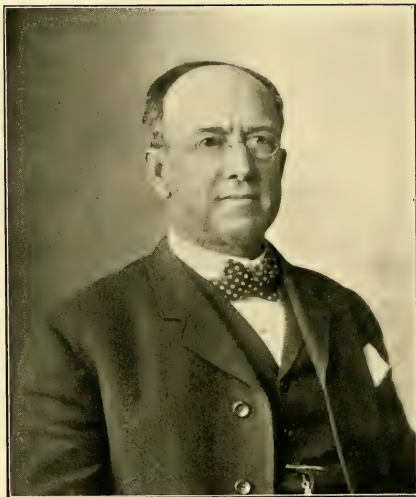
The Citrograph of July 23rd, 1887, was a "railroad" number, containing under the heading "Our Projected Railroads," articles concerning the rapid building and the route of the "Valley road," an announcement that "Messrs W. N. Crandall, W. J. Curtis, Oscar Newburg and M. B. Garner, who have applied for a charter for the building of a motor road between here and San Bernardino, came up Thursday to look over the ground, and confer with our citizens. The stock for the company is, we are given to understand, all subscribed for, and no money subsidy is asked from our people." Regarding the "Lugonia, Redlands and Crafton Railway," the report is also made, "Civil Engineer Griffith of the Southern Pacific was in Colton Saturday, and made the following statement: "I have received orders to survey a line from a point near Mound City, through Lugonia, Crafton etc."

January 16th, 1888, the track layers of the Valley road reached Orange street. The company fitted up an office in a box car, and Feb. 13th, the regular train service began, with C. H. Hobart as station agent. March 15th, the Wells Fargo office was opened in the depot, with Mr. Hobart as agent. July 14th, the first depot was completed.

May 17th, 1888, the Redlands Motor line brought its first train into Redlands, and regular service began on this road June 4th. This gave a two hour service to San Bernardino, and was a most important factor in the early growth of the community.

In January, 1889, the Santa Fe dropped the price of round trip tickets between Redlands and San Bernardino to twenty-five cents. This was a severe blow to the motor road, but it pluckily met the cut, and for some time a lively railway war followed. The motor line held its own however, and the old rates were restored—in March—30 cents single trip, and 50 cents round trip.

The contract for grading the belt line of the Santa Fe from Mentone, to San Bernardino, via Highlands, was let in Sept. 1891, and Jan. 17th. 1892, this line was ready for use. This formed the loop of the famous kite-shaped track.



C. T. GIFFORD

June 17th, 1891, the Southern Pacific Company completed the purchase of the Redlands and San Bernardino motor line, as well as of the motor lines to Colton and to Riverside, thus giving the company entrance into San Bernardino and Redlands. In the spring of 1892 this company built a \$6,000 depot at Redlands Junction, and began a long fight with the Santa Fe over right of way on Park avenue, 100 feet of which had been deeded to the Santa Fe company, who made no use of it, but refused to allow the Southern Pacific to utilize it. After various injunctions and legal squabbles, the court granted the Southern Pacific right of way over the disputed ground, and the broad gauge track from Redlands Junction to Mentone was completed. Nov. 14th, 1892, the first train service direct from Redlands to Los Angeles began. The Southern Pacific fitted up the old motor depot for use and occupied it until 1898, when a substantial brick depot was built, at a cost of \$15,000.

THE SCHOOLS.

The city of Redlands, as incorporated included Lugonia and Redlands school districts, and a part of Railroad and Crafton districts. One of the conditions agreed upon previous to the vote on incorporation was that Lugonia and Redlands school districts should remain distinct. Hence the city today, is in the anomalous position of possessing four different school districts, with four sets of school trustees; while the High School is a union district school, instead of a city institution, and is entirely independent of the districts which supply it with pupils.

Lugonia.

We have noted the formation of these districts in the earlier history of the settlements. Lugonia replaced the little board school house of her earlier days by erecting, in 1885, the four lower rooms of the present Lugonia school building. This met her needs until 1894, when the four upper rooms of the building were added. A very complete manual training room has also been erected on the grounds of this building, and in 1899, a kindergarten was opened in this room, which has done most effective work.

In 1902, more room became necessary, and the Stillman avenue building containing four rooms, with all modern conveniences and equipments, was put up. But so rapid has been the increase in attendance, that still more room was needed, and an eight room building, the Longfellow, has been erected, and is now in use.

In June, 1889, Lugonia employed two teachers, with an attendance of fifty-nine pupils. In 1892, Chas E. Taylor, was made supervising principal of the school. He was succeeded by Allan B. Morton, who served during 1895-6. D. C. Reed then took charge of the Lugonia schools, and has continued as principal since that date. In 1903, 12 teachers were employed, and

the attendance reached 600. The Lugonia schools have attained a very high reputation for efficiency and method.

Redlands.

In 1887, it became evident that the one room school house put up two years before, was quite inadequate to the needs of this rapidly growing settlement. Accordingly, an election was called, and bonds to the amount of \$15,000 were voted—without a dissenting vote, for a new school building. In Dec. 1887, the trustees, E. S. Foote, Isaac Jones and M. B. Greer, adopted plans for a two story brick building, with four rooms, to be erected on the same lot as the old school house, this being centrally and eligibly placed. In the fall of 1888, the school was opened in the new building, now the front part of the Kingsbury building, with three teachers and an attendance of 140 pupils. H. Patten was principal, and head of the grammar department; M. B. Shuttleworth, had charge of the intermediate room, and Miss Mary Fackler, of the primary grades. The population of the town increased so fast that in 1891, it was found necessary to add the southern extension of the building, and \$15,000 more was voted to add four more rooms. The school was named the "Kingsbury," in honor of the Rev. C. A. Kingsbury, who was one of the early trustees of the district, and who took a very active interest in educational matters. The grounds about the buildings are large, and have been highly improved. In 1890, E. J. Waite, presented the school with more than 100 trees to be planted on Arbor day. Mr. Albert Smiley also presented the district with many choice plants, and shade trees, and aided in planning the arrangement of the trees and shrubbery.

In 1896, more room was required, and \$4,000 was voted for the two-room building at the corner of Citrus avenue and Church street. In 1898, the first four rooms of the Lowell school building were put up at a cost of \$6,000 and in 1900, the building was completed by the addition of four more rooms, which were at once filled.

Prof. Collins, in a report concerning the schools, published in 1902, says: "During the summer of 1902, the Manual Training building of two rooms was erected on the Kingsbury grounds; but when the schools opened in the fall, it was found necessary to house two departments in this building, and still confine the bench work to the old and limited quarters of the 'old school house.'

March 20th, 1903, the people of Redlands voted \$25,000 for another school building, to be known as the McKinley and to be located on the corner of Olive avenue and Center street.

From a one room school house in the spring of 1888, 1904 finds the schools of Redlands provided with two manual training buildings, well equipped for bench work, and each containing a room where the trustees hope to install a department of domestic science and three eight room build-

ings in which there are twenty-one departments open for school work. Four special teachers are employed, making, with the supervising principal, a corps of twenty-one.

The principals who have had charge of the schools are: 1888-94, Mr. H. Patten; 1894-5, Mr. H. Corleton; 1895-02; Mr. F. A. Wagner; 1902-05, Mr. A. Harvey Collins.

The report of the schools for 1903, shows 1877 census children; 36 teachers employed; annual expenditure, \$55,890.95; value of school property, \$106,300.

The Union High School.

As early as 1886, the residents of the East San Bernardino valley felt that some provision should be made for the higher education of their children at home. Accordingly an agreement was entered into by a number of the leading citizens with the Rev. J. G. Hale, whereby Mr. Hale was to erect buildings suitable for a school and to maintain a school at least four years, in consideration of the payment of the interest, at the rate of 9 per cent, on the sum of \$4,000 by the subscribers. The house now occupied by Mrs. Hale was erected on Lugonia Terrace, in consequence of this agreement and in the fall of 1886, a "School for the higher education of both sexes" was opened. "A limited number of ladies, only, are received as boarding pupils. Preparation for college is given, or select studies may be pursued." In 1888, Miss Agnes Park and Miss Susie La Rue graduated from this school,—the first commencement exercises in the valley. The school was removed to the Wilson Block later and was under the tuition of Prof. Horace Brown.

May 26th, 1891, a meeting of the trustees of Crafton, Lugonia and Redlands school districts was held to organize a Union High School district. As a result of this action an election was held July 28th, and the district was authorized by a vote of the people interested, with C. R. Paine, of Crafton; C. A. Kingsbury, of Redlands, and F. A. Shorey, of Lugonia, as the trustees. October 1st, 1891, the High School was opened in the Wilson and Berry Block, corner of Colton avenue and Orange street, with Prof. W. F. Wegener, principal, and Chas. F. Gleason, assistant, and an attendance of forty-five pupils.

After a lively discussion which aroused considerable feeling, a lot on Stillman avenue, near Church street, was decided upon as the site for the High School building and the citizens were called upon to vote \$12,000 bonds to purchase the lot and build. The election was held June 3rd, 1892, and the bonds were defeated because of the dissatisfaction with the lot selected in Lugonia. The present site of the High School was then secured, another election called, and July 16th, 1892, \$17,000 in bonds was voted for High School purposes.



WILLIAM M. TISDALE

The trustees adopted plans intended for a main building and two wings and work was begun on the one wing of the building which was then to be erected. This contained an assembly room, three recitation rooms and a laboratory. The building was ready for occupancy in April, 1893. The High School increased so rapidly in attendance that the middle section of the original plan was constructed in 1896 at a cost of about \$12,000, thus giving large additional facilities.

1903 again found the school pressed for room and on April 11th, the citizens of the High School district voted \$60,000 to remodel and complete the building. This building is two stories above the basement and 220 feet in length by 110 feet in extreme width. The assembly and study rooms, with most of the recitation rooms, are on the first floor. On the second floor is the commercial department, with rooms devoted to book-keeping, stenography, typewriting, freehand and mechanical drawing. The laboratories and lecture rooms on this floor are complete. In the basement are separate lunch rooms for boys and girls, with a kitchen. A circular gymnasium, 60 feet in diameter, with dressing rooms provided with showers, are arranged for outside exit, thus allowing for use out of school hours. Heating and ventilating will be as nearly perfect as possible. The corner-stone of the new building was laid with most impressive ceremonies on November, 3rd, 1903, and the building, complete in every detail was finished and ready for occupancy in the fall of 1904.

Prof. Lewis B. Avery took charge of the High School in 1895 and has been one of the factors in making it one of the strongest High Schools in the state. It is accredited by the state University and Stanford and by several eastern colleges. The grounds about the building are large and have been handsomely improved by the public spirit of the Smiley brothers and of other citizens. In 1903, the school had an enrollment of 280 pupils with ten teachers.

THE POSTOFFICE.

September 5th, 1882, a postoffice was established at Lugonia with George A. Cook as postmaster. It was located in Mr. Cook's store then just completed and the mail was brought from San Bernardino by stage. Mr. Cook continued as postmaster for five years when he was succeeded by C. H. Lathrop, who held the place until the office was abolished, September 27th, 1888.

After the settlement of Redlands was fairly under way, the people in the Residence Tract and on the Heights found themselves inconveniently distant from the postoffice. The postoffice department was petitioned to establish a new office at Redlands. While awaiting a final decision the people took matters in their own hands and arranged for a mail carrier who was

paid by subscription and established an office in a small frame building on the corner of Chestnut avenue and Central street. Here Miss Dora Kiefer taught a little private school and distributed the mail which was brought from San Bernardino by Mr. Rockwell. In January, 1888, the department took action and appointed J. B. Campbell as postmaster with the office in the same building, which was just outside of the two mile limit required by the postoffice department. Not long afterward the new postmaster received peremptory notice from the owner of the building, H. C. Malone, to vacate the premises at once. The office was removed—at night—to a small frame building just back of the present site of the Academy of Music,—no other building being "available." This building was later removed to State street and the office remained here until September, when it was located in the Union Bank Building.

April 1st, 1888, mail service by train was begun over the newly completed "Valley" road and the stage service was discontinued. In January, 1889, the business of the new office had so increased that it was raised to the rank of a presidential office with a salary of about \$1,400. April 1st, 1891, I. C. Haight was appointed postmaster by President Harrison. During his term the office was enlarged and removed to the building on the corner of Orange street, opposite the Baker House. November 7th, 1894, W. C. Phillips was appointed to the office by President Cleveland. I. N. Hoag was the next incumbent, being appointed in March, 1898, but he lived only about one month after entering upon his duties. Halsey W. Allen succeeded him temporarily until about the 23rd of June, when he was confirmed as postmaster and filled the office until July 19th, 1902, when William M. Tisdale, the present efficient postmaster, took possession.

April 1st, 1898, mail carrier service was inaugurated. In 1902, a building was erected by H. H. Ford, G. A. Atwood and F. P. Meserve for the especial purpose of furnishing suitable accommodations for the Redlands postoffice. This building is a handsome three-story structure of brick. Upon the first floor a space of 80 by 100 feet is given over to the postoffice and is fitted up in handsome style and with all needed conveniences and equipment. The second floor is occupied by offices and the third is used for lodge purposes. The postoffice was moved into its new quarters February 1st, 1903.

An idea of the growth of the city may be gained from the steady increase of the postoffice business. In 1889 the gross receipts of the office were between \$3,000 and \$3,500; in 1899 the gross receipts were \$15,117.92; in 1904 the receipts were \$27,537.23. In the money order department, in 1904, 14,199 orders were sold aggregating the sum of \$97,026.37, and 6,312 orders were paid, amounting to \$81,569.40.

.THE SMILEY BROTHERS AND THEIR WORK FOR REDLANDS..

In the fall of 1888, the Redlands Board of Trade arranged to send Mr. Wm. E. Sibley to Los Angeles, to work in the interest of Redlands. He was to meet tourists, supply them with information and literature concerning Redlands, keep on exhibition fruit, maps, etc. In the pursuance of this purpose, Mr. Sibley met Mr. Alfred H. Smiley, who, with his family, was looking over Southern California, and so interested him, that he was induced to visit Redlands, and look the place over. Mr. Smiley was so pleased with his inspection that before he left the buggy, after his first drive, he went to Mr. F. E. Brown, and inquired if the land lying along the hill to the southwest of the town could be purchased. He at once brought his family to Redlands, stopping at the Windsor House, and telegraphed A. K. Smiley, who was about to start for Jerusalem, (Palestine,) to spend the winter, that "California was the promised land." Mr. A. K. Smiley at once changed his plans, and in January, 1889, joined his brother in Redlands. During that month Mr. A. H. Smiley purchased 50 acres, partly of Judson and Brown, and partly from the Gauthier estate, and during the winter, the brothers completed the purchase of 200 acres lying along the ridge with San Timoteo cañon on one hand, and the wide sweep of the San Bernardino valley on the other. In the winter of 1889-90, improvements were begun on this property, which was named Cañon Crest park. The Messrs. Smiley had long experience in landscape gardening, and it was a hobby of theirs. Here were conditions of climate, soil and water, and scenery such as they had not hitherto dreamed of. Here might be grown not only almost every tree, shrub and flower of the temperate zone, but also the brilliant tropical plants, the graceful trees and shrubs which must be petted in a hot-house in the east. With abundant means, wide experience, cultured taste, and the enthusiasm of love for the work, and for the homes which these two American noble men planned as the refuge of their declining years, the Smiley Brothers in time, created the most beautiful spot in California. Mr. Wm. M. Tisdale, in the Out West Magazine, describes it thus: "Everywhere shrubs and trees have been disposed with an eye to the most striking and artistic effects of color and foliage. Everywhere the flowering plants have been so placed as to provide an increasing variety of bloom from one year's end to another—a limitless wealth of color, fragrance and beauty. And some of the beauty is made to serve distinctly utilitarian purposes as well, for there are about fifty acres of thrifty orange trees, and many lemons and olives.

All in all, this magnificent park is without serious question, the most original in conception, the most perfect in detail, the most fascinating in



ALBERT K. SMILEY

the scenery which it commands, of all the beautiful places made possible by the marvelously fertile soil and balmy climate of Southern California."

In 1891, the Smileys erected their houses—these were large, simple, yet beautiful and substantial frame buildings—homes in every sense of the word.

The location of Alfred H. and Albert K. Smiley in Redlands, was one of the keystone events in her history. Through their business relations, as proprietors of some of the most popular resorts in the state of New York, and through their wide social prominence as educators, philanthropists and public men, the brothers exerted unusual influence. The simple fact that they had chosen Redlands as their winter home, attracted a class of people who would not otherwise have come here. The deep interest which they manifested in their homes here, and in the welfare of the town, their generous expenditures, not only of money, but of thought, and of personal attention, helped to build up Redlands in many directions.

The Smiley brothers were heartily in accord with the Young Men's Christian Association enterprise, and it was largely due to their generosity, that this organization was planted on so firm a basis in Redlands, and that they were enabled to complete the fine building which they erected in 1894. The brothers and their families assisted largely in the support and the building of the Congregational church. They gave flowers, shrubbery and trees, and aided in their proper planting, and arrangement on the grounds of the Kingsbury and the Union High schools, and also about the various churches.

In the spring of 1896 Alfred K. Smiley announced that he would give \$200 in prizes to those persons, "who during the ensuing year, beginning May 1, should maintain their grounds with neatness, and show good taste in the selection and arrangement of decorative plants." The conditions required continuous, not spasmodic care, throughout the year, and that care must extend to the middle of the street; that all weeds must be kept out of the roads, gutters and sidewalks, and the last carefully raked and swept. The amount of labor expended upon grounds was also to be taken into consideration. The prizes were to be given only to persons of moderate means. The first prize was won by James T. Jordan. The second was divided equally between W. G. Williams and Mrs. A. S. Hargraves. The results were so highly satisfactory that Mr. Smiley made a similar offer for another year.

The Smiley Park and Library.

"Not content with having accomplished all this for the city of his adoption, in addition to the magnificent park, which he and his brother had so generously opened to the public for their use and enjoyment, Mr. A. K. Smiley, thought that a city park near the business center was desirable, even in this garden city, and in the autumn of 1895, he determined that Redlands

should have such a tract of land set aside forever as a public park, for the use and enjoyment of the citizens of Redlands, and their guests. The land about the city had been taken up so fast for residence purposes, that it was no easy task to get a tract sufficiently large for this purpose, at any reasonable price.

First was bought six acres lying north of Olive avenue, and between Eureka and Grant streets. Next nine acres lying just west of this, and across Grant street. Then followed purchase after purchase of lots adjacent, until was secured sufficient ground for a public park leading to the business portion of the city up to the site of the library building, and extending beyond it to the main park on Grant street.

In the acquiring of this property a large sum of money was expended, and many difficulties encountered. Some property owners, were not only reasonable, in making terms of sale, but also generous, when informed of the purpose for which the property was to be used. A few only were unreasonable and exorbitant in their demands. At times, the difficulties seemed insurmountable. Houses had to be purchased and removed, streets re-graded, gutters and culverts put in; watermains laid, and as neither the city nor water company felt able to make these improvements just then, all these things were done by the same lavish hand that has built this building. Then followed the grading of the grounds, the setting of trees and shrubs, the building of stone walls, and the laying out of driveways and walks, and finally the erection and furnishing of the building in which we meet today.

Mr. Smiley presented to the city of Redlands, not only a Public Library building, but the beautiful park leading up to this building, from our main street, and extending beyond the building for another block, with its labyrinth of walks and drives, beautifully decorated with the choicest trees, shrubs and flowers.

The library building as it now stands, is the result of much study on the part of Mr. Smiley. The original plans were drawn under his direction by a well known Redlands architect, Mr. T. R. Griffith, to whose artistic ability much of the beauty of the building is due. The details of the construction, from the laying of the solid stone foundations in September, 1897, to the most careful finishing of the interior, have been under the direct supervision of a Redlands builder, Mr. D. M. Donald, one of the most competent contractors in Southern California. The style of architecture is Moorish, popularly called "Mission." The walls are of solid brick, relieved by stone trimmings. The roof is of the best quality of heavy tiling, brought from Chicago. The large basement beneath is as solid as stone and cement can make it, and contains two large furnaces of the best make, which together with the six huge fire places which you see insure comfortable rooms during the winter season. In the basement is also provided a room for the disinfecting of books,

which was constructed under the direction of our city health officer. The basement being perfectly dry is admirably adapted for the storage of such pamphlets and books as may not be desired in the rooms upstairs.

The main building is in the shape of a cross, one hundred feet each way, and is constructed from basement to tower of the best materials. The plastering is upon steel lath, the floors are double, the upper floor of solid oak, highly polished, all the inside finish is of the best quality of well seasoned quartered oak. All the inside wood work, except the mantels, was done in Redlands, including the making of all doors and all the paneling, and by inspecting this work you will see that we need not be ashamed of it. The stone carving on the frieze over the main entrance is one of the best pieces of carving in Southern California.

The rooms are admirably arranged for light and ventilation, the broad fire places, together with overhead ventilators and many high windows, making pure air in the rooms easily obtainable. The clear glass is all of the best quality of polished plate, and the stained glass is of extra quality and, as you will see, very beautiful.

The building will be lighted at night by eighty-three electric lights, with eleven circuits. Everything has been done to make the building perfectly adapted to its purpose, and a much larger sum spent than was at first contemplated.

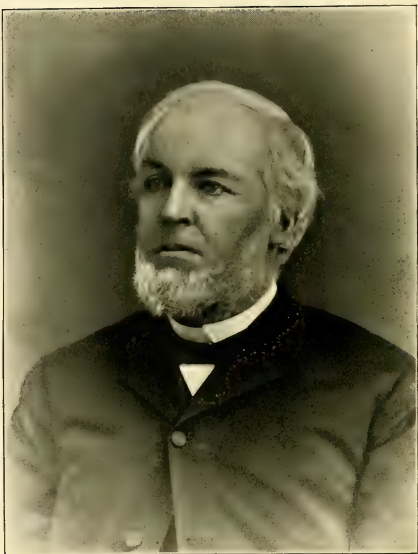
As so many erroneous statements have been published as to the money expended, it may be well to say that between \$50,000 and \$60,000 has been expended in the purchase of grounds and in the erection and furnishing of this building.

The building, as it stands, includes five times the floor space of the old library room, not counting the corridors, which will undoubtedly be used much in summer time."—J. P. Fisk at dedicatory exercises.

The Smiley Library was dedicated and presented to the city of Redlands on April 29th, 1898, and thus Redlands came into possession of one of the most perfectly appointed library buildings in the state of California.

The value of the Smiley Library to Redlands is beyond estimate. It not only answers admirably the purpose of the ordinary library in the ordinary community, but is a lesson in artistic beauty and in culture to the children and young people, as well as an ever present object lesson in the generosity and public spiritedness which marks our highest type of Americanism. It is a center of attraction for tourists and visitors and forms one of the many inducements that lead people of refinement and culture to pass their winters in Redlands and to make it their permanent home.

The history of the Redlands library dates back to December 5th, 1891. At that time, Messrs. A. K. and A. H. Smiley, J. B. Breed, and others interested in the establishment of a public library and reading room called a meeting to discuss the matter. As a result of this interest a Coffee Parlor and



ALFRED H. SMILEY

Reading Room were opened in the old Y. M. C. A. Building in March, 1892.

In the winter of 1893, the Redlands Library Association was formed, F. P. Meserve, president; Mrs. White, secretary, and by January 1st, 1894, had accumulated funds sufficient to purchase \$1,000 worth of books. On the completion of the new Y. M. C. A. Building in the spring of 1895, the library was established in rooms in this building where it remained until removed to the Smiley Library. The first librarian was Miss Helen A. Nevin, who resigned in 1895, and was succeeded by her assistant, Miss Antoinette Humphrey, who has been custodian of the library since June 1st, 1895.

Death of Alfred H. Smiley.

January 25th, 1903, Alfred H. Smiley passed away, at his home in Cañon Crest Park. For several months he had been failing as the result of an accident incurred while at his summer home, Lake Minnewaska, N. Y. As his health declined, he desired strongly to return to his Redlands home and undertook the journey, although his physicians advised against it. Here, when he learned that the end was inevitable, he awaited the coming of death with quiet resignation. Surrounded by his family and friends he passed peacefully away.

Redlands lost one of its best known and best loved citizens with his death.

Alfred H. Smiley and his twin brother, Albert K. Smiley, were born at Vassalboro, Maine, on the 17th day of March, 1828. So alike in form features, facial expression and voice that few but intimate friends could distinguish the one from the other as they advanced in years; these brothers were also singularly alike in temperaments, tastes and careers. They were of Quaker parentage and, after a course of academic and preparatory training, they were both graduated, in 1849, from Haverford College, and later they received the degree of A. M. from their alma mater. Following their graduation they both engaged in teaching, and for three years, had charge of the department of English at Haverford. Later they founded an academy at Philadelphia. From 1860 to 1879 the two brothers conducted the Friends' School at Providence, Rhode Island, gaining an enviable reputation for this school under their management.

The hotel enterprises of the two brothers, by which they have been most widely known, and which have been remarkably successful, were commenced upon a small scale, while they were still engaged in the educational work. The commencement was at Lake Mohonk, where a small hotel was first built which was gradually enlarged and improved until it is now a handsome and spacious building capable of accommodating several hundred guests. In 1875, to meet the demands of the growing business, Alfred H. Smiley purchased 2500 acres of land surrounding Lake Minnewaska, seven miles distant from Lake Mohonk, and here were finally built two hotels.



SCIPIO CRAIG

In the conduct of these hotels the brothers were very successful, bringing to this difficult business a combination of rare business sagacity conjointly with most attractive personal qualities. Here they developed a taste for landscape gardening which became, with them, almost a passion. These hotels are surrounded with beautiful drives and walks, and with every accessory to afford variety and wholesome entertainment. Nothing in the way of amusement that can offend the most fastidious is permitted at these resorts. The two brothers, always hospitable, genial, enjoying the society of men and women of culture, were ideal hosts, and attracted a clientele such as few landlords have ever known. They retained their interest in educational matters. They were also, although Albert K. Smiley was more especially, the friends of the American Indian and a feature of many of the seasons at Lake Mohonk has been an annual gathering, or congress, at this hotel, of public men interested in the welfare of the Indians. Being easy of access from the great centers of population of the east, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other cities, these hotels have been crowded each summer for many years, entertaining more than a thousand guests at the height of the season, with people who appreciate the charms of the refined, pleasant, wholesome, largely outdoor life which centered there.

Mr. A. K. Smiley, since the death of his brother, has purchased the entire Cañon Crest Park and continues to make his home here.

NEWSPAPERS IN REDLANDS.

The Citrograph.

The men who founded the city of Redlands knew that no better advertisement was possible for the new town than a newspaper of the right sort. One of the first steps in putting the projected town into actual existence, was the formation of the Redlands News Company, which at once selected Scipio Craig, who was already well and widely known for his ability to write straight-forward and "worth while" English, and to put out a clean, well printed and well edited paper, as the editor and manager of the new enterprise. Mr. Craig christened the new paper "The Citrograph"; a name so distinctive, and which has become so closely associated with Redlands, and with Scipio Craig, that the mention of one immediately calls to mind the other two.

The first number was issued Saturday, July 16th, 1887, from the office then located in the building at the southwest corner of State and Fifth streets. There it continued to be published until its own building was completed, August 1st, 1889. The paper was at once a success. Its make up, its devotion to and its faith in Redlands, and its original and energetic editorials attracted wide attention. It was enlarged three times within the first six

months, and at the end of that time had a subscription list of about 1200 names,—and this in a town of six months age. Its circulation has, however, never been confined to Redlands alone.

While amply fulfilling the duties of a weekly local newspaper, the Citrograph has always been more than a mere news sheet. It has taken an active part, and has stood with honest and disinterested vigor, for the best interests of Redlands, in the many questions that have arisen affecting local welfare. It has made itself an authority upon all horticultural matters, as well as upon good roads, irrigation, and many other topics that are of vital importance to this section. It is known far and wide, as a model of typographic excellence. In appearance and make-up it is the most attractive newspaper published in this state.

In 1903, the Citrograph again moved to a building which is complete as a country newspaper shop,—convenient, roomy and up-to-date.

The Facts.

The Facts, was founded as a weekly by S. F. Howe, Oct. 23, 1890, and was a ten page paper, size of type-page $9 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was Prohibition in policy, as was the Daily Facts, also issued by Howe, and started October 31, 1892. The daily commenced as a four-column folio, type page $11\frac{1}{4} \times 16\frac{1}{4}$ inches. On Feb. 17, 1893, the weekly was discontinued. A. S. Sheahan, became proprietor on April 8th. of the same year, but owing to increasing illness, sold his interest to E. F. Howe and J. P. Durbin, in October 1894. April 1, 1895 the size of the paper was increased to six columns of 20 inches length, and the name was changed to Redlands Facts. August 1, 1895, Captain Wm. S. Moore, a health-seeker from Pennsylvania, purchased the Facts from Messrs. Howe and Durbin, with the entire plant, and changed the policy of the paper to that of Independent Republican. The new proprietor enlarged it to a seven-column folio, $15\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{3}{4}$ inches type page, on November 13, 1896. On August 2, 1897, the present heading "Redlands Daily Facts" appeared. Consumption, the dread destroyer, ended the practical and efficient career of Captain Moore, on May, 7, 1899. He was succeeded by his heirs, under the firm title of The Moore Company. On Nov. 1, of the same year, the Facts was changed to eight pages of six columns each, type page $18 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Another enlargement took place on Nov. 11, 1901, to a seven-column paper, type page $21\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, its present size. On that date also the Facts began the Associated Press service, receiving daily dispatches from this and foreign countries. From the date of its foundation to the date of writing this brief history, no liquor advertisement has appeared in its columns. It also refuses publication to some classes of advertising usually found in other dailies. It is now unqualifiedly Republican in policy. W. M. Newton, is now, and has been for a number of years, the manager and editor of the paper.

Redlands Review.

What is now the Redlands Daily Review, published every morning except Monday, and the weekly Review, published on Fridays, is the outgrowth of a weekly paper called the Hour, started in 1895, by A. H. Corman. The Hour, was originally a Prohibition paper, and it was published con-

tinuously by Mr. Corman, for several years. It passed finally into the hands of W. E. Willis, who changed the paper into a general local weekly newspaper, and gave it the name of the Redlands Review. In Nov. 1901, the daily edition was started, Mr. Willis having in the meantime associated with himself A. E. Brock. The paper was a six-column, eight-page issue, with a column length of eighteen inches. February 1, 1902, the paper was purchased by an incorporation known as the Review Publishing Company, with Lyman M. King as the managing editor, and was made Republican in politics. Shortly thereafter the columns were lengthened two inches, thus adding considerable to its size. November 1, 1903, an Associated Press service was begun,

and the paper was enlarged to seven columns and eight pages. Its destinies are now guided by Lyman M. King, editor, and W. E. Grigsby, business manager.



LYMAN M. KING

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The first Board of Trade in Redlands was organized in February, 1888, with L. W. Clark, as secretary. The organization at once began a vigorous campaign for the improvement of the new town. One of their first achievements was the issuance of a folder setting forth the advantages of Redlands. They engaged Mr. W. E. Sibley, at a salary of \$150 per month, to represent them in Los Angeles, where he was to meet tourists and interest them in Redlands. It was through this agency that the Smiley brothers first heard of the place. An exhibit of fruit and Redland's products was maintained in Los Angeles and another was kept up in San Bernardino. During the winter of 1889 several boxes of fruit were sent to Chicago to be placed on exhibition there. But a couple of years of such energetic "hustling" seems to have exhausted the enthusiasm of the members, and the organization lapsed. The city continued to grow without the fostering care of such an institution until Dec. 12, 1893, when the business men of the place again determined that concerted effort for the betterment of conditions was necessary, and Dec. 12, 1893,

organized a Chamber of Commerce, with A. B. Ruggles as president, J. Lee Burton, vice-president and E. G. Judson, secretary. Through the efforts of this body the Casa Loma was built, the cannery established, and various pamphlets and advertising matter distributed. This Chamber of Commerce did efficient service for several years, then it also grew weary of well doing, and dropped out of existence. After a rest of two years, the necessity of



H. L. GRAHAM

some kind of commercial organization which should promote and protect the interests of the city, led the citizens to again call for a meeting of representative business men. In response, thirty-six men met in Woodman's Hall, on Dec. 28, 1898, and decided to perfect an organization to be known as the Redlands Board of Trade; dues were fixed at \$5.00 per year, and a committee of eleven were appointed to recommend a board of directors. On Jan. 7, 1899, a second meeting was held, and E. S. Graham, F. P. Morrison, M. M. Phinney, Leland Lyon, H. H. Sinclair, Henry Fisher, F. P. Meserve, F. C. Hornby, A. G. Hubbard, E. G. Judson, J. J. Suess, H. L. Graham, Henry B. Ely, F. A. Bradley, W. T. Gillis, K. C. Wells and J. H. Bohan, were named as directors.

These gentlemen at once elected E. S. Graham, president; K. C. Wells, vice-president; G. C. Thaxter, secretary, and F. P. Morrison, treasurer. By-laws were adopted and fourteen committees appointed by the president. The Phinney building was rented for an exhibition room and office, and a membership of 260 names have been enrolled as members of the Board of Trade, and there are at present 280 names on the roll. During the second year, the by-laws were amended so as to increase the number of directors to twenty-five. The present board is made up of H. L. Graham, J. E. Payton, M. D.; F. P. Morrison, S. C. Haver, K. C. Wells, E. S. Graham, A. G. Hubbard, F. C. Hornby, M. M. Phinney, Henry Fisher, H. D. Moore, K. H. Field, C. J. Curtis, A. K. Smiley, E. M. Lyon, W. C. Hargraves, H. P. D. Kingsbury, J. H. Logie, Chas. R. Paine, B. W. Cave, J. J. Prendergast, C. L. Hayes, John P. Fisk, F. W. Hammett and Walter H. Campbell. Others who have served on the board of directors are, H. H. Garstin, J. W. Edwards, G. G. Mosley, M. D.; Chas. M. Brown, A. N. Dike, M. H. Fitzsimmons, C. L. Clock, J. B. Glover, and G. C. Thaxter. The officers elected in 1901 were re-elected in 1902. In 1903, K. C. Wells served as president, and J. W. Edwards as vice-president; in 1904, S. C. Haver was president, and H. L. Graham, vice-president; and in 1905, H. L. Graham is president, and J. E. Payton, M. D., vice-president. F. P. Morrison

and G. C. Thaxter have served as treasurer and secretary, respectively, since the organization.

The Board of Trade has been a most important factor in the unprecedented growth made by Redlands in the past five years. To its efforts were due the choice of Redlands as the point where President McKinley should be welcomed to the State of California by Governor Gage, and the presence of President Roosevelt in this city, where he was received as the guest of the State, by Governor Pardee, and a legislative committee. The Board of Trade took an active part in the defeating of the proposed bonding of the city to the to the amount of \$400,000 with which to purchase a Yucaipe water supply; it has been the promoter of the investigation into the status of the Bear Valley Water Supply, and has recommended the purchase of the same, and the building of a new storage reservoir, this vital affair being now in the hands of a special committee; a large number of distinguished visitors and organizations have been suitably received and entertained, through the efforts of the Board of Trade; it has been instrumental in the distribution of more than 250,000 copies of illustrated booklets, pamphlets, folders, etc., at a cost of more than \$3,600; it has joined with other commercial bodies of the state in actively urging important legislation for the improvement and protection of our forests, our water supply, for duty on citrus fruits, enlarged powers of Interstate Commerce Commission, and other matters of vital interest to our prosperity.

The exhibition rooms are an attractive spot for visitors and tourists, and a careful estimate, based upon the names registered in the rooms, show that not less than 60,000 visitors have enjoyed the privileges offered here. Many of these have asked and obtained valuable information of the secretary, Mr. G. C. Thaxter, while more than 7,000 letters of inquiry have been answered.

No other city of equal size in the State possesses a more active and influential commercial organization, than the Redlands Board of Trade, and the results attained in Redlands would do credit to any body of men in any city of the United States.

VISITORS TO REDLANDS.

Redlands has entertained within her gates a long succession of distinguished guests; she has tendered her hospitality to the press, to organizations and societies, and excursionists of every character, and all have departed with words of wonder and delight.

In 1881, the Pacific Coast Press Association, visited this valley, and was entertained at Crafton; May 17, 1892, the National Editorial Association, visited Redlands, and was treated to fruit and flowers, a luncheon and a drive; in March, 1900, the same organization again visited Redlands and departed to scatter golden opinions of the beauty and hospitality of the city throughout

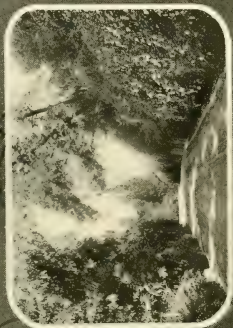
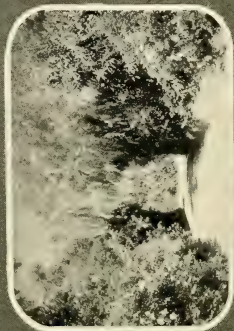
the press of the country. Jan. 24th, 1902, the members of the Canadian Press Association spent a few hours in Redlands, and went away with heartfelt words of praise for the bountiful reception received.

In 1892, the city entertained the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and also the State Pomological Society. In 1897, the National Hotel Association brought four hundred hotel men to Redlands, and each one carried away pleasant memories of the day spent here. In March, 1901, the Chicago Commercial Club, including Marshall Field, Robert Lincoln, Edward D. Butler, John T. Farwell, James F. Eckles and E. P. Ripley and Gen. Wesley Merritt, an organization said to represent more than five hundred million dollars, included Redlands in their itinerary and declared that this was the feature of their excursion. In April, 1902, the National Association of Railroad Commissioners stopped over to admire the beauties of Redlands; the same year the governor of Nebraska, Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Climateological Association were entertained, and in 1903 the city entertained the National Association of Bankers who were viewing the country in a palatial private car.

Many noteworthy individuals have also visited Redlands and gone away to sing its praises and in many cases to return a second time. May 7th, 1901, was the greatest day in the history of Redlands. On that day President William McKinley was welcomed by the citizens of Redlands to their city and to the state of California. The town had been lavishly and tastefully decorated for the occasion. The central feature of these decorations was the series of arches culminating in the double arch at the intersection of State and Orange streets which was most beautifully and symbolically ornamented. The presidential party was met at the depot by the Indian band from Perris, the G. A. R. and the Y. M. C. A. cadets, who, accompanied by thousands of citizens, escorted the president to the Casa Loma where his carriage was showered with the rarest of flowers by the school children. Governor Gage welcomed the Executive to the state and President McKinley responded. He was driven over the city and on his return made another speech to the waiting masses, expressing his enjoyment of the drive and remarking that this was a grand day for himself as well as for Redlands.

As mementoes of this visit, the chair occupied by President McKinley during his visit is preserved in the Board of Trade rooms and the route driven over that day is now known as the McKinley Drive and is followed generally by visiting tourists.

The visit of President Roosevelt, May 7, 1903, was another memorable day. Again Redlands lavished her abundance of flowers in decorations, even carpeting the roadway over which the president was to drive with roses. The party arrived at noon and a procession was formed to escort the President to the Casa Loma, where he was received by 1400 school children who sang the Star Spangled Banner, while they waved tiny flags. Governor



VIEWS IN PROSPECT PARK, REDLANDS, Property of T. Y. England.

Pardee and a Legislative Committee had arrived the day before to welcome the Chief Executive, and after speechmaking and a luncheon, the entire party were driven over McKinley Drive and left the city with warmest words of delight for all that they had seen. On this day the beautiful memorial bust of President McKinley, which had been erected in Smiley Library grounds by the citizens of Redlands, was informally unveiled.

PARKS, DRIVES AND RESORTS.

Redlands has many and varied attractions which delight her visitors and give pleasure to her own dwellers. Her parks afford exquisite views to those who love scenery, wonderful beauty of blossom and foliage to the flower lover, and an unusual opportunity for the study of rare and varied plant life to the botanist; while the weary, or weak, may simply rest in their balmy, life-giving atmosphere with every sense satisfied by the beauty of the surroundings.

The many fine drives in and about the city present to the eye an ever changing panorama of mountains and valley,—of the perfection of culture and of untouched wildness. Within easy driving distance of the city the very heart of the mountains may be penetrated and one may pass from the tropical air and verdure of the valley to the bracing breath and the growth of the north temperate zone, and a little further he may reach a region of icy chill and hidden snowbanks.

Redlands has been peculiarly fortunate in possessing citizens of large liberality who have not only given land for public parks, but who have created and maintained at their own expense, beautiful private parks which are generously shared with the public. Cañon Crest Park is known throughout the world as one of the fairest spots on which the sun looks down. In April, 1890, the Smiley Brothers who had the year previous begun the purchase of the bare hill sides now included in the park, began the setting of trees and shrubbery. More than 200 acres of land, lying along the crest of the "Heights," usually referred to as Smiley Heights, are now laid out in what is generally acknowledged as the finest private park in the country. More than a thousand varieties of trees and shrubs are growing here. Masses of flowers, of every hue and form; rose bordered driveways; sheltered avenues, winding, climbing, footpaths; picturesque retreats and summer houses; a lily pond; a pinery; orange, lemon and olive groves,—all add to the beauty. From the highest point at the summit, one sees on one hand the fair city and beyond it the San Bernardino Valley, with its towns and fields, its orchards and groves—all the beauty and culture that man can devise lies before him. Turning, 350 feet beneath him the San Timoteo canyon straggles upward toward rugged and forbidding mountains, the

only sign of man, the steel rails of the Southern Pacific road-bed gleaming in the sun, or the smoke of some far distant train.

In April, 1896, Mr. Albert K. Smiley purchased six acres of land adjoining the business section of the city. Later he added to this purchase until he had obtained more than ten acres in the heart of the city, bought from fifteen different parties and at great trouble and expense. Mr. Smiley at once began improving this land by setting the choicest shrubs and trees and laying out walks and driveways. In 1897 he began the erection of Smiley Library and in 1898, he presented the library and the park to the city. Thus Redlands has a beautiful public park in the center of the city in what would otherwise be a thickly settled district.

In 1896, T. Y. England, who had recently become interested in Redlands, bought the property that had long been known as Prospect Hill. He has added to his holdings until now some twenty-five acres is included in these grounds. Much of the land was occupied by orange groves; but in the midst of the orange groves Mr. England has created a beautiful park. Masses of trees and shrubs have been so placed that the beauty of the outlook over the city and the valley is enhanced. Hedges of roses, great beds of *Eschscholtzia*, of giant pansies, of cacti, and of many other flowers and shrubs and vines, brighten and drape the hillsides. Winding driveways give access to every part of the park. And all this beauty is freely opened to the visitor.

The Italian gardens of Mr. E. C. Sterling, are the most elaborate attempts at gardening in Southern California. The pillared entrance to "La Casada" admits to a driveway and paths bordered by stately evergreens and great mosaic beds of many-hued flowers and foliage plants. Six terraces rise one above the other to the crest of the hill which is crown'd by the great white house. Each terrace is sustained by a granite retaining wall and is veiled in graceful vines and flowers. Steps ascend them; summer houses, a beautiful pergola, a fish pond, statuary and a dial add to the perfection of the detail. And these grounds too are open to the public.

Driveways.

When President McKinley visited Redlands in 1901, he was taken for a drive, the route being from the Casa Loma to the Library, thence through the park to Brookside avenue, over Railroad avenue to Terracina, with a detour to take in the Lawton residence, at the special request of the President, then through Cañon Crest Park, Prospect Park and down Cajon and Olive streets to the Library. Since that time this drive has been known as McKinley Drive, and the city and the property owners along the route have done much to improve the roadway and the surroundings and make this ride, which includes the business portion of the city, the most beautiful residence section, the three parks, with glimpses of magnificent scenery, of

mountains and valley, of citrus groves and of ideal homes, an unalloyed pleasure.

Another drive which reveals the magnificence of the scenery about Redlands is known as Edgemont Drive. This was first projected by Messrs. A. H. Smiley and E. C. Sterling, and has been perfected by the public spirited citizens who have subscribed for the carrying out of the plan. After driving out Sunset avenue the road winds for ten miles along the crest of ridges, every turn revealing new vistas of beauty. The drive up Mill Creek cañon is one of the most beautiful imaginable and many other drives into the mountains are picturesque and inspiring.

Resorts.

One of the most charming mountain resorts attainable from Redlands is that of Bluff Lake, situated near the top of a long ridge, two miles south of Bear Valley dam, 26 miles from Redlands by wagon road. It is 7,575 feet above sea level, and stands in a green mountain pasture, surrounded by pine forest. The place derived its name from the fact that some fifteen years ago two men located on the same claim and each tried to "bluff" the other out. As neither man was of the stuff that bluffers are made of, their squabbling created a good deal of amusement and the place gained the name of "Bluff Lake." The man who was left in possession started to build a dam at the outlet of the lake and thus make a reservoir. The Bear Valley Company attempted to drain the lake and litigation followed which resulted in favor of the homesteader, but in time he abandoned the land. In 1886 Heber Huntington took possession of the claim which had been left vacant and began to entertain summer visitors. About 1890 Mr. Sylvanus Thurman purchased such rights as Mr. Huntington had in the property and since that date has carried on a summer resort at this beautiful spot. There are cottages and accommodations for camping and boarding. The reservoir and the mountain streams afford fishing and the forest hunting. In the fifteen years of occupation the temperature at this point has never risen above 85 degrees.

Oak Glen.

In 1899, O. W. Harris, Isaac Ford, Christian Jessen, W. C. Lukens, R. B. Sheldon, all of Redlands, purchased a tract of some 400 acres of land in what was formerly known as "Potato Cañon," because of the fine quality of potatoes raised here by the pioneer settlers. This tract is beautifully situated, 5,000 feet above sea level. Water has been piped over the tract and a large number of apple trees have been set out by the owners. A number of cottages have been built and the place is now occupied as a summer home by a number of Redlands people.

Fredalba Park.

In 1896 Mr. A. H. Smiley purchased a 260 acre tract of land at the head of City Creek toll road, sixteen miles from Redlands and 5,600 feet above sea level. This land was cleared; roads and paths were made through the forests, cottages were erected, with a dining hall and accommodations for light house-keeping; a postoffice has been located here and a stage line makes regular trips to connect with trains at Highland. The Brookings Lumber Mill is located here also.

Seven Oaks.

Somewhere about 1870, Mr. C. M. Lewis, an Englishman, was exploring the San Bernardino range and came upon this beautiful forest park, located on the Santa Ana river and surrounded by the wildest and most beautiful scenery. It reminded him so much of a similar spot in England, known as Seven Oaks, that he bestowed the name and built for himself a log cabin and secured title to the land. He still lives here. The name and the natural attractions of the spot drew a number of people to make it their summer home or camping place, many of them being English residents of Southern California. Gradually many cabins, cottages and camps have been gathered here and during the summer many visitors find rest and renewed vigor in the quiet and enjoyment of this delightful spot.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The following history of the Fire Department is taken from the Citrograph of April 19, 1902:

We have the pleasure of presenting our readers this week with an excellent view of the first municipal building erected by the corporation of Redlands, if a small jail be excepted. The building was formally taken possession of by the fire department thirteen years after its organization.

From the Citrograph of May 4, 1889, we reprint this news item:

Redlands Hose Company No. 1 was organized last Saturday evening with Ralph Levy as foreman; J. A. Rivera, assistant foreman; R. C. Shepherd, treasurer, and D. C. Gresham, secretary, and the following members: W. C. Brumagim, P. V. Garcia, T. M. Dugan, W. H. Smith, J. S. Hendrickson. It was decided that the company should not exceed 25 in number, and as there are now only nine enrolled, sixteen more names are wanted. There will be a meeting this evening at Shepherd & Sprague's at 7:30 sharp, and it is hoped that those who have an interest in this matter will be present. It is of vital importance to our city that we have good protection from the fiery element, and the organization of a first-class hose company is a move in the right direction.

The meeting referred to above was held in the hardware store of Shep-

herd & Sprague, located on State street where is now Romberger's second-hand store, on Saturday evening, April 27, 1889. R. J. Waters called the meeting to order and explained its objects, but did not become a member of the company. He was then city attorney, the city having been incorporated only a few months. Mr. Waters has since removed to Los Angeles, was elected to congress and is now in the banking business with the Citizens' Bank. D. C. Gresham, who was secretary of the meeting, was foreman of The Citrograph; he met a violent death at the hands of P. C. McConkey, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, on the morning of Monday, March 24, 1890. McConkey shot and killed Gresham, and then killed himself. Ralph Levy, known as "Jack," is still a member of the company. Joe Rivera, Tom Dugan and Brumagim are still here. R. C. Shepherd and Pablo V. Garcia are in Los Angeles.

The roll-book shows the following list of members May 4, 1889: R. Levy, W. C. Brumagim, R. C. Shepherd, J. A. Rivera, P. V. Garcia, T. M. Dugan, W. H. Smith, J. S. Hendrickson, D. C. Gresham, W. R. Davis, M. F. Brooke, Frank Cook, Joseph Taylor, Fred Griffing, George Stroup, J. W. Millard, Ernest Frenzell, Jean Huff, Albert Stroup.

Hose Cart No. 1 had already been purchased by Mr. Waters, together with 300 feet of hose. The minutes of May 10, 1889, state that "the foreman was appointed a committee of one to purchase oil and can and other necessary fixtures used around the hose cart." At this time there was not a plug or hydrant in town where the hose could be attached. An attachment was made to a main and the hose given a trial. The company responded to the first fire alarm early in May, 1890, caused by a blaze in a closet in the rear of the Sloan House, now the First National Bank. Alarms were given by firing pistols as the department had not attained to the dignity of a bell. The damage was slight. The second fire was a small barn, belonging to Judge Otis on Brookside avenue. October 24, 1891, came the largest fire in the history of Redlands, in the Otis Block, corner of Orange street and Citrus avenue. This fire started, in some never accounted for manner, in the store of H. Ellis & Co. The second story of the building was occupied by offices and as sleeping rooms for guests of the Sloan House. There were some very narrow escapes as it was about midnight, and only brave and efficient service on the part of the fire department saved the block from complete destruction and the spreading of the fire to other buildings. The loss reached several thousand dollars.

Nothing much of special interest happened in the history of the company during the next few years. The bell was purchased in the fall of 1892, by subscription of members of the company and proceeds of entertainments. The city owned the lot on the southeast corner of Fifth and Water streets and a wooden tower was built by the trustees for the accommodation of the bell. Its first use was to ring in the year 1893. The organization was kept

together by a few of the "old guard." In 1894 the ladder truck was bought. In the fall of that year a reorganization took place. The minutes of October 15 state "in accordance with the requirements of an ordinance of the city governing the organization of fire companies, we disband and immediately reorganize anew in a legal manner." O. D. Collins was elected chief; F. Herrmann, foreman of the Hook and Ladder Truck; J. E. Brown, foreman of Hose No. 1, and L. Sherrard, foreman of Hose No. 2. October 29th, J. E. Brown was elected assistant chief, Emil Suess, assistant foreman of hook and ladder truck and S. Kenedy, assistant foreman of Hose No. 1, I. M. Hough assistant foreman of Hose No. 2. J. E. Brown was made chief in 1896, and has held the office since that date. The apparatus at this time was kept on State street about the middle of the block between Orange street and Fourth, on the south side. The agitation for a building commenced about this time. May 22, 1901, the city trustees decided to submit the question of bonds for a fire house to a vote of the people, the amount being \$5,500. The election was held on the 10th of September, and at the same time the people voted on the question of issuing bonds for the purchase of the Dunlap ranch water, also bonds for the erection of a city jail. The water and jail propositions were defeated, but the fire bonds carried by a handsome majority. The company at this time occupied the old barn on the corner of Fifth and Water streets, opposite the new building to which the chemical had been taken when the horses were purchased.

The company attended the firemen's tournament at Santa Ana on the Fourth of July, 1901, and carried off the prize. The team was composed of E. E. Watson, captain; Seward Kenedy, William Wilkinson, Charles Howard, George McKenzie, W. Gaylord, E. J. Glaser, E. Mosbaugh. The distance run was 350 feet to a hydrant, to lay 150 feet of hose, make connection and start the water, the time being taken from the pistol-shot to the starting of water through nozzle of hose. San Bernardino's time was 35½ seconds; Santa Ana 32½; Redlands 32 and three-fifths seconds. Riverside was barred out on account of the inability of one of their men to hold the kink in the hose, thereby letting the water through before the nozzle was attached. San Bernardino was one turn shy at the hydrant and Santa Ana was two and one-half turns shy. Three seconds was taken off the time of the run for each turn shy at the hydrant; thus Santa Ana was forced to yield first prize to Redlands, that team making no balks. The prize awarded was \$30 in cash. This time made by the Redlands team has not been beaten on the coast and they stand ready to contest all comers.

The new building of the department is acknowledged to be as fine a fire house as there is in the state. The frontage is 50 feet on Water street by a depth of 50 feet on Fifth street. The contract price was \$5,495, Lynn & Lewis being the builders. The brick work was done by A. E. Taylor. The lot where the bell tower stood, diagonally across the street, was sold and the

proceeds applied to the purchase of the present site. The first story is devoted to rooms for the chemical and hook and ladder truck, stalls and storage for feed. The second story contains a large assembly hall, which has been neatly furnished; five bed rooms, bath rooms, closets, etc. The usual sliding poles are conveniently placed. The bell is hung on a steel tower, 55 feet from the ground, which tower will also be used for drying hose. The front doors slide open by means of the automatic action of weights when the driver takes his seat on the chemical. This arrangement is an idea original with this company. Over the entrance of the stairway is a handsome circular art glass window set with an emblem consisting of a nozzle, hat, ladder and axe, appropriately arranged. The entire building is lighted with electricity. The arrangement of the building is very nearly in accordance with plans drawn by E. E. Watson. F. T. Harris was supervising architect. The city board of trustees under whose administration the building was erected were Wm. Fowler, chairman; C. E. Lehman, E. S. Foote, A. E. Brock and Ira Sprague. All these gentlemen were firm friends of the department and labored faithfully to provide suitable quarters.

The fine chemical wagon now used by the department was purchased by the city in September, 1900, from the Graham-Cope Commercial company of Redlands, the price being \$1350. It is one of the latest patents in that line and called the Muskegon chemical and hose wagon. It carries a 40-gallon chemical tank, which is stationary, and also has two small hand tanks which can be taken from the wagon and used when the main chemical hose, which is 150 feet long, cannot reach the fire. The wagon also carries 900 feet of hose for hydrant connection and there are 24 hydrants in the city which furnish a water pressure averaging from 80 to 90 pounds.

The hook and ladder truck carries about 150 feet of ladders and other necessary attachments which are used for speedy work in putting out fires. The two hose carts carry about 500 feet of hose each, and are of the best make. Altogether, the Redlands Fire Department apparatus is claimed to be as fine as any in the state. The horses, Chief and Prince, are beauties and have been gently trained under the supervision of Fred Herrmann so that now they are recorded as being among the best trained in the west for coming to the harness at the sound of an alarm.

THE SALOON QUESTION IN REDLANDS.

The "Temperance Question" has always been a vital one in Redlands. The people who settled the East San Bernardino valley were, as a rule, a class who did not patronize saloons. One of the first numbers of the *Citrograph* announces that the first and only saloon in this section had just gone into insolvency with liabilities of \$1,300 and assets of \$200, and remarks that the saloon business has never been a profitable one in the East San Bernardino valley.



W. F. HOLT

Upon the incorporation of the city of Redlands, the question of high license, or no saloon at all, was at once raised. Meetings were held; a Temperance League was organized, petitions were presented to the board of trustees on both sides, and a ballot of the voters was taken which resulted in a majority of one for no license; at the next meeting of the board of trustees one voter was reported as changing his vote, thus making the election a tie, and the trustees passed an ordinance granting license with the rate fixed at \$50.00 per month. This was March 5th, 1889, and from this time until November 4th, 1896, the city continued under a license system, the only variation being in the price and the regulations prescribed. May 5th, 1890, the license was increased to \$100 per month; and at the same time the regulations governing the saloon were amended. March 3rd, 1892, an ordinance was passed permitting hotels to furnish their guests with wines and malt drinks, served at the table with regular meals, without license. November 16th, 1892, this ordinance was repealed and a license of \$10.00 per month was imposed upon hotels, at the same time, November 16th, 1892, the saloon license was raised to \$300 per month and the regulations were increased until they constituted one of the most severe tests ever put upon the saloon business. The ordinance provided that "A quiet and orderly place be kept; that the proprietor will take prompt action for securing the arrest of any person causing a breach of the peace in such place; that he will personally superintend such said business; that he will not permit any minor, Indian, any drunken person, or any person known to be a drunkard, to obtain intoxicating liquors thereat; that he will suffer no drunken person nor lewd woman to remain about the place; that he will not permit or allow to be brought therein any game or device of any kind; that he will not sell nor give away any intoxicating liquors to any person after having been requested in writing not to do so by the wife, guardian or parent of such person; that he will carry on such said business on the ground floor and not in any basement nor in any upper floor of building; that he will not place nor keep any seats or chairs on the sidewalk in front of such place of business nor near there; that he will keep no chairs nor seats inside of such place of business except such as may be necessary for the use of himself and his employees; that he will neither sell nor permit to be sold any liquor to be drank in any room except the room immediately fronting on the street or avenue and whose interior is exposed to view through a window, or windows from such street or avenue; that he will not place or keep, or permit to be placed or kept, over, in, or upon any door or window of such place of business any curtain, screen, frosted panes, ground glass, paint or cover of any kind that shall obstruct a plain view therein from such street or avenue; that he will keep such place of business closed from 11 p. m. each Saturday until six o'clock of Monday and from 10 o'clock p. m., until six a. m., of each succeeding morning."

It is said that the Stevenson brothers conducted a saloon under these regulations, paying \$300 per month license and complying strictly with the requirements of the ordinance, although one of its provisions was somewhat of a dead letter—that providing against screening the windows—by the simple expedient of not washing the windows; flies and dust soon provided a screen that answered all purposes.

Ordinance No. 146, passed December 21st, 1892, still further increased the restrictions of the business, one of its provisions making a license good for only three months, and requiring a fee each time the license was paid. November 6th, 1893, the fee for license was reduced to \$500.00 per quarter.

October 14th, 1896, Trustee Crissman introduced an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors entirely. This was referred to City Attorney Bennett, who after pointing out some portions which would not stand litigation, was directed to draw up an ordinance which would stand. This he did and on November 4th, 1896, a strict prohibition ordinance was passed. A number of prosecutions were held under this ordinance and several convictions secured, the Supreme Court upholding its provisions.

In 1898, another vigorous campaign was prosecuted and the prohibitionists carried the election by a decided majority. It is now believed that the open saloon is a thing of the past in Redlands.

The liquor ordinances have always been so strict that much trouble has arisen over the illegal selling of liquor. While under the license system, a number of cases for violation of the city law were prosecuted; some of these arousing much feeling. In the fall of 1891, several druggists were arrested for violation of the ordinances governing the sale of liquor by drug stores. Many charges and counter-charges were made, detectives were brought in from outside to work up the cases, but at the trial in February, 1892, they were all discharged. Since the prohibition of saloons, a close watch of the druggists has been maintained. There have been many prosecutions and some convictions have been obtained; but, as a rule, however, it is difficult to secure conviction in these cases before a jury.

For some years the matter of a change in the city government from that of a city of the sixth class to the municipal rule administered by a mayor and council under the form of a city of the fifth class, has been agitated. In October, 1902, a committee of fifteen freeholders were elected by the people to prepare a charter for the new city government. This committee, after careful preparation, submitted an instrument which was voted upon December 27th, 1902 and was heavily defeated; the chief cause for the failure being the clause permitting the city council, under certain conditions and regulations, to grant a "hotel license allowing hotels to furnish vinous and malt liquors to their guests in connection with and as a part of their regular meals." This clause pleased neither the high license advocates nor the prohibitionists and undoubtedly killed the charter, although other objections to the passage had some influence in the result.

The "charter" was again brought forward and April 11th, 1904, an election for another board of freeholders was held; the charter after long deliberation, was formulated, but when submitted to the people at the November election was defeated for the second time.

WOMEN AND THEIR WORK.

Pioneer Women.

It is very difficult for those who have come to Redlands in later years and found a beautiful city with every modern convenience and improvement, to realize that less than twenty-five years ago the only "improvements" in all this region, with the exception of a very few ranches of long settlement, were young orchards—mere rows of sticks—with perhaps grapes, potatoes, or garden truck growing between the rows to yield a little income during the long waiting; rough board shanties, or barns; and country roads, deep in dust the greater part of the year, with no bridges over arroyos which were often raging torrents in winter time, and with the nearest post office at San Bernardino and the nearest railway station at Colton.

The women, most of whom came from homes of refinement and culture in New England and the eastern states, found themselves living in the rudest of temporary makeshifts, with bunks for beds and furniture manufactured by their husbands and finished and supplemented by their own ingenuity and skill. There were then many Indians in the valley and they had to subdue their fears and learn to accommodate themselves to their strange neighbors. At that time there were few trees and consequently little shade to furnish refuge from the intense summer heat, while the hot winds swept unhindered through the valley,—it is small wonder the old settlers declare that the climate is growing cooler.

The little handful of women who lived in Lugonia in the early eighties formed the first club in this city of clubs. This was an informal meeting together once a week to "talk things over." Here ways and means for lightening the burdens of pioneer life were discussed and later comers were initiated into the shortcuts of California house-keeping. The stories of growing bedposts; of alfalfa mattresses which, when once molded to the form, were best left undisturbed; of the matron who "folded down" her clean clothes and placed them under the chair cushions to be pressed; of the dish pans and umbrellas that were spread over beds to catch the streams of water that trickled through shake or tent roofs, are amusing enough now,—but they were serious facts at the time.

The people who now gather weekly in the beautiful churches of Redlands and look about upon complete and artistic fittings cannot appreciate the feelings of the old settlers who can look back to the days of beginnings. Mrs. Seymour, who was one of the first women in the Redlands settlement,

tells of her first church going when she reached Lugonia in 1881. Church services had been discontinued during the summer, but on the last Sunday in August they were resumed. A few faithful ones gathered in the little old board school house in Lugonia. They found it unswept, dusty, forlorn. There were but two chairs,—one of these, its broken seat supplemented by an old atlas, was used by the organist; the other—too far gone for even this remedy—was assigned to the minister, Rev. Mr. Ford, who perched gingerly upon the edge of the broken frame. At the prayer meeting on the next Thursday night a lamp was brought by one of the ladies and four bits of tallow candle, which Israel Beal melted off and stuck upon the desks beside the four hymn books of the congregation, supplied light. Mrs. Crafts, in her histories of the Congregational churches, has given us an account of these early prayer meetings.

When the Lugonia church was built the women, of course, bore a large share of the burden. They were, most of them, hard-working mothers of families, yet some of them came miles to work in the "dryer" and earn the money for the bell. The church was obliged to borrow \$500 to complete the building and by the death of the loaner was unexpectedly called upon to repay the sum. A little less than \$100 was available. Where was the rest to be obtained? The men, when they could find no answer to the question, turned the problem over to the women. The ladies, after deliberation, decided to hold a "Fair"—the first church fair in the East San Bernardino valley. George A. Cook had just completed his store building opposite the present site of the Casa Loma and above it were two or three vacant rooms and a small hall. Here the ladies served a New England dinner; one room was filled with the fancy work and various articles made for sale by the sewing society; another room contained a display of home-made canned fruit, pickles, olive oil, etc.; the second day a luncheon was served and an entertainment provided for the evening. The entire population of the vicinity must have turned out, for the proceeds of the two days came to nearly \$400 and the debt was paid off.

But it was not only in devotion to church work that these pioneer women were notable. The story of Mrs. David Morey's nursery,—of the years of hard work that were at last rewarded—has frequently been told. While her husband worked at his trade of carpenter, she cared for the orange grove. In 1884 she planted a small bed of orange seed. She succeeded so well with the plants that the next year she put in 25,000 seed and in time sold the little trees to Judson and Brown. She continued to increase her nursery stock until 1889, when she sold 25,000 trees to Mathew Gage, of Riverside, at a good price.

One of the most effective exhibits of California fruits ever made in the east was that sent by Mrs. George A. Cook, of Lugonia, to the New Orleans Exposition in 1884. She collected and put up in Mason jars, quart size, one

hundred varieties of fruit, all grown in San Bernardino county. Many of these fruits, such as the cactus "apple" or tuna, the pomegranate, nectarine and guava, were at that time almost unheard of in the east. These fruits were canned in their natural state—in one case three peaches filled a jar—and their beauty of coloring and form made a most attractive display. The exhibit drew much attention and was awarded a premium of \$250. It was afterwards displayed at the Louisville, Ky., State Fair and was then returned to Lugonia.

U. W. P. I.

On December 21, 1888, a meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall for the purpose of forming an organization among the ladies of the new town of Redlands. At this meeting twenty-four ladies gave their names for membership. Mrs. B. B. Parkhurst was chosen president and Mrs. S. J. Hayes, secretary; Miss Mary Hale treasurer. The constitution adopted stated: "The ladies feeling an interest in the growth and beauty of this valley do organize an association for the purpose of aiding in the work they so much desire, namely, the improvement of the general appearance of our town." The name, "United Workers for Public Improvement," was adopted.

The ladies decided that their first work should be the placing of street signs. They pushed the matter vigorously and soon had fifty redwood posts set up, with the names of streets on black signboards, lettered with white. By this time the society numbered thirty-three women and nearly forty men, the latter becoming honorary members by the payment of \$1.00 a year. Their next move was to beautify the grounds of the railway station. On February 22, 1889, the ladies, assisted by the Redlands Orchestra, gave a promenade concert at the Opera House. The money thus obtained with other sums gained by sales and work of various kinds was spent in beautifying the Southern California station. Messrs. Judson and Brown had donated to the society a piece of land on condition that a fountain be placed thereon. This was the next object to be attained. A Minstrel Club was formed, among its members being F. G. Feraud, J. F. Drake, Fred Gernich, H. W. Allen, C. P. Squires and others. The ladies prepared costumes and a drop curtain, and on June 28th, the California Minstrels made their first—and last—appearance in a very successful concert which netted the U. W. P. I. \$55.00. During the next fall a fountain was purchased and was eventually placed in the "triangle." The ladies of the Chicago colony also formed a branch of this society out of which grew the Woman's Exchange under the management of Miss Foote. In October, 1889, Mr. J. B. Glover presented the ladies with two street lamps. Andrews Brothers donated lumber for the posts, and one of the lamps was placed at the fountain and the other at the railway station.

To these energetic ladies of the U. W. P. I. must be given the credit

for a successful inauguration of the work for public improvement which has always been a strong feature of Redlands history.

The good ladies of the city had formed an Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. soon after the organization of that society, and very materially aided in the furnishing of the "old" rooms and in the social work of the young men. February 12, 1889, the women formed a branch of the W. C. T. U., which has always taken an active interest in the saloon question and has had a large share in the credit of making Redlands a town of "no saloons."

The Contemporary Club.

The Contemporary Club was organized in 1893 as a "parlor club" with a membership of twenty-five. The first officers were: Mrs. H. D. Moore, president; Mrs. Geo. E. Otis, vice-president; Mrs. Kirke Field, secretary. Its object was the literary and social development of its members. The first meeting was called by Mrs. William Howard White and Mrs. H. D. Moore, at the residence of the latter in Terracina and the meetings were held at the homes of the members until 1896, when, after much discussion, it was decided to throw the club open to all women of Redlands and vicinity. The membership was then very rapidly increased and the meetings were thereafter held in churches or public halls. The club became affiliated with the General Federation of Clubs, this same year. In 1901 the club purchased the old Presbyterian chapel and converted it into a meeting place. But the many activities centering in the club and the rapidly increasing membership, now over two hundred, led the ladies to the serious contemplation of a club building. To further this object the club became an incorporation in 1902; stock was issued and plans matured. May 23, 1904, the corner stone for the building was laid and in October the Contemporary Club building was completed and dedicated with fitting ceremony. It is a neat and substantial edifice, with an auditorium seating 700, and pleasant parlors, committee rooms, etc., the whole costing some \$30,000.

The club now has a membership of about 250. The present officers are: Mrs. Llewellyn Johnson, president; Mrs. Alonzo Hornby, vice-president; Mrs. Argyle J. Brier, recording secretary; Mrs. Christopher A. Sanborn, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Edward G. Judson, treasurer.

The past presidents of the club have been Mrs. H. D. Moore, Mrs. Lee H. Utt, Mrs. George S. Gay, Mrs. Henry D. Moore, Mrs. C. A. Sanborn, Mrs. George T. Greenleaf and Mrs. John H. Williams.

The Spinnet.

On the afternoon of October 15, 1894, a few music-loving people of Redlands responded to the invitation of Mrs. Margaret Howard White to meet at her home, Casabianca Ranch to organize a piano club. There were present Mrs. White, Mrs. Kate Butler Hewitt, the Misses Fackler, Crossman,

Hale, Squires, Havers, Barnes, Paine and Cartlidge. Mrs. White was chosen president, and for the first season a study of the general history of music was planned. "The Spinet" was suggested as an appropriate name and was adopted at the next meeting. The club met every three weeks on Friday afternoons at the homes of the members, where a miscellaneous program was given to club members only. After a few meetings it was decided to hold the meetings in McGinness' hall and to admit the public, a small fee being charged. At that time only pianists were active members, and singers violinists and players of other instruments were associate members. The first evening recital held under the auspices of the Spinet was given at the home of Mrs. A. G. Hubbard, on May 17th, 1895, by Herr Thilo Becker of Los Angeles. The next season the recitals were given in the Y. M. C. A. hall where the afternoon recitals of the club have ever since been held.

In June, 1896, Miss Louise Hoppock was elected president but resigned in November and was succeeded by Mrs. E. H. Spoor. In the fall of 1898 Miss Annette Cartlidge was elected president. At that time a student department, composed of the pupils of active members was organized and since then three extra afternoons during the season have been devoted to Student's Recitals. In 1901, Mrs. A. G. Hubbard was chosen president of the society.

The Spinet has always tried to obtain the best talent possible for their recitals and each year has given several evening entertainments at which such artists as Miss Neally Stevens, pianist; Max Heinrich, Mrs. Gertrude Auld Thomas, David Bispham, Josef Hoffman and many other distinguished and artistic performers have been brought to Redlands by this means.

In 1898 it was deemed advisable to admit the associate members to full membership and this has added much to the efficiency and scope of the club. In 1901 about twelve hundred dollars was expended for entertainments and this amount has been increased to fifteen hundred dollars each year since.

Lovers of music residing in Redlands will readily accord to the Spinet a full appreciation of the work accomplished by them as a musical club. The study and practice in preparation for the afternoons and the determination to secure for Redlands the best artists for the evening concerts, have resulted in the present prosperous condition of the club, and give promise of greater usefulness in the future.

CHURCHES.

Trinity Episcopal Church.

In 1886, Messrs. Judson and Brown offered to give substantial aid toward an Episcopalian chapel for the new settlement of Redlands. In consequence Rev. A. Fletcher, the Episcopalian missionary at Colton, aided by the late Frank Hinckley and George E. Otis, determined to secure the donation. Sub-

scriptions were obtained, and June 6, 1887, the cornerstone of the building was laid by the Right Reverend J. H. D. Wingfield, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the missionary jurisdiction of Northern California. The building was located in Residence Tract on the corner of Center street and Cypress avenue. Messrs. Judson and Brown, beside donating the site on which the church stood, gave land and money to the amount of \$600. The building cost about \$3,000, and was formally dedicated on July 17, 1887. This, the first church in Redlands, was known as "Trinity church of Redlands, of the mission of Lugonia and Redlands." Rev. A. Fletcher continued in charge until 1892 when the church became a parish, with the Rev. W. S. Manning, D. D., now assistant rector of Trinity Parish, New York city, as the first rector. He was followed by the Rev. J. D. Easter, who served as rector for five years and was then retired as rector emeritus, while the Rev. F. F. Johnson was rector in charge.

In 1896 it was deemed advisable to remove the church to a point nearer the center of population, and the building was placed on the southeast corner of Cajon street and Olive avenue. Here it remained until it was removed to its present site on the grounds of the new chapel where it will be used as a Sunday school room and parish house.

In 1903, Mrs. A. C. Burrage proposed to give a memorial fund of \$20,000 for the erection of a new chapel for Trinity church. The parish purchased a large lot on the southeast corner of Fourth street and Fern avenue, and here a beautiful chapel, simple, yet dignified in structure was erected. It was dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1904. The parish members provided the furnishings, including a pipe organ costing \$6,000, and a vested boy choir is now maintained.

September 1, 1904, Rev. Angus Mackey Porter became rector of the parish.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Mrs. E. P. R. Crafts.

The first Protestant services in Eastberne valley were held in 1873, by the home missionary from San Bernardino; Rev. Josiah Bates, who preached at the residence of M. H. Crafts, in Crafton, the congregation being composed of the family, the Crafton boarders and the ranch Indians. Rev. W. C. Stewart succeeded Mr. Bates in 1874. Preaching was kept up semi-monthly on Thursdays by these missionaries. The Indian Sunday school was started about the same time.

In April, 1876, the first prayer meeting in Lugonia was held at the residence of Col. Tolles, Rev. J. T. Ford, the missionary pastor from San Bernardino, presiding. There were present Col. Tolles and wife, M. H. Crafts and wife, Truman Reeves and wife, G. W. Beattie and Rosa Belle Robbins.

These cottage prayer meetings were kept up for years, meeting from house to house every Thursday evening. They were always well attended, people going from three to six miles, no matter what the weather. Mr. Ford was never absent. There were several conversions.

Mr. C. E. Brink, a Baptist, was influential in starting a Union Sunday school in the summer of 1877. This school convened in the Lugonia school house, on the corner of Lugonia avenue and Church street. Mr. Brink was elected superintendent and Walter Mossman, now of Boston, taught the Bible class. Mr. Brink afterwards suggested an organization, somewhat after the plan of the Y. M. C. A., and was chosen its president. Rev. J. T. Ford, pastor of the church in San Bernardino, preached in the school house every Sunday afternoon. Mr. Mossman presented an organ to this little band, and Mrs. Brink was organist.



MRS. E. P. R. CRAFTS

On November 26, 1879, the San Bernardino church, as appears from its records, "Voted that a communion service be held once in two months at the Lugonia school house on the first Sabbath of the month, to alternate monthly with the communion service held in the church." Also, "Voted that a committee of two from the Lugonia school district be appointed to act with the pastor in examining such candidates as may seek admission to the church at communion service in that district." W. R. Tolles and Mr. Humphrey were so appointed.

With the growth of this settlement, the people became anxious to be identified with a church. At a meeting held in the Lugonia school house on March 7th, 1880, the Rev. J. T. Ford presiding, the congregation voted unanimously to take measures towards this end and appointed a committee to prepare a basis for organization. This committee promptly reported and recommended that a council be called to effect such an organization and further recommended the adoption of the Confession of Faith and Covenant, as set forth in the Hand Book of the Congregational churches of California. Accordingly the churches of San Bernardino and Riverside, with the Rev. Dr. Warren, Superintendent of Home Missions, were invited to hold a council, which was held in the Lugonia school house on April 17, 1880. After due consideration the council advised the organization of a church to be known as the "Second Congregational church of San Bernardino." Officers

of the church were elected after the council. The first deacons were M. H. Crafts and Geo. A. Cook. Mr. Crafts retained the office until his death, September 12, 1886.

On Sunday, April 18, 1880, the church was formally organized with appropriate exercises. Sixteen members were received by letter from the San Bernardino church, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Crafts, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Orson Van Leuven, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Beal, Mrs. Laura Strong, Mrs. Hattie N. Mossman, Geo. W. Beattie and John Bates. At the same time, Edward G. Judson, Brainerd W. Brown and Orson Van Leuven, Jr., were received on confession of faith. Rev. J. T. Ford was invited to continue in his pastoral relations and he ministered to both the First and the Second churches of San Bernardino until December, 1881, when he was succeeded by the Rev. J. G. Hale.

On the 8th day of September, 1882, the Second Congregational church of San Bernardino was duly incorporated. Steps were immediately taken for the erection of a suitable house of worship. Two of the members of the church, F. E. Brown and E. G. Judson, presented two and a half acres of land on the corner of Colton avenue and Church street, for a parsonage. Voluntary subscriptions from the members of the church and congregation, together with assistance from friends in the east and \$500 loaned by the American Congregational Union, provided for the erection of a substantial church edifice. At the same time the women of Lugonia and Crafton formed the "Ladies Aid Society," to furnish the church and purchase a bell. They were untiring in their efforts, some of them going from three to six miles to the dryer, where they cut peaches at five cents a tray in order to earn money for the church. Success crowned their labors, for the new building when completed was furnished with blinds, carpets, chairs and chandeliers, and a bell, costing \$200, was rung at the dedication, January 7th, 1883. The organ given by Mr. Mossman was brought to the church. The silver communion service was the gift of M. H. Craft's Sunday school class at the First Congregational church of Detroit, Mich. The seating capacity of the church was 150, and the cost about \$2800.00. The meeting of the Southern California Association of Congregational churches was held with this church in May, 1885.

As the lines of local distinction became more sharply drawn, it seemed fitting to identify the church more closely with the new settlement. Accordingly, early in the year, 1887, the members voted to change the name of the church to the "First Congregational Church of Lugonia."

The Rev. J. G. Hale continued as pastor of the church until the spring of 1885, after which the pulpit was supplied by Rev. F. Parker, Rev. D. McCann, Rev. C. A. Stone, and others until February 12th, 1888, when the Rev. Geo. Willett began his labors. During the early years of its existence this church received annual aid from the American Congregational Union, or the

Home Missionary Society, but at this time it became self-supporting, although its obligation to the Board was not cancelled.

As the tide of population seemed to be steadily setting away from the church in Lugonia to Redlands, it was decided in June, 1888, to purchase the lot on the corner of Olive avenue and Cajon streets, and to erect a chapel there. The chapel was built during the following year. In January, 1889, it was voted to change the name of the church to the "First Congregational Church of Redlands," and to worship in the new edifice when completed. This church was dedicated March 9th, 1890. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. D. D. Hill, pastor of the First Congregational church at Pasadena. On this occasion more than enough money to cancel the indebtedness was raised by collections and subscriptions. The handsome inlaid pulpit for the new church was made and presented by David Morey. The organ was presented by Mrs. Rebecca W. Brown, and the pulpit Bible was the gift of Samuel S. Smith. The Ladies' Aid Society paid for the assembly chairs and putting water on the lot. The expense of carpeting the church was met by Mrs. David Morey. The new building was a plain but substantial frame structure, with a seating capacity of 250. The cost of the building was about \$3800; of the lot about \$2400. The parsonage was built in 1891, on a lot adjoining the church, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. David Morey.

When the new chapel was ready for occupancy, a minority of the church membership expressed a preference to continue service at Lugonia. Accordingly in November, 1891, letters of dismission were granted to twenty-three persons, who organized as the "Lugonia Terrace Congregational Church," and called the Rev. O. H. Spoor to be their pastor. The church thus formed received from the Redlands church a deed to the Lugonia church and lot with the provision that if the property should at any time "cease to be used for a regular weekly service of Congregational form, for a period of six months, the property should revert to the First Congregational church of Redlands."

The Rev. Mr. Willett tendered his resignation as pastor of the First church in September, 1892, and the pulpit was supplied for a year thereafter by Rev. Henry P. Higley and others. The steady progress of the church during this trying season was largely due to the wise counsels and the untiring labors of the Rev. C. A. Kingsbury, who was an active member of the church from 1889 to his death in 1893. In October, 1893, the Rev. John H. Williams entered upon his duties as pastor of the church and was regularly installed by council in February, 1894, the Rev. O. H. Spoor, of the Lugonia Terrace church, acting as moderator.

It was soon found that the seating capacity of the church was inadequate to accommodate the increased attendance upon public worship, and on May 3rd, 1894, it was voted to enlarge the chapel. At a cost of \$1200, a considerable addition was made to the church in the summer of 1894, the

seating capacity being increased to 400. A general fellowship meeting was held in the enlarged edifice in October and all the Congregational churches in Southern California were invited; this meeting taking the place of the services of re-dedication.

During the year 1897, the indebtedness of over \$2000, incurred in building the parsonage was raised by subscription. In the fall of 1898, the Rev. O. H. Spoor, who had continued as pastor of the Lugonia Terrace church since its organization, resigned his pastorate. On December 1st, the church voted to disband and adopted a resolution "to convey the church lot and building to the First Congregational church of Redlands, from whom the property had been received." On the same evening the First church sent the Lugonia Terrace church a hearty invitation to unite with them which was accepted, and on January 1st, 1899, sixty-one members from the former Lugonia Terrace church united with the First church by letter.

As the population of Redlands continued to increase the chapel was again found insufficient for the needs of the congregation and in January, 1899, a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of building a commodious house of worship on the lot adjoining the chapel on the south, and a part of the church property. This committee reported in favor of proceeding at once to raise the money and procure the plans for the church. On April 23, 1899, occurred a memorable service at which \$15,000 was pledged for the building and this amount was afterwards increased to \$16,000. A building committee was appointed to secure plans and estimates. As a result plans were adopted which called for a much larger outlay than was at first contemplated. However, the generous donations, in excess of the sums pledged, the remarkable history of the church and the community and the conviction that provision must be made for larger demands in the future, all seemed to justify the larger expenditure and consequent deficit, and the expectation that the church would soon be free from debt again.

Ground was broken for the new church in August, 1899; the cornerstone was laid September 24th, and the church was practically completed the following March, and was dedicated on Sunday, April 1, 1900. Rev. J. T. Ford, the venerable home missionary pastor who had been so intimately connected with the early history of the church, made the dedicatory prayer; Rev. Geo. Willett, a former pastor, read the scripture lesson, and Rev. Geo. C. Adams, of San Francisco, preached the sermon.

The new church is a large substantial structure of red brick with trimmings of granite. It is surmounted by a large square bell tower and a still more lofty clock tower. Attached to it on the north side is the old chapel. The main auditorium is fitted with oaken pews, with a seating capacity of 700 which may be increased to 1100 by the use of the chapel. The building contains all the appointments of a modern church edifice—pastor's study,

choir room, church parlor, Sunday school, primary and Bible class rooms and library, and in the basement a kitchen, pantry, dining-room, etc.

The entire cost of the building and furnishings was about \$25,000. Of this amount, \$21,500 was subscribed or donated. The tower clock and bell were given by Mr. Horace Cousins, of Newton Centre, Mass. The art windows are memorials given in memory of Rev. C. A. Kingsbury, Rev. C. A. Stone, Rev. S. W. Eddy, Mrs. Willett, Mrs. McPherron, Dr. Lockwood, Mr. Prendergast and the daughter of Dr. Hunt.

The estimated value of the church property is now about \$40,000. About 750 names have been enrolled on the church books during the years of its history. The present membership is about 400. Many who have gone out from this church have been influential in building up other churches in Southern California; and several home missionary churches are the outgrowth of the work here, as, for example, the churches at Highlands, Mentone, San Jacinto, Moreno and Lakeview.

The Sunday school started by Mr. Brink in the Lugonia school house,

has steadily continued all these years, and is now a flourishing branch of the church with a membership of over 250 and an average attendance of about 200. It is under the guidance of John P. Fisk, who has been identified with the school and the church for the past fourteen years. Mrs. J. V. A. Love has been teacher of the primary department for the same length of time. For the greater part of the past eighteen years, the singing in the school has been led by James S. Edwards, who has also rendered long and efficient service as superintendent. Rev. J. M. Eaton, better known as "Father Eaton," has been identified with the school for the past ten years and several of the early settlers, notably Mrs.



DR. WILLIAM ELLISON LOCKWOOD

E. B. Seymour, Mrs. P. R. Brown and Mrs. Crafts, still retain an active interest in the school. One of the Bible classes is led by Rev. O. H. Spoor, the former pastor of the Lugonia Terrace church.

The Christian Endeavor Society was organized in the Lugonia school house in 1886, during the pastorate of Rev. C. A. Stone. The present mem-

bership is about 100, and the society has become an important factor in church life. There is also a Junior Society with a membership of about forty. The young women of the church have a society which raises funds entirely by free-will offerings, and which has had a large share in the improvements made upon the church and parsonage. The Young Men's League, recently organized, promises to be a strong force in the social and spiritual life of the church.

All the women of the congregation are counted as members of the "Ladies' Union," which has two departments, Church Aid and Missionary, with officers for each. The work of this Union is thoroughly organized and has been most effective, both in the home work and in the missionary cause. Even the babies are organized into a missionary society known as the Cradle Roll. The annual Cradle Roll party in June is one of the established functions of the social life of the church.

Such is the "plant" which has sprung from the seed sown by Christian pioneers, more than twenty years ago.

Mentone Congregational Church.

The growth of Crafton and the new town of Mentone, demanded a religious organization to care for the spiritual interests of the new settlers. A Sabbath school was first organized at the Crafton school house by Rev. H. P. Case, in 1899. This grew into a church organization. The church was formed May 20th, 1892, at Mentone, by a Congregational Council, by the advice of Rev. E. R. Brainerd, the pastor. S. R. Baker and Peter McPhee were chosen as deacons and S. R. Baker, L. G. Reinhart and Levi Hall were selected as trustees. Twenty-seven charter members were received.

The same year a church building costing about \$2,000 was put up at Mentone. A neat parsonage has since been added and the entire value of the church holdings is now about \$3,000.

The usual church societies are doing efficient service in this church. An especial feature of its work has been the circulating library and a literary society which has done good work in training the young people. A training class in music and a weekly Bible study class are also maintained. This church has taken an active interest in all vital questions which touch the moral and intellectual life of the place. The opposition to a saloon in the town has been vigorous and successful, and the church has entered with vigor into this opposition.

Young Men's Christian Association.

May 2, 1887, the first meeting looking to the organization of a Y. M. C. A. in the then new town, was held. The Rev. Mr. Stone acted as chairman and Mr. Isaac Ford as secretary of this meeting, which was followed by a public session the same evening in the Lugonia Congregational church,

when the organization of the society was completed. Mr. Henry E. Brown, secretary of the International Committee, was present and aided in the organization. Chauncey Hayes was chosen as the first president; Jas. B. Hayes, vice-president; Isaac Ford, secretary, and E. S. Foote, treasurer. On May 11, the executive board submitted plans for a building; a lot had already been donated and work was at once commenced on the building which stood on West State street, and was a two-story brick structure. The Association Hall was furnished by the Ladies' Auxiliary, which also provided the piano. The first service in the hall was held October 8th, and the first social on November 1st. Mr. C. S. Kemble was the first general secretary; the society, since its organization, has always kept a paid secretary in the field.

In 1892, the Association entertained the Ninth Annual District Convention; July 29th, 1892, it became an incorporated Association. In 1893, the old building was sold for \$7,500. The present location had been selected and funds were donated for the purchase of the lot and the erection of a new building. Citizens were generous in their contributions and in November, 1894, the corner-stone of the present building was laid, and the following March the building was dedicated and the first service held in it. The building cost about \$20,000, and contained a number of office rooms aside from the Association hall and rooms. This property is now valued at about \$40,000. Since its erection an addition containing gymnasium, baths, etc., has been added. The Association has always been a strong one and has carried on a vigorous work among the young men of the city. The following men have served as presidents of the organization: C. L. Hayes, J. P. Fisk, J. W. Lewis, Wm. Fowler, C. F. Bailey, F. A. Leonard, A. Harvey Collins.

First Presbyterian Church.

Dr. William Craig, who was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian church and one of its elders from the time of its organization until his death, prepared a history of the church down to 1896, which we quote:

During the winter of 1886-87, correspondence was had with Rev. Jas. S. McDonald, who at that time was synodical missionary, and as a result he visited us—Dr. Craig's family—arriving with Mr. Morrison of San Bernardino, on Friday, March 25th, 1887. He looked over Redlands and Lugonia on Saturday, and on Sunday, March 27th, 1887, preached in Redlands school house, the first service ever held in this community by a Presbyterian minister.

By invitation, Rev. William Donald, then of Colton, preached for us every two weeks on Sabbath at 3 p. m., until, by direction of the Presbytery, on Sabbath afternoon, July 7th, 1887, after a sermon by the Rev. Wm. Donald, from Hebrews VI, 1-2, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian church, should the way be clear.

On motion the Rev. Wm. Donald was made moderator. After some discussion, it was resolved by unanimous vote that a church be organized and called the Presbyterian church of the East San Bernardino valley. The rotary system of eldership was adopted with a three years' term of office. Dr. W. Craig was elected elder to serve for three years. A Board of Trustees was then elected, consisting of the following persons: E. G. Judson, J. F. Drake, B. O. Johnson, C. R. Paine and R. J. Waters, to serve for one year. The following is a list of the charter members: Dr. Wm. Craig, Mrs. Dr. Craig, Mrs. C. R. Paine, Mrs. Scipio Craig, Mrs. J. Frank Hamilton, Mrs. Wm. Lynn.

Rev. J. F. Hamilton preached for us occasionally very acceptably and rendered very efficient aid during the early life of the church. On the 17th

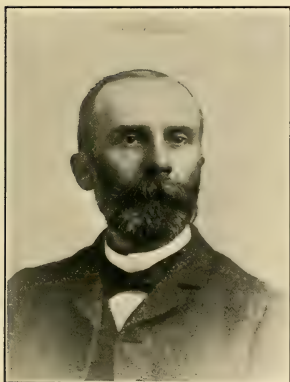


DR. AND MRS. WILLIAM CRAIG

of March, 1889, Rev. Eugene R. Mills of Santa Paula, was, by a vote of the congregation, invited to supply the church at a salary of one thousand dollars a year, beginning June 1st, 1889. An appropriation was asked from the Board of six hundred dollars towards his support. During this year the church built its first chapel, located on the corner of Orange and Vine streets. January 23rd, 1890, the chapel building was finished and virtually out of debt, and at a congregational meeting on the above date, the report of the treasurer was read, showing that the financial affairs of the church were in a very healthy condition. On February 2nd, the new chapel building was dedicated to the worship of God, free of debt, the dedication sermon being preached by the Rev. Wm. Donald of Colton. On October 1st, 1890, Rev. E. R. Mills was released from his engagement with this congregation, having received a call from San Pedro and Wilmington congregations. At a meeting of the congregation held on December 21st, 1890, Henry F. Sewell was unanimously elected as pastor of the church. On May 12th, 1891, the relation existing between H. F. Sewell as pastor and this congregation was dissolved, and on July 31st, 1891, at a meeting of the session, Rev. J. H. Stewart, of Clarion, Pa., was requested to supply the pulpit and act as pastor pro tem until such time as action shall be taken to secure a permanent pas-

tor. At a meeting of the congregation held September 20th, 1891, Rev. J. H. Stewart was unanimously elected as pastor of this congregation—forty-six votes having been cast. On November 29th, 1891, he was duly installed as pastor.

On April 25th, 1894, a meeting of the congregation was held in the church, and by a vote of the congregation a committee was appointed to purchase the second fifty foot lot south, upon which the present sightly structure stands, the purchase price being \$600.00. At a meeting of the session held May 1st, 1896, it was the sentiment of said Board that necessary steps should be taken toward the erection of a new church building and that a



REV. J. F. HAMILTON

committee be appointed to make a statement to the congregation on the coming Sabbath, relative to that action. The committee was appointed, the necessary steps taken, but after a canvass of the congregation, it was deemed advisable to defer action for a time. October 11th, 1896, the resignation of Rev. J. H. Stewart was submitted and accepted, and the relation then existing between pastor and people was dissolved, to take effect October 31st. Very appropriate remarks were made by the chairman of the meeting regarding the expastor, and the very efficient work accomplished during his pastorate.

Although the church had no pastor at the time, arrangements were made for building, and on June 29, 1898, the contract for building the auditorium was let, the contract price being \$10,000 and the building was completed and occupied the first time on January 22, 1899. A very handsome pipe organ, which was formally accepted on February 22nd, was presented and put in by Mrs. I. L. Lyon. July 17th, 1898, Rev. W. B. Noble, D. D., was called to the pastorate and entered upon his duties in October of the same year. He continued as pastor of the congregation until December, 1901. In 1902 the old chapel was sold to the Contemporary Club, but the use of it was retained for a time. After twelve months without a pastor, Rev. John A. Marquis, of Greenburg, Pa., was called and began his work November 16th, 1902. The Ladies' parlors were completed and opened for service in

1902. In August, 1903, occurred the death of Dr. William Craig, who had been so closely identified with the church since its organization, that his loss was a serious blow.

Plans are now under way for the construction of a Sunday school room and the enlargement of the auditorium at the cost of some \$15,000. The auditorium, when completed, will have a seating capacity of 700, with seats for 300 more furnished by the Sunday school room. The present membership of the church is 350 and the Sunday school has a membership of 400. The church has had a steady growth and is active in all branches of church work. All the usual societies are supported and a missionary is maintained by the church in the Hawaiian Islands.

First Baptist Church.

This church was first called the Central Baptist Church of Redlands and Lugonia, and was organized in the Lugonia school house, Nov. 13, 1887, with the following constituent members: Russell Waite and wife, E. S. Foote and wife, Irma Foote, E. J. Fullerton and wife, Mrs. J. M. Lynn, Mrs. Green, Miss K. H. Candee, Lucius Owen and Isaac Ford. Rev. S. C. Nunn was called as the first pastor, but served only a few Sundays. Rev. Daniel Read, L. L. D., was his successor, commencing his pastorate June 2, 1888, and continuing until Dec. 1st, of the same year. During these brief months the real foundations of the church were laid. The lot on which the present church building now stands was purchased, a tent was pitched on it as a place of worship, the Sunday school was organized with twenty members, E. S. Foote being elected Superintendent, which office he still holds, and the first baptism occurred, A. Gregory, being baptised, by Dr. Read in a temporary baptistery in the church yard. Dr. Read, the beloved pastor, receiving a call from the First church of Los Angeles, closed his labors with the Redlands church Dec. 1st, 1888. Rev. W. W. Willis, took up the work Feb. 17, 1889, and served the church until April 1, 1890. A chapel 25x40 feet was erected to take the place of the tent, and the dedication occurred March 31, 1889. Rev. J. C. Thomas was the stated supply during the summer of 1890. Rev. J. D. Rumsey, entered upon the pastorate Sept. 28, 1890, and continued until May 4, 1893. During this time the Christian Endeavor Society, the Chinese Mission and the Barton S. S. were organized. A. Humphrey, was elected Superintendent of the Barton School, and has continued in that capacity until the present. During the summer of 1893, the pulpit was supplied by different ministers, and Dec. 17, 1893, Rev. W. F. Harper entered the pastorate and still continues his labors.

At the begining of Mr. Harper's pastorate there were 70 members on the roll. In March, 1894, the congregation having outgrown the chapel, was transferred to the new Y. M. C. A. auditorium, which was occupied by the church for its Sunday services for over two years. A parsonage was

erected at a cost of \$2,000 during the winter of '94-95. Early in 1896, the church entered upon the erection of the present house of worship, which was completed before the close of the year, the first services being held in the Sunday School rooms, Sept. 3, and the formal opening of the building occurring Dec. 27. The entire cost of the new church with its furnishings, was \$8,500. A lot 50x165 feet adjoining the property was donated to the church by T. Y. England. The entire indebtedness of the church, amounting to \$4,000, was paid Nov. 1, 1899, and a dedicatory service was held May 14th.

During the summer of 1900, the church building was enlarged at a cost of about \$2,000,, providing space for organ, choir room, pastor's study, and other conveniences. Sept. 30, A. Hornby, presented the church with a pipe organ. Mrs. Zora D. Sitton served as pastor's assistant from Nov. 1901 to Jan. 1903, and was succeeded by Miss Nellie C. Fowler, who has been the musical director of the church since 1894. In the year 1902, a Sunday School was organized at El Casco, with Rev. O. E. McCollan, as Superintendent.

Revivals of special interest and power, have occurred in 1894, 1897, 1900 and 1902. During the year 1902 there was a larger number added to the church than in any previous year; by confession and baptism, 80, in other ways, 87. The efforts of the church were largely directed during 1903 to the erection of a stone Sunday School building, adjoining the church auditorium. The new building, together with the furnishings, and the improvements made on the church proper, represented an expenditure of \$14,000. The new portion of the building was opened for service, Feb. 14, 1904.

The church organized in 1887 with thirteen members, now numbers 485 members. The Sunday School enrollment exceeds 500. The deacons are, Russell Waite, E. S. Foote, Wm. Fowler, Alfred Humphrey, Isaac Ford, Wm. Tattersall and C. C. Beatty. The trustees are, William Fowler, Isaac Ford, Arthur Gregory, J. E. Porter, J. W. England, A. Harvey Collins and F. C. Hornby. The clerk is J. W. Dutro, and the treasurer, F. E. Sanford.

First Methodist Church.

The First Methodist sermon in Redlands was preached by Rev. C. W. Nicklin in the old Y. M. C. A. hall October 16, 1887, to a congregation of 43 persons. The First Methodist church was organized November 15, of the same year, with a membership of 14. May 1, 1888, Mr. Nicklin resigned on account of ill health, and Rev. J. W. Phelps supplied the pulpit until the conference convened in September, when Rev. B. C. Cory was appointed pastor. The membership had grown to 43. March 25, 1890, two lots were purchased on the southwest corner of Cajon street and Citrus avenue, for \$1500, where a church was erected 40x60 feet, at a cost including furnishings, of \$5400. On this there was a debt of \$3500. In March 1892, this debt was reduced by \$1900.

The following September, Rev. E. J. Inwood was appointed pastor. The membership was now 220.

The next year a lot was purchased at 115 East Olive avenue, for \$300, and

on it a parsonage was erected at a cost of \$1400. Early in 1895 the church was rearranged at a cost of \$2400. March 30, 1896, two lots adjoining the church property on the west were purchased for \$300.

In September, 1897, Rev. W. M. Stirling succeeded Rev. Inwood. The membership had grown to 396. March 3, 1898, the two remaining lots on the west sid of those already acquired, were purchased at a cost of \$600.

In September, 1898, Rev. Stirling was appointed Presiding Elder of San Diego District, and Rev. L. M. Hartley became pastor at Redlands. There were now 425 members. The need for a new church began to be seriously felt, and November 19, 1899, a subscription of \$5290.45 was raised, out of which

old debts to the amount of \$3835 were paid, and \$1225 was invested as a nucleus for a new church fund.



CHARLES L. CLOCK

In September, 1900, Rev. Hartley's health having become impaired, Rev. R. L. Bruce was appointed pastor. The membership now numbered 550. The following spring, the way was providentially opened for securing a very desirable site for a new church, on the northeast corner of Cajon street and Olive avenue, and April 28, 1901, \$10,500 was raised for the purchase of the site. It consists of seven lots having a frontage of 150 feet on Cajon street, and 185 feet on Olive avenue. Plans for a new building were obtained from L. B. Valk, of Los Angeles, the old lot and church were sold for \$22,000 and the

corner-stone of the new church was laid November 5, 1902. The builders were Lynn & Lewis, of Redlands, and it is only justice to them and to their superintendent, William Ferguson, to say that the construction was of the most substantial and workmanlike character. The gentlemen composing the building committee worked harmoniously with the architect and the contractors, and the result is gratifying to all.

The cost of the building was about \$36,000, and the entire property, including lots, furnishings, etc., is valued at something over \$50,000. The building is of old Mission style, veneered up to the plate line, with gray pressed cement brick, with gables and tower plastered. It is profusely ornamented

with staff work, and the whole exterior appearance is exceedingly pleasing.

The interior is a gem of churchly architecture. Though the church easily seats 1800 people, and could hold 2000 if crowded, so symmetrical is the arrangement, that every one of the great throng can easily see and hear the speaker.

The board of trustees under whom this building has been erected are, C. L. Clock, president; A. N. Dike, secretary; B. H. Jacobs, A. McGregor, J. E. Hollett, R. G. Rohrer, and H. B. Curtis.

The building committee which has superintended the work consist of C.

L. Clock, president; R. G. Rohrer, secretary; A. N. Dike, B. H. Jacobs, E. C. Campbell and Geo. Iveson.

The church was dedicated June 7, 1903. The dedication was conducted, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop J. W. Hamilton. There remained on the church an indebtedness of a little less than \$12,000. Under the leadership of the bishop, \$12,500 was raised, leaving this magnificent property entirely free of debt.

The present membership is about 700, with about 150 probationers. Too much cannot be said in praise of the cheerful sacrifice and heroic giving of the people who have carried this great work to successful completion. No soliciting has been done

from outside parties, though a few from other folds have very generously volunteered to assist.

Epworth League of the First M. E. Church.

On July 2, 1889, Rev. B. C. Cory, then pastor of the First M. E. Church of Redlands, called the young people together, in a meeting at the parsonage and organized what was to be known as the "Student's Society," with Rev. B. C. Cory, Misses Lulu and Lottie Bishop, Mary Fackler, Emma Jackson, Clara McConkey, and Messrs. Howard Hill, H. A. Horton, and E. S. Libby, as charter members. On October 16th, 1889, this "Student's Society" was organized into an Epworth League, with Rev. B. C. Cory as president.

The Epworth League continued to grow, until from nine members, we



B. H. JACOBS

now have 190, and it has ever been noted for its well attended and interesting Devotional Services, which are held on Sunday evenings, at 6:30 o'clock. In these years, several special lines of work have been undertaken, along literary as well as spiritual lines. There have been courses of lectures by prominent pastors of the Conference; evenings with the different authors; debates; evenings of travel, illustrated by views; Bible study classes; missionary study classes, etc. The social department has always been made to help in interesting strangers, and creating a better acquaintance among members, and the socials given have always been enjoyed.

One of the special features of the work, begun in the early history of this chapter of the Epworth League, was a street meeting, started in the summer of 1893, held at 6 o'clock on Sunday evenings. This work has become a very important feature of the League, and has been continued regularly since its commencement, with the possible exception of a month or so one summer. The services are well attended by the men who congregate on our streets, and we believe an untold amount of good has been done.

The Chapter is steadily growing, and is well engineered by an efficient corps of officers at present, and all departments are in good working order, with a prospect of a larger usefulness in the future, than in the past; and as it has always stood for active service for the Master, under whose divine leadership it works, so we trust it always will. This is, in brief, the history of Chapter No. 4916, of the Epworth League, of the First M. E. Church, of Redlands.

SOCIETIES.

Redlands Lodge No. 300, F. and A. M.

Redlands Lodge No. 300, F. and A. M. was instituted March 17, 1890, with nineteen charter members, F. P. Meserve being the first W. M. The lodge has steadily increased since that date, in numbers, and strength. It has recently fitted up elegant lodge rooms in the new postoffice block. The present officers are: W. M., J. J. Prendergast; S. W., W. M. Campbell; J. W., M. F. Pierce; Secretary, Otto G. Suess; Treasurer, R. M. Hamilton; S. D., W. L. Pile; J. D., W. V. Whitson; Marshal, C. M. Brown; Chaplain, F. A. Wales; S. S., A. S. Davis; G. S., G. H. Leland; Tyler, S. S. Waldo.

Knights of Pythias.

This order was formed in Redlands, Jan. 5, 1895, with a charter membership of 57. The membership is now 170. The K. of P. hall in the Columbia building was fitted up especially for the society in the most complete and elegant manner.

Redlands Lodge, No. 583, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Redlands Lodge, No. 583, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted in Redlands, May 20, 1900, a large number of Elks from Los An-

geles, assisting in the installation which was conducted by Dr. W. F. Kennedy, of Los Angeles, Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler. There were 100 charter members, and the order has flourished. It has elegant lodge rooms in the postoffice block.

Bear Valley Post No. 162, of the G. A. R.

Bear Valley Post No. 162, of the G. A. R., was formed Dec. 5, 1891, with G. H. Crafts, Post Commander; G. T. Ordway, Service Commander; L. B. Jackson, Jr. Vice Commander; S. C. Majors, Chaplain; J. S. Riggs, Surgeon; R. W. Mateer, Officer of the Day; S. D. Savage, Officer of the Guard; J. Lee Burton, Adjutant; C. V. Decker, Sergeant Major; B. F. Watrous, Quartermaster Major.

The Country Club.

This club was first organized as a Golf Club, in 1897, with a membership of about twenty-five, F. P. Morrison, being President; A. E. Sterling, Vice-President and John E. Fisher, Secretary and Treasurer. In 1900, the club was re-organized as the Country Club. This organization purchased a tract of about eighty acres, and built a neat club house which cost about \$6,500. Golf links, two tennis courts, and roque grounds are maintained. The grounds are being set to shade trees and otherwise improved. The club now has a membership of 150. The membership is open to transient visitors as well as permanent residents. The present officers are; H. H. Garstin, President; A. S. Auchincloss, Vice-President; John W. Gill, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

This organization was started at a meeting of the representative college men of Redlands, at Casa Loma, Hotel on January 10, 1902. It began with forty-eight members, and organized with George E. Otis as president, and an executive committee, consisting of the president, F. P. Morrison, C. J. Curtis, L. D. Schaffer, E. H. Bryan Jr, K. H. Field and H. P. D. Kingsbury.

The club secured quarters about the first of March, 1902, in the two rooms over the Union Bank, where it remained until it moved into its new building in December, 1903.

The club started as an association, the objects of which were to promote cordiality among its members, and furtherance of all university interests.

It was well patronized from the start, and by the addition of new members from time to time, soon grew to a size which gave rise to the idea of incorporating with a view to issuing bonds, and having a home of its own. The club was incorporated under the laws of the state on May 17, 1902, with the old executive committee as a board of directors.

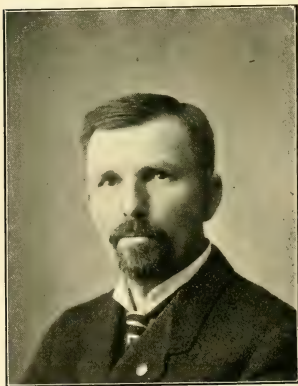
Plans for a new house were drawn up and presented by Mr. L. D. Schaf-

fer, and from these plans was built the present home of the club, a model of utility and convenience, comfort and artistic excellence.

At this time, Mr. A. C. Burrage, one of the original members, showed his interest in the organization by donating to it the lots on which the house now stands. This gift made it possible for the club to go ahead and carry out the plans for its new home.

The first anniversary of the club found it with a membership increased to about eighty, all bills paid, and a surplus in the treasury of several hundred dollars. At the annual meeting it was voted to incur a bonded indebtedness not to exceed \$20,000, the bonds to pay interest at the rate of six per cent, to run twenty years, and with the money from the sale of these bonds, to erect and equip a club house on the lots donated by Mr. Burrage, in accordance with the plans of Mr. Schaffer.

The club elected Mr. E. M. Lyon as its president for its second year, and Mr. Lyon, with Messrs. Otis, Schaffer, Kingsbury, Bryan, Morrison and Denman, formed the board of directors.



H. TYLER, M. D.

The new building was contracted for, and excavating was begun on June 22, 1903, and was finished by the end of November, at which time the club moved into its new home.

The opening ceremonies were held on December 30, in the form of a "smoker," for the members, and on January 4, 1904, the members entertained their friends with a reception and dance.

The Redlands Medical Society.

The Redlands Medical Society was organized in August, 1898. The first officers were Dr. Chas. C. Browning, President; Dr.

Wm. H. Wilmot, Vice-president; Dr. H. Tyler, Secretary and Treasurer. These men with Dr. S. Y. Wynne, were the charter members.

The present officers are, J. E. Payton, President; G. G. Mosley, Vice-president; Wm. A. Taltavall, Secretary and Treasurer.

The society meets the last Wednesday in each month, in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, and at each meeting a paper is read and discussed by the members.

Redlands Orchestra.

This organization was formed in May, 1888, by a number of music lovers, among whom were Messrs. J. W. and H. B. Wilson, C. H. Hobart and M. F. Pierce. The orchestra was very fortunate at the outset in having the benefit of training under H. L. Sloan, who was then host of the Sloan House, and who was a musician of rare ability. He possessed a remarkable voice, a thoroughly refined and cultivated ear, and was a master of technique, having



J. E. LIGHT

played with the Thomas orchestra, in Chicago, and with other first-class musical organizations. Then after his death, Prof. Gunther and Prof. Ohlmeyer acted as directors of the organizations. The members were only those who were devoted to music, and were willing to practice regularly and strenuously. They reached a high degree of perfection, and were called upon to play on many public occasions, as at the Citrus Fair, held in Los Angeles, in 1889.

The members often come long distances in order to attend rehearsals, and some of them have since distinguished themselves in other musical circles. It has suffered many changes of membership, but has always maintained its high standing. It now has a fine collection of high-class orchestra music, and gives occasional concerts.

CHAPTER XVIII.

COLTON.



THE PIONEERS OF COLTON

(From a photograph taken in 1876, showing the entire population of the then new town, except Mr. and Mrs. Noel Davenport, who were at the time away from home.)

Charcoal Sketch of Colton Pioneers.

By I. E. Mosher

"There has just been published a photograph of the "Pioneers of Colton," taken against the east end of the depot, which as a work of art and a picture of the "Good, the True and the Beautiful" has not been surpassed on this continent. A group covering so much true worth deserves more than a passing notice and we propose to show in detail how the pioneers loom up, even though it was a foggy morning when they sat in the face of the sun which was battling with the mists of San Gorgonio Pass as they sat.

To begin with the long bench, there sits Murphy at the north end (right

hand side of picture), looking, because he moved, as if the fog had enveloped him, but still managing to show a new hat, the plaid of his summer garments and the glittering sheen of his highly polished countenance. Next comes Mr. William Montgomery Gregory and Jim Gibson, who look like a precious pair of horse thieves manacled together and waiting for Judge Topp to sentence them to eight years in state's prison. At their right sits Henry Gregory, dreamily looking at the far off mountains, but evidently keeping a mighty sharp eye on the convicts at his left. His whole look is generally suggestive of the impecunious solicitor of morning cocktails. The next are Mr. and Mrs. Laird and Mr. Jacob Polhemus, who are introduced for the purpose of giving tone to the picture and saving it from unutterable and irretrievable disgrace. Sitting at the south end of the bench is Mr. Wint. House with a big club in his hand and looking mad enough to go out and smash the photographer for making him sit there with the sun in his eyes, but he is only practicing a new smile he learned down at Pomona. Standing in the rear of this array of pioneer braves is the balance of the group. Beginning as before, at the north end, Will Polhemus faces the world like Ajax defying the "lightning strikers," or a surreptitious distiller when the revenue officers are after him. Frank Emerson, with a helmet hat such as Stanley wore into the jungles of Africa, lays one lily-white (he uses it for his complexion) hand, about the size of a soup-plate, upon John Butler's shoulder and smiles a "smile that is child-like and bland." And Butler looks as though someone had dropped whitewash in his eye and he was going to shed tears, or had swallowed an asteroid and it had soured on his stomach. And now, dear reader, with awe and veneration approach the pioneerest of the pioneers. Here is John Congreve with a big zinc bucket on his arm and his hand spread out on his manly chest like a small boy reaching for crawfish, apparently going for water to the zanja, before Colton boasted a well. And now comes Mosher, the inimitably graceful, whose every movement is unwritten poetry, with his left-handed fiddle; one number 13 shoe planted weightily on the bench before him and the fire of lofty genius streaming redly from his eyes which are closed to keep the sun out. He looks as though he could fiddle that crowd to death on short notice, and, if the picture don't lie, he would steal a horse, or hold a hot board under a chicken roost on a cold night until every blessed chicken steps onto it, and then walk away with the whole menagerie.

No doubt this group, of the unlucky number of "13," will go down to the posterity of this city, which they adorn by living in it, with a halo about them—which said halo was won by the trials and hardships they experienced in settling the spot now known to the nation as the "Hub of California." The picture is as great a success as were the pioneers, and any family that does not have one of them (the pictures, not the pioneers) among their household goods don't know a good thing when they see it.



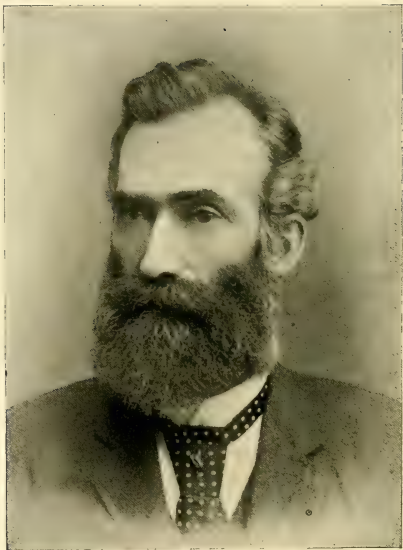
A BUSINESS CORNER IN COLT N

COLTON.

The history of Colton begins with the formation of the Slover Mountain Colony Association in the year 1873. This association, which was made up of William H. Mintzner, who became president, P. A. Raynor, J. C. Peacock, W. R. Fox and Ambrose Hunt, purchased from Wm. A. Conn 2000 acres of land lying on the sandy plain to the south of San Bernardino and bordering on the Santa Ana river. This land had been considered as worthless for agricultural purposes, but the purchasers platted it and began to offer inducements to settlers. A tract of land with a well was offered the first settler, and in 1874 Dr. W. R. Fox selected the forty acres still owned and occupied by his family on Colton Terrace, built a house and moved onto the property, thus becoming the first resident of Colton. He was soon followed by Rev. James Cameron and by the Gregory brothers. All of these chose lands on the terrace and began to put out citrus orchards in 1875.

In the meantime negotiations had been made with the Western Development Company, which was constructing the Southern Pacific track eastward from Spadra. The tract of the Slover Mountain Company lay directly in line between Spadra, the termination of the Southern Pacific at this time, and the San Gorgonio Pass, through which the road was to cross the mountains. San Bernardino was off the line, yet a depot must be built to secure her traffic. Doubtless these points had been duly considered before the purchase of the land. An agreement was entered into with the railroad company's representatives whereby the association was to deed to the Western Development Co., which was but another name for the Southern Pacific Co., one mile square of land. The railroad was to make this their headquarters for the San Bernardino valley, were to lay out and improve a town site and were to share the proceeds of the sale of lots with the original owners. In connection with this arrangement grew the law-suit of Raynor vs. Mintzner, which was one of the longest and hardest fought in the annals of the county and which was finally decided by awarding Raynor an undivided four-sevenths interest in the original holdings of the Slover Mountain Association.

The contract with the Western Improvement Association was entered into April 17, 1875. Tanks and a station were built at once, and on August 11, 1875, the first train that ever entered San Bernardino valley reached Colton—named for D. R. Colton, one of the railway officials—and for a year or more Colton was the terminus of the Southern Pacific line. L. E. Mosher was the first station and express agent at this station. His later career as a newspaper man and a writer and his sad death are well known throughout Southern California.



R. W. FOX, M. D.

M. A. Murphy, representing the Pioneer Lumber Co., was one of the first settlers in the new town. An office and yards for this company were among the first improvements made. A restaurant, kept by Callahan, and a saloon followed.

In March, 1876, the store building of A. M. Hathaway and N. E. Davenport was erected by Jacob Polhemus and son, of San Bernardino. This stood just west of the present livery stable on Front street near J street. The firm carried a stock of some \$20,000 worth of goods and did a large business before there was a residence in the town. The railroad was then putting its line through the San Gorgonio Pass and goods were shipped by team as far east as the Mojave desert. The first postoffice was located in this store, with A. M. Hathaway as postmaster.

A small frame building was built immediately after the store and was opened as a hotel by Jacob Laird, May 20, 1876. In May, 1876, the Riverside Press credits Colton with nine buildings; this probably included the residences on Colton terrace. The first residence within the town proper was a three-room house built for N. E. Davenport and standing where his present home is located.

In the fall of 1876 the railroad company put up a frame building which was opened as the Transcontinental Hotel. A year or so later it was burned, presumably an incendiary fire, and the company replaced it with the brick building now known as the Capitol Hotel. This was fitted up in what was considered at that time remarkable style, and opened under the management of Dr. Albert Thompson. During 1876 the Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. James Cameron, the first meetings being held in the hotel. The next year subscriptions were secured for a church building and Mrs. Cameron went east and raised the balance of the money needed from her friends, so that the church building was dedicated free from debt.

In 1877, Dr. Godfrey and Mr. Franklin began publishing the Colton Advocate. In 1878, Scipio Craig purchased the paper and changed the name to the "Semi-Tropic." This paper was an important factor in building up Colton and in doing battle for her rights. That its editor had entire faith in the future of the town is evidenced by this clipping which recalls some of the earlier hopes entertained by Colton:

"Speaking of side-tracking, it seems a little odd now to recall the fact that in 1878 or 1879 the people of this city were much concerned over a report that Los Angeles was to be cut off the main transcontinental line of the Southern Pacific and its place taken by Colton. The theory was that the railroad proposed to construct a line from Mojave to Colton, thus saving a few miles, and run an occasional local to Los Angeles as it does now to Calabasas. It is to be feared an ocean of ink was shed in denouncing this perfidious project which for a time elevated Scipio Craig, the Colton editor, at the time into the seventh heaven of delight. A few years later the boom came

along and the absurdity of a possible rival in Colton was as plain to the alarmists as it had been to the wise ones from the start."—Los Angeles Capital.

Colton, although the railway point and receiving the support of the Southern Pacific Company, had many difficulties to contend with. The idea that a town could grow up at Colton was at first treated with scorn by San Bernardino. The *Guardian* in an editorial of February 10, 1875, declares:

"Gentlemen, the idea of an opposition town to San Bernardino is simply absurd. Here is the center of business, and here business by commercial laws must remain. Let outside collateral villages spring up, and welcome.

All the better for San Bernardino, as it will be the central point of business for the lot. Again, fears are entertained that if the depot is located at Old San Bernardino, this town will be injured. As there is no location for anything larger than a respectable village in that delightful orange country, the fears are ridiculous. Let the company locate its depot where it pleases. God made San Bernardino a site for the central town of the county; and the railway, even if inclined—which we have no reason to believe it to be—cannot change His fiat.

Is not the majority of the population of the county in and clustered immediately around this town? Are the people who own property here going to abandon it? Whence will the 'new town' derive its sup-



MILO GILBERT

port? Will the population of this town and the immediately surrounding country abandon our stores here and rush down to Mathew's mill for their beefsteaks and groceries, before breakfast; or will they abandon their artesian wells, elegant homes and improved homesteads for waterless sandy flats, even if a depot is located there? This 'new town' talk, gentlemen, is simply nauseating nonsense. It is possible a village may grow up around the depot."

For several years there was some bitterness of feeling and Colton received little encouragement from her neighbors. Yet she steadily increased in population and in business. As the railroad center and shipping point for San Bernardino, Riverside and the entire valley, business naturally gathered about Colton. It was found that the "terrace," which comprised a part of

the original colony holdings was excellent fruit land and many orchards were set out.

In June, 1877, the Colton Land and Water Company was organized and absorbed the original association. This company acquired the rights to Raynor's springs and also put down a number of artesian wells. It piped water both for domestic purposes and for irrigation into Colton. About 1879 the Colton Terrace Company was organized and by securing water from Garner's springs and from the old Rancheria ditch, and also by sinking artesian wells, was able to put water upon a considerable tract of the higher lands.

By 1880 the village contained some three hundred inhabitants. This year the San Jose Packing Co. put up a cannery at Colton and began handling fruits, both fresh and dried, in large quantities. In 1881 the Colton Marble and Lime Co. was formed and began the erection of a plant at Slover Mountain. The coming of the Santa Fe system into California gave a new start to the entire southern section of the state. Work was begun on the California Southern, which was to extend from National City to San Bernardino, in 1881. There was much discussion of the routes by which it might reach San Bernardino. At one time it seemed probable that it would not enter Colton, but the citizens secured a right of way through the town and also donated land, with the understanding that the railroad shops might be located there, and August 21, 1882, the Southern California road was completed into Colton and regular train service began between Colton and San Diego. But for nearly a year a legal battle between the Southern Pacific and the California Southern prevented the completion of the line to San Bernardino. The Southern Pacific refused to permit the new road to cross its tracks, and when the construction crew were ready to put in the crossing, placed locomotives and freight cars across the track, and even placed an injunction on the crossing itself. It was not until September, 1883, that the crossing was effected. Colton as the junction of two transcontinental lines, of course, enjoyed increased railroad facilities.

In common with all California towns, Colton grew rapidly during the "boom" years. In 1886, P. A. Raynor subdivided 300 acres lying just north of the original town site and put it upon the market. The streets were graded and water brought to the tract. In the same year the Daily Semi-Tropic made its appearance and added to the metropolitan claims of the place. In 1887, the Southern Pacific purchased the unsold lots of the original town site of Colton, and the Colton Land and Water Company practically passed out of existence. In July, 1887, the town of Colton was incorporated as a city of the sixth class. The first trustees were: John M. White, A. B. Hotchkiss, O. T. Royce, J. C. Baugus, G. W. Tyler, clerk, Farnk F. Oster, treasurer, S. M. Goddard; marshal, W. N. Earp.

In November, 1887, the city trustees granted a franchise for the motor



M. A. MURPHY

road to R. W. Button and associates. This road was operated between San Bernardino and Colton and Riverside by the Southern California Motor Company and afterward by a receiver, until July 25, 1896, when it was sold to the Southern Pacific Co., who made some changes and have since operated it. In 1888, the first street pavements were put down and a franchise was granted the Electric Light and Power Co. of San Bernardino. This company secured their power from the Riverside canal near Colton. In 1889 the Fire Company was formed and a fire engine purchased. October 16, 1889, the town voted \$12,000 in bonds for the erection of the City Hall, which was put up the next year.



JOHN W. DAVIS, Sr.

The business interests of the town had kept pace with its growth. The canning establishment of the San Jose Company had not proved a success. In 1886, the Colton Fruit Packing Co. was organized with Alfred B. Miner as president and Wilson Hayes as secretary and treasurer. They erected an extensive plant and began canning and drying fruit.

The first brick block in the town, a two-story edifice, with stores and offices, well fitted and arranged, was built by Jacob Polhemus in 1886 on the lot where he had located his residence and shop in 1877. The same year the First National Bank was established, a business growing out of a private banking business which had been carried on for several years by S. M. Goddard and James Lee, who were at the time doing a large business as

wholesale dealers in flour, provisions, etc.

The First National Bank was formed with a capital stock of \$50,000. J. W. Davis, Sr., being president. A two-story brick building, still occupied by the bank, was erected by Mr. Davis as a home for the institution. Upon his death his son, J. W. Davis, Jr., became president, and was followed by his father-in-law, J. W. Roberts, who also became president of the San Bernardino National Bank. E. D. Roberts succeeded his father upon the death of the latter in 1903. The present officers are: E. D. Roberts, president;

S. M. Goddard, vice-president; H. B. Smith, cashier; directors, S. M. Goddard, E. D. Roberts, W. W. Wilcox, J. E. Davis, H. B. Smith.

In 1889, Colton shipped more citrus fruit than any other point in the state, 581 cars being billed out of Colton by the Southern Pacific alone. In 1890 the same company sent out 811 cars of citrus fruit. During the season of 1889 the Colton Canning Co. put up 1,000,000 cans of fruit and packed 40 tons of dried fruit and 40,000 boxes of raisins. A rolling and planing mill was doing a thriving business at this time.

In 1889, R. M. McKie, the present proprietor, purchased the Colton Semi-Tropic and changed its name to the Chronicle. About the same time the Colton Enterprise was started—then the Colton News.

The growth of Colton through the nineties was slow but steady. When the question of a new Court House came up, the citizens of Colton made strenuous efforts to secure the county seat for their town. Meetings were held and great enthusiasm aroused.



R. M. McKIE

The town offered to donate a block of land and build a suitable Court House, to cost not less than \$200,000, and donate it to the county free of all cost. But for the fact that the town was within the prohibited distance from the county line after the division of the county, this generous proposal might have been accepted.

A number of substantial business blocks, a new hotel, the Marlborough, and the Baptist church were erected during these years. The streets were graded and macadamized; the railroad park, which had been set aside in the early days of the town, was improved and became a real beauty spot. In

1902 the electric service between Colton and San Bernardino added greatly to the transportation facilities of the town.

For several years now Colton has experienced something of a building boom. Many cottages and pretty homes have been put up and the demand continues. The town now has a population of some 2500.

Portland Cement Works. Three-fourths of a mile southwest of Colton rises Slover mountain—a great mass of forbidding rock, one-fourth of a mile in diameter, and rising from six to seven hundred feet above the plain, yet within this unsightly pile is hidden untold wealth. At an early date it

was known that limestone, marble and other valuable materials were to be found here. In 1881 a company of Riverside men, with O. T. Dyer as president, W. S. Wilson, superintendent of mining department, and L. L. Dyer, superintendent of the marble department, began to quarry marble from the mountain. This was known as the Colton Marble and Lime Co. In 1887 this company was succeeded by the "California Marble Company," which is exploited thus: "The California Marble Co. on March 1, 1887, began operations, employing about 45 men and working three quarries, yielding different kinds of marble, one of which is used principally in the production of lime. The waste rock is converted into crushed marble and shipped to Los Angeles, San Francisco and other points for street paving. In these quarries white marble is abundant; light variegated and dark variegated, light gray, sea green, brown and light blue are also found. A black marble is in abundance, although it is very rare, being found only in a few other spots. This black marble is being used for mantels, wainscoting, tiling, gravestones, etc. The staircases, columns, paneling and wainscoting of the new Academy of Sciences in San Francisco will be constructed of this marble."

In December, 1891, the California Portland Cement Co. was organized in Los Angeles, with C. W. Smith, president; S. W. Little, vice-president, and J. R. Toberman, secretary.* Work was at once begun on an extensive plant at Slover Mountain for the manufacture of Portland cement. At this time all of this material used on the coast had to be imported. The necessary combination of rock and clay is not common and the manufacture of this cement must always be limited by the difficulty in finding the necessary materials within working distance. The plant was completed and began turning out cement in April, 1894, at first with a capacity of 150 barrels per day, which has been increased until now the company is turning out 500 barrels per day. With the exception of one year, 1897, the plant has been steadily at work, and its output steadily increasing since the opening up of the works. Clay from Perris, or Reche cañon, is used with crushed lime rock from the mountain to make the cement. Other products are marble, marble dust, rubble and macadam. According to the report of the state mineralogist the products of this company footed up to about \$400,000 for 1902, and according to their own published statement, the profits of the year were above \$50,000.

Beside owning Slover mountain, the company has 1,100 acres of clay beds. It leases the marble works to San Francisco parties. There is also a plaster mill where plaster of Paris is manufactured. Four large kilns produce great quantities of lime. The rock crusher is of solid cement structure and has a capacity of 20 carloads per day. This is used for ballast and for concrete work.

A town site has been laid out and a boarding house erected. From 80 to 100 men are regularly employed. The town and the plant are supplied

with water from a well with a pumping plant that raises it to a reservoir high enough for distribution. A substantial power house has been erected and the Edison Electric Company now furnishes power. The value of the cement plant is put at \$400,000, and of the entire plant at about one million.

Other Industries.

Colton, as the junction of three great transcontinental lines, is an important railroad center. Here are located roundhouses and tanks, and side tracks without end. The Southern Pacific has over twenty-three miles of track here. The Santa Fe also has many miles of trackage, and it is expected that the Salt Lake will eventually need a large trackage of its own.



W. W. WILCOX

The repair shops of the Transcontinental Fruit Line are located here and constantly keep a number of men employed. The large number of freight cars handled here and the large amount of freight loaded gives employment to many men. Many men employed on the train service also make their homes at Colton, and the railroad yards and repair departments require a large and constantly increasing force.

The Globe Flour Mills are one of the most important industries of Colton. The company in 1902 put up one of the largest milling establishments in the state. It is well equipped with modern machinery and has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour, 100 barrels of meal and 100 tons of rolled barley per day. It is located at the junction of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe tracks and has unsurpassed shipping facilities.

A planing mill has lately been equipped with the latest machinery, and is handling a large business. It is owned by P. H. Reed and manufactures fixtures, special furniture, patterns, etc.

The M. A. Hebbard Co., which is the successor to the old firm of James Lee & Co. that began business in Colton in the early eighties, does a large wholesale and retail business in provisions and has one of the largest storage warehouses in the county. The Wilcox-Rose Mercantile Co. does a large business in hardware, agricultural implements, etc.

THE COLTON FRUIT EXCHANGE.

The Colton Fruit Exchange was organized in 1892. It is an association of fruit growers for the purpose of packing and shipping their own fruit at actual cost. There are at present about 125 members, and the corporation is controlled by a board of nine directors, elected annually. The board of directors elects its own officers. The present board consists of James Barnhill, Earl Van Luven, W. M. Wilcox, E. D. Roberts, E. A. Pettijohn, L. C. Newcome, E. C. Merrifield, W. S. Bullis, J. B. Hanna. James Barnhill is president; Earl Van Luven, vice-president; First National Bank of Colton, treasurer, and I. N. Brink, secretary and manager.

This exchange uses the old pavilion, which was erected for the State Fair, as a packing house. This gives them a floor space of 200 square feet—



EARL F. VAN LUVEN

the largest building used for this purpose in Southern California. They are using the most modern and complete equipment and the fruit is handled with the utmost care; indeed, with the many modern appliances now in use, the fruit is handled very little. After being dumped from the orchard boxes into a canvas receiver it is rolled or lifted carefully from one process to another until it is laid into the shipping boxes, and there can be no possibility of bruising or injuring the fruit in the packing process.

The Colton Exchange has five brands of oranges—"Colton Terrace," "Tiger," which is their first grade; "Floral," second; "Gem," and "Rancho," third grade. This packing house has a capacity of from eight to ten cars per day.

The growers in this corporation receive all money over and above the actual cost of packing and selling their product, there being no profits paid to any one whatever. This exchange is a member of the San Bernardino Fruit Exchange.

There are four other packing houses in Colton, and a large amount of fruit is handled every year.

In 1886, Colton held her first Citrus Fair in the old cannery building. A second fair was held at Colton in 1891 and proved a brilliant success. That year steps were taken toward providing Colton with a pavilion for fairs and public meetings. The citizens raised \$12,000 for the purpose, a committee composed of Milo Gilbert, president; S. M. Goddard, secretary; W. W. Wilcox, treasurer; Wilson Hayes, H. B. Smith, M. A. Murphy, Dr. Hutchinson, George Cooley and R. W. Button, having charge of the matter. The Southern Pacific offered to donate lots, provided that the pavilion were built before January 1, 1893. The gentlemen having the matter in hand built a handsome structure, 180 by 192 feet, then the most complete and convenient public building of the kind in Southern California.

March 16, the State Fair was opened in the pavilion with the finest exhibit of fruit ever seen in the state. The Colton exhibit was in the form of the Eiffel tower, 35 feet high and 14 feet at the base, composed of oranges and lemons. The first premium of \$250 for the best exhibit of citrus fruits went to San Bernardino county.

WATER SUPPLY.

The first water used in Colton was obtained from Mathew's or Meek's



A. D. SPRING

Mill, which had been established for many years about one-fourth mile southeast of the City Hall. Water was brought from this point by the railway company for their tanks and for town purposes. Next the Colton Land and Water Co. piped water from Raynor's Springs and from artesian wells in the vicinity of the springs.

July 2, 1888, an election was held in Colton and \$60,000 in bonds was voted to purchase land, "with water now or hereafter to be developed, and for constructing a system of reservoirs and pipes." The bonds were carried with only two dissenting votes, and subsequently the water supply of the Colton Terrace Co. was purchased. In 1897 the Colton Chronicle says of the water system: "The supply of water owned and available by the city is abundant and of the finest quality. In addition to 88 inches purchased from

the old water company, the city paid John Barnhill for 81 inches, making 169 inches, to which should be added 17 inches purchased from E. D. Roberts, 31 inches from James Lamb and 52 inches of the Colton Water Co., making a total of 267 inches. The Meeks and Daley ditch has 825 inches of which 400 are owned by citizens of Colton. There are 600 acres in and around Colton for which this water is used, exclusive of that consumed by domestic users, and for fire pressure, street sprinkling, parks, etc."

During the dry season of 1899-1900 Colton put in four pumping plants, operated by electricity. In 1902 two of these plants were in operation and yielding 175 inches of water, and other wells were to be sunk.

The first electric light and power was furnished by a San Bernardino company, power being obtained from the Riverside canal. Later a contract was made with the Redlands Electric Light and Power Co. who furnished the town with 50 horse power, 12 arc lights and over 800 domestic lights. The Edison Company is now furnishing the town with 100 horse power and with about 1,400 domestic and commercial lights and 100 incandescent lights. The system is under the charge of Mr. A. D. Spring.

SCHOOLS.

Colton School District was organized in 1876 and a small frame school

house erected. This now stands on Eighth street between F and G and is occupied as a dwelling. In 1883 a two-story brick building containing four rooms was put up. A school bell was donated for this by Mrs. D. R. Colton, in memory of her husband for whom the town had been named. This building is no longer used for school purposes. The district voted bonds for \$10,000 in 1886 and the next year put up the present Northside Grammar School, a brick building of eight rooms. In 1903 the Southside primary building was put up at a cost of \$4000 and the same year bonds were voted for a High School building and a handsome brick and cement building, containing large assembly hall, recitation rooms, laboratories, and full equipment for an up-to-date High School has just been completed and occupied. The Colton High School was organized in 1896 with Professor W. F. Bliss,



D. R. COLTON

as principal. It has already taken high rank as a school and is duly accredited by both Universities.

The Colton schools are now under the supervision of Professor George

M. Green, assisted by an able corps of fourteen teachers. So rapidly is the town growing that in spite of the two new buildings erected so recently, there is demand for more room and already additional buildings are under contemplation. The average attendance last year was 394 and the attendance in the High School was 67.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian church, as we have seen, was organized in 1876, and its building was the first church erected in Colton. It has always remained a strong factor in the religious life of the town. Its present pastor is Rev. H. W. Harbaugh.

The first Methodist service was held in June, 1884, when the Rev. Wright preached from the platform of the S. P. Ry. depot. A class was organized consisting of Messrs. J. W. Rice and wife, A. S. Fox and wife, E. H. Howard and wife, Wilson Hays and wife, W. H. Wright and wife and Walker Fox. Services were then held in Kelting Hall. The conference next year sent Rev. I. G. Sigler, as pastor for 1886-87. During these years a church was organized, lot purchased, and a church and parsonage erected at a cost of more than \$4,000. A Sunday school was organized when the church was formed in 1886, with Walker Fox as superintendent. The school now has a membership of 120; the church has 77 members, owns a neat and comfortable church and parsonage and is entirely out of debt. The present pastor is the Rev. E. Hoskyn.

The Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary was built about 1893, a neat frame structure located in South Colton. In its belfry hangs the old bell made in the sixties at Agua Mansa, for use in the "little church." The old "campo santo" at Agua Mansa, is still used in connection with this church. The pastor of the San Bernardino Catholic church, holds services here at regular intervals.

CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY OF ONTARIO.

By Eleanor Freeman.

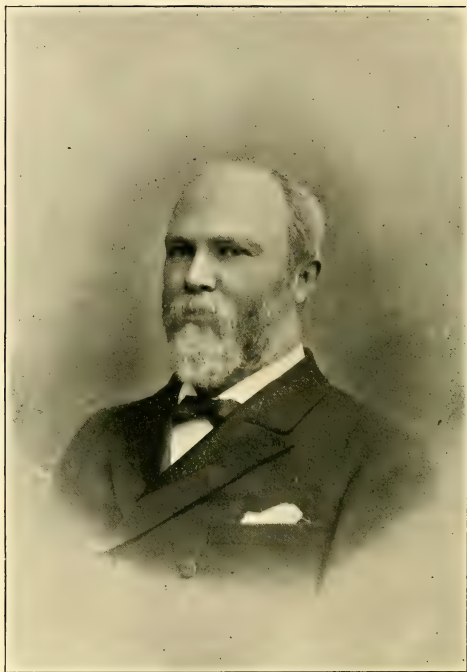
Early History of Ontario Colony. Today the traveler who journeys westward from the "red hills" of Cucamonga will see in the distance, stretching away to the northward a long avenue of stately trees—giant eucalypti, graceful grevillae and tropical palms. As he comes nearer, he finds groves



ELEANOR FREEMAN

to the east and west of this avenue which reveal that he—more fortunate than Mignon—is already in the land where "the citron blooms, and where, through leafy boughs, the golden orange glows." He will find beautiful homes and vinewreathed cottages scattered through a valley that vies with his dreams of an ideal world. Bordered on the north by the Sierra Madres, gently sloping and dotted by fragrant groves and beautiful vineyards, by fields of cool green alfalfa and yellow grain, the plains of the Ontario and Cucamonga settlements are a garden-spot of the earth. Near the center of the Ontario colony lies the town, the spires of its churches, the belfries of its school houses and the brick buildings of its business streets standing out against the greenness of the trees that embower the place. Wide avenues lead out from the town through the surrounding colony and an electric line, with convenient and comfortable cars carries one from the southern limit of the settlement to the foothills at the mouth of the San Antonio cañon—nearly seven miles. From the upper end of this line turning westward at sunset, "The Orient is purpled with an amethystine hue and the western heavens slumber in a hyacinthine blue." Or, if the moon is risen, a flood of silver light will gild with a radiance unknown in a colder clime every shrub and flower, while the stars will shine with an added brilliance. And if the night be dark or misty uncounted electric lights will sparkle as guides to the traveler.

Here the orange and the lemon, the olive and the grape, flowers of every variety, gardens and fields are all in the perfection of growth and of yield.



GEORGE B. CHAFFEY

One looks in vain for the haunts of vice and poverty in this vicinity. The fertile soil rewards its tiller so generously that the humblest home shelters comfort and what—in less favored localities—would be luxury.

The newcomer can hardly be persuaded that all this luxuriance of vegetation, that the thriving town with its lines of steel rails extending far to the east and the west, with its delightful homes, its commodious school houses, its numerous churches and its handsome business blocks is all the result of less than twenty-two years of occupation.

In the winter of 1882, what is now the town and colony of Ontario was a barren waste extending from the San Antonio Cañon on the north to the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino on the south and from Cucamonga on the east to Rancho San Jose on the west. No vegetation but sage brush covered these plains, even the Indians had not found them "good hunting grounds" and they had been left to the jack-rabbit and the coyote. The upper part of the colony, extending as far south as the old road between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, was a part of the original Cucamonga Rancho granted in 1839 to Don Tiburcio Tapia, by the Mexican governor, Alvarado. Upon the death of Señor Tapia the rancho passed to his daughter who later married Leon Victor Prudhomme, of Los Angeles and sold the property to John Rains, or rather to his wife, the daughter of Isaac Williams of Chino Rancho, whose money paid for the Cucamonga Rancho. Rains also purchased the interest of Jose Maria Valdez, a former mayor-domo of Don Tiburcio, and his wife, Maria Duarte. After the death of Rains in 1862, his widow claimed the entire estate as her individual property inherited from her father, Isaac Williams, and after considerable litigation was granted title. The property was later sold to the Cucamonga Company and in 1871 passed by Sheriff's sale to I. W. Hellman, the price bid being \$49,209.45. At the same time the Cucamonga Company with headquarters in San Francisco, deeded to Mr. Hellman, all their right and title to the waters of Cucamonga Creek. In 1874 I. W. and I. M. Hellman deeded to the Cucamonga Homestead Association a part of the Cucamonga Rancho with all rights to waters from springs, lakes, marshes, flumes, ditches and all other sources and all rights, perfect and imperfect, to the waters of Cucamonga and San Antonio cañons. In 1876, the Cucamonga Homestead Association deeded this property to the Cucamonga Company for the sum of \$21,000. On April 15th, 1882, the company granted to Captain J. S. Garcia and Surveyor J. C. Dunlap an option for the purchase of that part of the grant known as the "San Antonio lands" at the net sum of \$60,000. This property comprised 6,216 acres, more or less, together with the water, water right and privileges of San Antonio Creek, also the waste water of Cucamonga Creek.

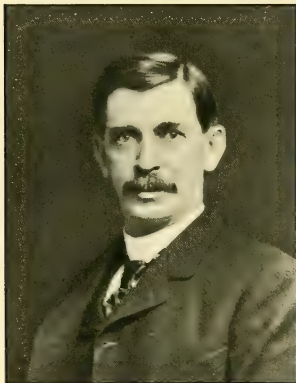
In the meantime George B. Chaffey, Jr., and Wm. B. Chaffey had located at Riverside and formed a partnership for the purpose of buying, selling and improving real estate, water rights and water privileges, in San Ber-

nardino county. These enterprising gentlemen soon formed the acquaintance of Captain Garcia—so well known to the citizens of Ontario and so well beloved for his kind heart and courteous manners.

The captain has given in his own words an account of a visit made by the Chaffey Brothers to the Garcia homestead—a visit fraught with great results for Ontario:

"On Thanksgiving Day, 1881, J. C. Dunlap, Civil Engineer, of San Bernardino, accompanied by Geo. B. and Wm. B. Chaffey, called at my home in Etiwanda for the purpose of purchasing my place. Dinner was just ready and as the gentlemen were tired, dry, and hungry, you can imagine a good turkey dinner would tempt them. After dinner we went up the cañons to

see the water supply. At this season the water was at its lowest degree, Dry Cañon having only 100 inches and the Smith ditch but 50 inches. I owned one half of the water in Dry Cañon and all of that in Smith Cañon, making 100 inches in all. The Chaffey Bros. were pleased with the water in sight and with the land I had to offer. I sold them in all 1,000 acres. A preliminary survey was made and the next week I deeded them all my right, title and interest in the above mentioned land and water and as soon as I could, moved my effects, and gave them possession of the property. Not long afterwards I went to San Francisco and interviewed the



N. W. STOWELL

Cucamonga Company and bonded their Cucamonga lands with one half of the water flowing from San Antonio Creek for \$60,000. I took John C. Dunlap as a partner and he was to have one half of the commission over and above the price fixed by the company. Mr. M. L. Wicks, of Los Angeles, and Prof. Mills, of Mills' Seminary, Oakland, were then operating largely at Pomona. As soon as my option was put on record in San Francisco, Mr. Wicks interviewed Mr. Dunlap and offered quite a sum for it. Chaffey Brothers then offered Mr. Dunlap and myself the same price as the other parties for the option. We consented to let the Chaffey Brothers have it and Mr. George Chaffey and myself went to San Francisco to make ar-

rangements with the Cucamonga Company. Our contract having been surrendered, Mr. N. W. Stowell was set to work to make cement pipe and also put up the first house in Ontario, between Eighth and Ninth. Soon afterward the Chaffey Brothers built a barn and a boarding house for their men. Andrew Rubio was put in supervision of the work. J. C. Dunlap was set to work with a gang of men to lay off the tract. On March 17th, cement pipe had been laid as far as the college grounds and a grand dinner was given in honor of the day by the Chaffey Brothers on the mesa—a beautiful spot 1800 feet above sea level. Dinner over, the representatives of the press and the other guests went to see the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of Chaffey College. Few thought at that time that Ontario would ever be what it is today. Some few small houses were commenced then,—the company's office, the hotel, my house and that of Mr. Stowell had been started. I can thus claim pioneership in Ontario, one of the best places in the world, in Etiwanda, and in the great state of California, of whose society of pioneers I am a member."

It is said that the plan of the Chaffey Brothers for their new colony of Ontario, named for their former home in Ontario, Canada, was the most perfect then formulated for colonization. They distributed the water for irrigation over the whole tract and delivered it on each lot in concrete and iron pipes. This alone required some forty miles of piping. In October, 1882, they organized the San Antonio Water Company and entered into an agreement with them whereby the water was ultimately to become the property of the land owners.

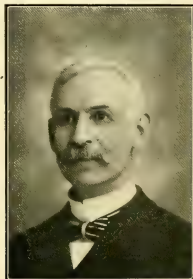
They also planned to lay out and improve a main thoroughfare through the colony and accordingly Euclid avenue was extended from the depot seven miles due north and set out with eucalyptus trees on either side, while a double row of palms was planted through the center. They donated a tract of twenty acres for a college and made provisions for endowment.

Work was pushed vigorously during the first year and many improvements were made. The house which Captain Garcia mentions as the first built in Ontario has been moved from its first location and now stands just north of the Presbyterian church in North Ontario. In December, 1882, Mr. L. L. Dyar, of Klamath, Oregon, came out from Los Angeles to look at the San Antonio lands. So well pleased was he that he returned in January and on the first day the land was offered for sale became a purchaser. At the same time land was purchased by Mr. L. W. Strong and Mr. L. W. Whitaker. Mr. Dyar, who did not bring his family until 1885, boarded at the house built by the Chaffeyes where Andrew Rubio, assisted by a Chinese cook, provided refreshments for the inner man. Mr. Whitaker lived in a tent on the ten acres where his house now stands and where he has lived ever since. Mrs. Whitaker was the first woman to live in Ontario and she had rather a lonely time without the companionship of her own sex, although

no doubt there was plenty of gossip circulating among the men who held forth at Rubio's boarding house; nor was there any dearth of news from Los Angeles and San Bernardino for although there was no railway station at Ontario, the Chaffey's had made arrangements with the Southern Pacific for travel. A man had only to wave his hat and the train would slack up and take him on. But when it was decided to run an excursion to Ontario on March 11th, to celebrate the corner-stone laying of Chaffey College of Agriculture, to which all the representatives of the press in Southern California were invited, the Southern Pacific had not sufficient faith in the new enterprise to put in a switch. But the Chaffey's, who were men of determination and admirable foresight, did not shrink from any expense that seemed necessary to the success of their undertaking, and on the appointed day two crowded trains, one from Los Angeles and one from Colton, brought the excursionists to Ontario. A carload of provisions was also brought for the



MRS. O. SWEET



O. SWEET

grand dinner to be given on the mesa. Teams from Pomona, Etiwanda and all the neighboring country brought visitors to the mesa and later to the college grounds, where the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. For a full account of the speeches, music, poetry, etc. that graced this most interesting event, the reader is referred to the Ontario Fruit Grower, of Jan. 9, 1883. This paper was edited by Edward A. Weed and was published in Riverside, pending the erection of a printing office in Ontario.

The original colony lands had been augmented by the purchase of railroad and government sections and by purchase from private individuals until they now extended as far south as the tracks of the Southern Pacific

railroad. The land now occupied by the town of Ontario was bought from Major Henry Hancock.

The fame of the "Model Colony" as Ontario was named was spread by the excursionists and their friends. Settlers flocked to Ontario from Canada and different parts of the United States and even from more distant countries so that the founders were kept busy making out title deeds and piping water to the tracts as they were sold. Early in 1883, Mr. Dan Nicols, Captain N. G. Gill and others brought their families to Ontario and Mrs. Whitaker was no longer the only woman in the colony. In March a postoffice was established with Mr. L. Alexander as postmaster. In June when the Company's office was completed the postoffice was located in it and also the railway station and express office. The Ontario Hotel was completed and opened in July under the management of Mr. O. Sweet. This gentleman also donated a number of valuable books as a starter for a public library. In Sept. Mr. J. H. Fawcett became manager of the hotel and the first public entertainment, consisting of music and reading, was given in the hotel parlors, Oct. 26th. Of those who took part on this occasion Mrs. James Birch is now the only one living here. It may be interesting to know that the first wedding in Ontario was celebrated May 12, 1883. A school district was formed this year with Captain Garcia, Mr. Fawcett and Captain Gill as trustees.

The Chaffey Brothers had purchased of Jas. Norton 160 acres of land in San Antonio Cañon for \$5,000. July 16th a new Land Co. was organized consisting of George Chaffey, Jr., W. B. Chaffey, J. E. Plater, J. S. Slauson and R. M. Widney. Two years before Richard Gird had bought the Chino Rancho and considerable intercourse was now carried on between the two settlements. Ontario had already several business houses, with more in prospect. Euclid avenue had been graded and planted with shade trees and the contract had been let for the Chaffey College building. A. E. Payne's grocery, McMannis' blacksmith shop, D. T. Jones' general store, and Smith & Griffin's livery stable were all in running order while numerous private residences were in process of erection, noticeable among which were those of Captain Garcia and Dr. Ellwood Chaffey on Euclid avenue, and that of J. B. Tays on G street. The public school was established March 8, 1884, in the attic of McIntyre's carpenter shop with 14 pupils, Miss Nellie Case of Riverside being the first teacher. In the meantime the "adobe" had been built by L. M. Holt for a printing office but was never used for that purpose. The second term of the public school was begun in this building in September following, and in the beginning of the next school year it was transferred to the College building where two east rooms on the first floor had been granted for its use, pending the erection of a suitable school building. Mrs. J. C. Dunlap was the teacher at this time.

The old "adobe" was long one of the landmarks of Ontario; after be-



E. P. CLARKE

ing occupied as a school room, a kindergarten, public library, a plumber's shop, a carriage establishment, a place for religious and other gatherings, it was removed in 1895 to make room for the Citizens' Bank Building which now occupies the northwest corner of A street and Euclid avenue. Improvements went rapidly forward in 1884 and there was quite an influx of skilled mechanics, some of whom are still doing good work in Ontario. Mr. W. J. Nicholson, whose excellent carpenter work is to be seen in some of our earliest buildings, is still actively engaged at his trade. In the latter part of 1884, Mr. W. J. Waddingham's planing mill and lumber yard went into operation adding greatly to the convenience of settlers—most of whom wished to build at once on their property. Mr. Waddingham, himself a contractor and carpenter, contributed largely to the development of the "Model Colony."

On December 16, 1885, appeared the first issue of the Ontario Record, owned and published by the Clarke Brothers. It was printed in the building near the Southern Pacific station known as the Waddingham Mill office, Mr. Waddingham afterwards purchasing it, when the Record moved to its new quarters on the corner of A street and Laurel avenue. We quote from a letter of Mr. E. P. Clarke, "The Record was started December 13, 1885, and my most vivid recollection of the night we ran off the first edition on a hand press is of the howling of the coyotes—that pretty well illustrates the primitive conditions that prevailed in Ontario at that time." Mr. E. P. Clarke's reminiscences of the "First Night in Ontario" may also be of interest:

My First Night in Ontario.

It cannot be said exactly that the Record was born by accident, but it was certainly started by reason of "a fortuitous combination of events." Whether propitious or "unpropitious," the sequel must determine. The present owners of the Record expected to engage in newspaper work in Pasadena until a few days before the decision was made to found the Record. Unexpected developments there, however, forced us to look for a new field.

Knowing something of Ontario's reputation as a growing colony, I went to Los Angeles and interviewed Judge Widney, who was then a member of the Ontario Land Company. He favored me with an elaborate and bombastic statement delivered in his usual condescending manner. It had much the effect of a "dead cold frost" on my budding hopes, but later on I saw W. B. Chaffey and elicited from him some accurate information and a little encouragement. The upshot was that I came to Ontario with him that night. This was about the last of October, 1885.

After supper at the Ontario Hotel, then managed by F. W. Wilding, I started out to find the town, and interview the merchants. I stumbled around in the dark awhile and finally found a grocery store kept by A. E.

Payne, who was also postmaster, and D. T. Jones' general merchandise store. Mr. Payne was located in the adobe, in front of which the Holbrook Block was afterwards built. Mr. Jones was in his present building.

I wasn't a tenderfoot exactly, having been in California three months in 1884, but I was then fresh from the east and but recently out of college. I had knocked about the world some in various capacities, but what I didn't know about starting a paper in a new western town would fill a Sunday issue of a metropolitan daily. I know that things seemed pretty "raw," and the outlook for "ads" wasn't especially rosy with two stores to solicit from.

Mr. Payne thought it doubtful if we could get more than 25 subscribers to a paper in Ontario. Mr. Jones was more sanguine and made a liberal promise of support, which he has been fulfilling in a liberal way in every issue of the Record for ten years.

After interviewing Mr. Payne and Mr. Jones, I attended a social given by the ladies of the Congregational church, in the historic adobe, which then served as church, hall and school room. The room was filled, and it was a mystery to me where the people all came from. Seeing the multitude, I felt like thanking God and taking courage, so far as the newspaper enterprise was concerned. I don't remember much about the program except that Misses Dyer and Piddington sang "Juanita" and W. P. Henderson gave a reading. The committee in charge of the lunch, as I remember, consisted of Mrs. Waddingham, Mrs. Horton and Mrs. Moores, and of course the spread was "au fait," as is always the case at socials in Ontario.

The next morning I discovered a livery stable, kept by Moores & Smith; a drug store over which Dr. Watson presided—in the room now used by Mytton's photograph gallery; and a hardware store kept by Johns & Steinbeck, near where Powell's grocery now stands. That seemed to be about all I could count on for local advertisements; there wasn't even a real estate office, except the Land Company's office. But Ontario ozone is very stimulating to the courage, and I decided that we would risk the venture. There was no rent available and W. J. Waddingham offered to put up a building. A name for the fledgling was discussed. Observer was urged by some, but Record was the choice of the publishers, and so the child was christened.

During the day I visited the college, a bare building on a dusty plain. Prof. Wheeler and Miss Blount had just made a beginning with what Judge Widney was pleased to designate as an "agricultural college." Later John C. Lynch drove me to Cucamonga, where we sampled some of the walnuts and artesian water (yes, that is correct, I think), for which the winery had been famous for half a century.

That night I returned to Pasadena, and within a day or two the prospectus of the Ontario Record was issued and the materials ordered. What further vicissitudes ensued before the paper was issued is "another story," as Kipling would say."

The first telegraphic message was sent from Ontario Dec. 11th, 1885, by Mr. J. V. Benson. Mr. C. P. Lyndall having been installed as station agent and telegraph operator took charge of the express office also, succeeding Mr. Waddingham who had been station agent pro tem. In August, 1885, the writer first visited Ontario, having letters of introduction to Mr. W. B. Chaffey. That she was pleased with the pure air and the brilliant prospects of the "Model Colony" is evidenced by the fact that after a three weeks stay at the Ontario Hotel, she became the owner of the twenty acre tract selected by W. B. Chaffey for a home place and of the lot on which the Ohio Block now stands. The contract for this building was at once let to W. J. Waddingham. The back ten acres on 23rd street were sold in 1887 to Col. Jas. Paul who planted them to oranges and erected a handsome residence—Linda Vista. Mr. Ensley completed, in 1885, the brick building on the cor-



GENERAL VIEW OF ONTARIO COLONY—1885

ner of Euclid avenue and D street, now occupied by the Ontario steam laundry. The upper story has been used for various purposes, being at one time utilized by the Unitarians as a place of worship. Even more rapidly than in 1884, did the new colony progress in 1885. The closing of the year saw the opening of the College for educational work; the nucleus of a library and reading room; the establishment of the Methodist church and of Congregational services and the organizing of the lodge of the A. O. U. W. Almost every branch of business was represented at this time. J. V. Benson opened the first boot and shoe store in the furniture ware-house of Mr. Drew, afterwards removing to more commodious quarters in the newly finished Ohio Block. Dr. E. D. Watson started the first drug store in the colony in the front room of his house on Euclid avenue. The Ontario Meat Market, supplied from the Chino Ranch, was doing a large business. Steele supplied harness with all its adjuncts to numerous customers. Dowse kept a large poultry yard on San Antonio avenue,—all his fowls being thorough-

bred. Shaw's nursery furnished fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs of every description and D. Nicol, an experienced landscape gardener, lent his aid in beautifying both public and private grounds. Real estate and insurance offices began to display their signs but no lawyer had yet appeared. Col. L. D. Graves acted as Notary Public and his services were in frequent demand on account of land sales. Drs. Watson, Chaffey and Gregory looked after the sick while Revs. P. H. Bodkins and W. H. Wolcott attended to the spiritual needs of the settlers. Mrs. Davis and Miss Tipton successfully conducted a millinery and fancy goods store and Mrs. Horton was among the first—if not the very first—dressmaker in town. Church socials, lectures, dances and other entertainments were frequent so that the colonists did not lack for diversion.

In the spring of 1886 an important change took place in Ontario. The fame of the Chaffey Brothers had gone abroad and the success of their plans—particularly their plan for furnishing water to arid lands—had attracted the attention of the Australian government which offered large inducements to the Chaffeyes to come to Australia and establish a colony under a similar system. Accordingly the Chaffey Brothers disposed of their interests in Ontario to what has ever since been known as the Ontario Land and Improvement Company. It was comprised at that time of Messrs. H. L. McNiel, G. L. Stamm, D. McFarland, of Los Angeles; Col. O. L. Picher, of Pasadena; G. C. Hager, of Orange; F. G. Gissing, of Toronto; Milton and Lyman Stewart, of Titusville, Pa.; C. E. Harwood, of Springfield, Mo., and Chas. Frankish, of Riverside, the latter being manager and resident agent of the company. Several members of the company became residents of the colony and at once began to improve their lands. The land office was removed to the west side of the avenue and surrounded with ornamental shrubs. Two public halls had now been built as well as many picturesque cottages and villas, while the growth of vegetation seemed almost miraculous. Ontario was found to be in the true citrus belt and therefore capable of producing the choicest oranges and lemons, as well as the most delicious of deciduous fruits. This fact had its influence in attracting settlers and land sales were numerous in 1886.

During this year a very important purchase was made from the Pomona Land & Water Co. by the Ontario Land and Improvement Co., namely, what is known as the "South Side," a tract of about 950 acres, two miles in length and about three-quarters of a mile in breadth extending along the Southern Pacific track and bounded on the south by the Chino Rancho. Section 24, sloping north from the track on the west side of the colony, was also purchased by the same Land Co. in Dec., 1886. This month contracts were let for the bank building to be put up, running 115 feet along the Southern Pacific track with 60 feet front on Euclid avenue. Plans were also made for the subdivision of all the lands south of the railroad. The closing

of 1886 and the beginning of 1887 showed the completion of the second school building in Ontario and also a large addition to the Ontario Hotel. The Clarke Bros. had moved into their brick printing office; the fine residences of Mr. Frankish and others were looming up among their vines and flowers. Everything seemed to give promise to an unexampled period of prosperity for this "child of the desert." The San Bernardino Courier writes thus of the town:

"Of all her cities and towns, San Bernardino county has the most reason to be proud of Ontario."

The passage of the first Santa Fe train through the Cajon Pass gave a new impetus to the central part of the colony. What is now known as "Upland" was started by the Bedford Bros., who gave to their 200 acre tract the name of Magnolia, a name which has been perpetuated in the beautiful hotel which they built and christened "Magnolia" Villa. At their sale held in May, 1887, they disposed of \$50,000 worth of lots. On the 11th of May the "South Side Tract" was put on the market and the lots were sold at an average price of \$150. Waddingham's Mill was moved across the track and a street opened to the newly completed Southern Pacific depot. The bank block was finished and two stores were in process of erection and several were planned. Shade trees planted on all the streets grew rapidly and soon made the south side a most desirable place of residence. During the year 1887 the corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal church had been laid on G street and Euclid avenue and of the Presbyterian church on Ninth street and Euclid avenue; plans were drawn for the Brooks Block near the Southern Pacific depot with a frontage of 120 feet on Emporia and 75 feet on Euclid avenue. Taken all in all the year 1887 was one of steady advancement in the "Model Colony." But the year was not to end without a slight check. December 14th, a furious wind and sand storm swept over the country and Ontario came in for her share. But though oranges and lemons were blown off, trees stripped of their leaves, houses filled with sand and dirt and unsubstantial buildings thrown down to make room for better ones, no material damage was done after all and a good lesson was taught to builders, for every well built edifice in the town stood the storm without damage. A better system of pruning was also devised so that the trees have stood more recent storms with but little injury.

In 1888 improvements went on as usual. The Methodist church was dedicated in January and the Congregational chapel on West A street was opened for service in March. The Bedfords, Clubine & Oakley and N. W. Stowell were grading streets, laying sidewalks and erecting buildings in their respective sub-divisions. On the 17th of March the Ontario Land and Improvement Co. served an elegant banquet in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the corner-stone laying of the College. The representatives of the press who were present on both occasions freely admitted that the

predictions made five years before in regard to the future of Ontario had been more than realized.

The narrow gauge road was now in running order to Chino and the rails were laid for the electric road to San Antonio Heights. Lots on East Fourth street had been donated by the Land Co. for a cemetery and an association was formed to take charge of them. On April 17th, Miss Kate Field lectured in Ontario and she too was charmed with the "Model Colony." A new paper called the Observer was started this year with S. J. Holsinger as editor; but he soon sold out to R. E. Blackburn, a young Kentuckian, full of energy and determination, who devoted himself with great zeal to the work of advertising Ontario, thus aiding in the work so ably be-



GRAVITY STREET RAILWAY

gun by the Record. The South Side added new business houses to the town with the completion of the Workman Block, Chas. Conant opened a drug store on the ground floor and R. O. Breckenridge a hardware store in an adjoining building which he had just completed. The second story of the Workman Block was a hall which has ever since been used for entertainments and all large gatherings that have taken place in Ontario. If its walls could speak they could reproduce many eloquent speeches and much wit and merriment. Rose's Hall on Euclid avenue was blown down by the storm of 1887 and is now replaced with a substantial brick block. The old hall was removed to Transit street and used for a time by the Episcopalians

and was then remodeled and removed to Euclid avenue. The Chino depot was completed and occupied and the Brooks Building was finished and the postoffice removed to it. Horsecars were in operation on the San Antonio Heights railway while waiting for electrical appliances. This horsecar and gravity line at Ontario was one of the curiosities of California which every tourist was expected to see. Its novelty attracted extensive attention from eastern papers and magazines. After the seven miles pull up the avenue the weary horses or mules stepped lightly about the car, climbed upon a platform attached to the rear and settled themselves for a comfortable nap, while the car rolled easily down the long grade with its own weight as motive power. This device is said to have been invented by Mr. Jas. B. Tays.

On April 7th, 1889, the Citizens' Bank opened in the Brooks Block with J. P. Robertson as president and M. V. McQuigg as cashier. About the same time the Ontario Fruit Co. began business at North Ontario. It was conducted by the Bordwell Bros. and Mr. Fassett and proved a great benefit both to Ontario and Cucamonga in the marketing of deciduous fruits. In the early part of 1890 the Southern Pacific Hotel was opened in the Brooks Block under the management of W. H. Brooks, Jr., who had furnished it in elegant style. In June, the People's Building and Loan Association was organized, an institution which at once became popular and which has proved to be a most excellent Savings Bank. In October occurred the second sale of the Bedford Tract, now Upland. It was purchased by the Harwood Bros., to whom the interests of the Land Co. had been assigned.

In November, 1891, Ontario was incorporated as a city of the sixth class, the great mistake being made of only taking in a half mile square. An attempt was made to rectify this mistake some years later, by taking in all the colony lands. Finally in 1900 a tract of twelve square miles was incorporated. During the year 1891 the San Antonio Light and Electric Power Co. was organized for the purpose of furnishing electric light to Ontario, Pomona and Redlands. To this company belongs the credit of being the first plant for long distance transmission of electricity in the United States. In 1892 the current was delivered to Pomona and San Bernardino at the distance of eighteen and twenty-eight miles respectively, at a line voltage of 10,000, an achievement hitherto unheard of. The Bellevue Cemetery Association was organized in 1892; the stock sold rapidly and the lots on Mountain avenue were at once put in shape. The first interment was that of Mr. Leonard Potter in March, 1892.

The cannery, established by the Ontario Fruit and Produce Co., was running full blast during the summer of this year and proved a great success in the handling of deciduous fruits. But unfortunately the company, with no experience in the business, went into orange packing, paying high prices for fruit and selling at a loss and the result was a complete failure

and the cannery was closed to the great loss of the community, such an establishment being almost a necessity in this fruit growing section.

The year 1893 marked the first decade in the history of Ontario and it was fittingly celebrated on March 17th by the reception given to the Editorial Association of Southern California. The Record-Observer of March 22nd gave full accounts of this event with the speeches and poems read. On June 17th, the Ontario Fruit Exchange filed its papers of incorporation and the following October the Lemon Growers' Exchange of Ontario was organized. During the years 1894-5 Ontario experienced a building boom. The Osborne Block, Drew Building, Friend Block, Westminster Presbyterian church and Citizens' Bank Block were erected, beside many small buildings

and private residences. A system of sewers was established, cars were first run by electricity and electric lights were furnished the town.

In August, 1896, R. E. Blackburn obtained control of 1100 acres of Chino Rancho, adjoining Ontario on the south and now known as "Blackburn's Addition." This property was put upon the market and sold rapidly. On December 3, 1897, the Brooks Block was completely destroyed by fire, occasioning serious loss to the town.

It was a fine building containing the Southern Pacific Hotel, the postoffice, a stationary store and various offices. There was but little loss to merchants, the fire having started in the upper story, thus having allowed time for the removal of goods on the ground floor. In 1898 the Leach Building was erected and occupied by the owner as



ANDREW RUBIO

a hardware store. In 1899 the Waterman Condensing Co., with headquarters in New York, removed its plant from the northern part of the state to Ontario. Under the management of Mr. Elton B. Shaw, the company began the manufacture of California Grape Fruit, Lime Juice, Liquid Lemon, Lemon Extract, Orange Marmalade, Pomelo Juice, and other fruit extracts. For some years the amount of deciduous fruit produced in this district emphasized the fact that a cannery in Ontario was a necessity. Accordingly in the spring of 1901 a number of citizens met and organized the Ontario Fruit Co., several taking stock who had lost money in the previous attempt to establish this industry, thus showing their unselfish desire to benefit the town.

As a result of this organization the most complete cannery plant in California was established and ready for business in the summer of 1901. The results of the first season's work were quite satisfactory—about three-quarters of a million cans having been put up and about 80 tons of dried fruit handled. As in all new enterprises there were difficulties to be overcome, but the stockholders have faith in the ultimate outcome.

And now having briefly sketched the history of our "desert born" town through two decades, we shall notice some salient features of today.

WATER SUPPLY.

In any description of the model colony of Ontario, information concerning the water system is of paramount importance; for without the magic touch of water the enterprise of the Chaffey Bros. would never have been inaugurated. For the purpose of furnishing the tract with an ample supply, the San Antonio Water Co., was organized in 1882, water rights in the San Antonio creek having been purchased, including the overflow and underflow.

The point of diversion is in the San Antonio Cañon about two miles to the northwest of the colony tract and for the first one-half mile the water is conveyed in a cemented ditch to the main pipe line at the base of the mountain. Here the water enters the largest main. The system of distribution over the entire tract consists of pipe lines, about sixty miles or more in extent, varying in size from six to twenty-two inches or more in diameter.

Iron and steel riveted pipes are used where water is delivered under pressure, otherwise vitrified or cement pipe is laid. Pipes three or four inches in diameter are used for domestic purposes.

The San Antonio Water Co. likewise delivers water to the incorporated town of Ontario, but the Board of Trustees takes care of its distribution in a network of pipes belonging to the town. From the end of the main pipe line near the base of the mountain, to the Southern Pacific track at Ontario is a distance of about seven miles. Considerable water has been developed by a tunnel extending up the cañon more than half a mile and tapping the underflow.

When the colony was started, it was thought the San Antonio Creek in connection with its underflow would furnish abundant water for irrigation. The San Antonio Water Co. had a right to one-half the water that flowed in the bed of the creek. It was estimated—before the years of deficient rainfall came—the flow at its lowest stage in July amounted to 96 inches. It was estimated the underflow furnished 200 to 250 inches more. Up to a flow of 624 inches of water running in the bed of San Antonio Creek, Ontario is entitled to one-half. When more than 624 inches of water are flowing in the

creek, Ontario is entitled to one-half of 624 inches and to all the surplus. It is thus seen the colony has a fine water right.

There are 6064 shares of capital stock, one share to each acre, the water right being an inch of water to each ten acres. The water is delivered monthly to the highest point of each ten-acre tract in a run of thirty inches for 24 hours. The system at present irrigates about 6000 acres.

It was demonstrated for years that an average rainfall insured Ontario an ample supply of water during the irrigating season. But there came a series of years remarkable in the history of California for light rainfall. The horticulturists of the colony owning property valued at millions of dollars, naturally became greatly alarmed. With commendable energy the Directors of the Water Company purchased additional land and water rights and proceeded to make developments.

At Cucamonga 130 inches of water from artesian wells were secured from Cucamonga Fruit Land Co. Other sources of supply were purchased. Ten wells have been bored, six at Claremont and four on the upper northwest end of the Ontario colony. From these ten wells considerable water has been pumped and delivered in the main pipe lines. The services of Geo. Chaffey (mechanical engineer and founder of the colony) were secured and pumping conducted in an economical manner. In the future one man with a central electrical plant could pump a whole system of wells. The San Antonio Water Co. has now four sources of supply; first, from the San Antonio Creek; second, from the tunnels; third, artesian water; fourth, that pumped from numerous wells.

In Ontario land owners are water owners, and water is king. A share of stock goes with every acre sold and irrigation is carried on throughout the year. According to the report of Engineer Geo. Chaffey, made Nov. 1st, 1899, between two and three hundred inches of water were pumped from a series of wells. In all average years the supply is so abundant during part of the year that water is allowed to go to waste.—Ontario Observer.

The average flow coming to Ontario from San Antonio Creek in the last seventeen years for July, August and September measurements, was 300 inches; from San Antonio tunnel, 75 inches; from Cucamonga tunnel, 130 inches; total gravity flow 505 inches; pumped water from seventeen wells on 16th street, 500 inches, and from four wells at Claremont 100 inches, making a total of 1,100 inches now available as a water supply.

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

As has already been mentioned in this article, Ontario, besides her great adaptability to the production of fruit of other kinds, was found to be in the true citrus belt. Her soil under the excellent system of irrigation prevailing in the colony, produces oranges, lemons and pomelos of unex-

celled appearance and flavor. She has now hundreds of acres of Washington navels and her lemons—most of which are seedless, or nearly so—are superior in quality to the imported fruit. A recent analysis by the official chemist of the New York Produce Exchange, shows that twelve California lemons are equal in value to seventeen imported lemons tested under like conditions.

As the fruit orchards of Ontario and the surrounding settlements came into bearing, the question of marketing, of necessity, came to the fore. At first the marketing of citrus fruits was largely experimental, while a cannery and various drying establishments took care of the deciduous fruit which could not be marketed fresh. Out of many organizations and experiments the present co-operative system of marketing has worked itself out and while the methods are yet far from perfect, the packing and handling of citrus fruit has become a great industry requiring knowledge, skill and good judgment, as well as the best modern appliances for every department connected with the business.

The Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange is composed of all the citrus handling houses in western San Bernardino county, and at present has the following members: Lemon Growers' Association, Upland; Cucamonga Citrus Fruit Association, Cucamonga; Mountain View Orange and Lemon Ass'n Upland; Stewart Citrus Ass'n, Upland; West Ontario Ass'n, Narod; Upland Citrus Ass'n, North Ontario; Etiwanda Citrus Ass'n, Etiwanda; Citrus Fruit Ass'n, Ontario. These packing houses represent about 7,000 acres of citrus fruits. In the same district there is nearly an equal acreage of deciduous fruits and vines and a large cannery, four fruit drying establishments and a plant for manufacturing fruit extracts, etc., which in 1903 put out 400 cars of products, valued at \$400,000. The thirteen packing houses in the district handled about 2,500 cars of fruit.

Ontario Fruit Exchange.

The Ontario Fruit Exchange is an association of the Ontario-Cucamonga district of the Southern California Fruit Exchange. Directors, L. S. Dyar, president; G. P. Daum, vice-president; D. R. Crawford, John Crawford, A. P. Harwood; secretary and manager, Charles D. Adams. At a public meeting held June 3, 1893, in Ontario, Cal., the Ontario Fruit Exchange was organized. On September 25 it agreed to become an association of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange. Two years later it withdrew from the corporation in order to enter, in November, 1892, the Southern California Fruit Exchange, as a separate district exchange, representing itself and the lemon growers' organization. This position it occupied for two years. In 1897 it withdrew from the double function of both a district exchange and an association within a district, in favor of a new corporation formed to act as district exchange, and it became one of the associations

comprised in the Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange. This is a brief history of the parent exchange organization of western San Bernardino county, comprising Ontario, Cucamonga and Etiwanda, about which the other exchange associations have grown up, and to this fact is due the distinctive term applied to its brands, viz: "Nucleus Bear" brand, "Nucleus Quail" brand, and "Nucleus Owl" brand. Great care is taken to keep up the high character of these brands, and justify their reputation in the market. The numerous special orders sent in for them are an indication of the esteem in which they are held.

In the apportionment of the territory of our Ontario-Cucamonga district among the different associations which comprise it, the extreme western part of the Ontario district, which is also that of San Bernardino county, is the territory which comes under the care of this association, and its principal packing-house is therefore located at Narod, about two miles west of Ontario proper. This association handles oranges and grape fruit only.

Citrus Fruit Association of Ontario.

The colony of Ontario was one of the first to follow Riverside's experience in the development of the orange. The colony is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of citrus fruits and these two facts give to that section today fine orange and lemon groves of mature age and fine producing powers. The Citrus Fruit Association was formed in 1898, but its progress has been very rapid. It now contains a membership of 225 stockholders, said to be the largest in numbers in the associations in Southern California. The packing-house is located on the eastern side of the city of Ontario, with convenient trackage and containing abundant room. The house is 200 feet by 90 feet and is fitted up with the most improved machinery and appliances for grading, sizing and packing the fruit. As this house is also used to prepare lemons for marketing, storage room is amply provided for that department also, giving the management the best of facilities for the work.

Two brands are sent out, the fancy as "Special Bear," and the choice as "Special Quail." The officers of the association are: G. W. Russell, president; J. T. Lindley, vice-president; M. V. McQuigg, G. T. Stamm, H. H. Morgan, H. Little and Dr. Graettinger. The manager is F. A. Little, and the secretary A. T. Hamilton.

The Upland Citrus Association.

This is the largest organization in the district of the Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange and the youngest member of the family. Its name arises from the fact that it handles the oranges grown by its members on the highest lands cultivated in the Ontario colony—the foothill territory which extends from the base of the mountains on the north to a short distance below the Santa Fe railway on the south. North Ontario is the shipping point for

all this "upland" fruit, and has the distinction this season of shipping the largest quantity of early fruit sent out from any point in Southern California.

In the shipping house of the Upland Association is found some of the best machinery now in use in that line. The house is lighted throughout by electricity and equipped with all the modern appliances run by electric power. The association has from the beginning taken great pains to maintain uniformity and excellence in its brands. The "Upland Bear" is the fancy brand and the "Upland Quail" the choice, these qualities having such a fine reputation in the east that it is not always possible to gratify all the dealers who prefer them.

The directors are as follows: J. L. Paul, president; W. B. Stewart, vice-president; B. K. Brant, J. N. Huehn and W. T. Leeke. The secretary and manager is Charles H. Adams. The association has done its share toward making the acceptance of the exchange unanimous at Ontario.

Lemon Growers' Exchange of Ontario.

Five lemon growers of Ontario and Cucamonga form the directorate of this well-known association. They are C. E. Harwood, president; W. B. Stewart, vice-president; J. N. Huehn, W. Scott Way and C. E. Keyes. J. W. Freeman is the secretary and manager. This organization was formed in the fall of 1893, and is the oldest organization for the marketing of lemons in California. From its foundation it has been loyally sustained by the growers at Ontario and Cucamonga, and last year was the most successful of its existence.

The Ontario Exchange handles a very superior quality of lemons, the soil being peculiarly adapted to the perfection of that fruit. It is claimed that the most successful lemon grove in Southern California is located at Upland.

SCHOOLS.

The Ontario School District was organized in January, 1884, and the first school was opened in March following with Miss Nellie Case as teacher. It was held in various private buildings and in rooms in the College building until January, 1887, when the Central school building was completed and occupied. This building has cost about \$6,000 and is surrounded by two and a half acres of ground which is well laid out and is now well shaded.

In 1889, the Seventh street and South Side buildings were erected, each at a cost of about \$2,500. Since that time the West Side school has been put up at about the same cost and a one-story first grade building erected on Euclid avenue. The San Antonio district, which is practically a part of Ontario, has a neat and commodious building costing about \$3,000 and employing two teachers. The Upland school employs four teachers.

For the season of 1903-4 Ontario employed fifteen teachers in her graded

schools and had an average attendance of 519; the San Antonio school had an attendance of 40 pupils. Under the able supervision of Prof. Jefferson Taylor, who has been at the head of the school for a number of years, the Ontario schools have reached a high standard and are doing efficient work.

In 1901, a High School was established in the city which is already well organized and well equipped. The building formerly occupied by Chaffey College is now utilized as a High School building, and the school last year had a faculty of six teachers, with Prof. Taylor at the head, and an enrollment of 134 pupils.

THE CHURCHES.

As early as 1883 religious services were established in the colony of Ontario, although there was then no church edifice. Now there are so many that it might be said of Ontario as of Rhode Island in the time of Roger Williams—if a man had lost his religion, he might certainly find it here.

Taking the churches in the order of their establishment, we shall begin with the

First Methodist Episcopal Church. Methodist services were held in the parlors of the hotel in the autumn of 1883, the Rev. Mr. Fleming officiating, and persons of all denominations attending. The Methodist church proper was organized soon afterward at the home of Mrs. S. W. Strong on San Antonio avenue. The first members were Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Jones and Mr. H. C. Oakley. As soon as the "adobe" was finished the services were held in it until the completion of the college chapel, when the congregation assembled there, and this continued to be their place of worship until the present edifice was built on the northwest corner of G street and Euclid avenue. This church is incorporated and its attendance has so increased that it has been necessary to make two additions to the building, notwithstanding the fact that the church lost a good many members when the North Ontario M. E. church was organized. In 1883 the Sabbath school was started in the attic of McIntyre's carpenter shop with Mrs. D. T. Jones as superintendent. It was afterward removed to Mr. Jones' house and then to the "adobe" and the college chapel. Mrs. J. L. Pollock is the present superintendent. The church has about 250 members, with an Epworth League, Ladies' Aid, and Mission Society, etc. Including the parsonage, its property is valued at about \$10,000.

North Ontario M. E. Church. In 1890 some members of the Ontario M. E. church, residing at North Ontario, formed a class presided over by Rev. Daniel Ayres. They held prayer meetings in residences and preaching services in halls and such other places as could be obtained. Their faithful and constant work finally resulted in the organization of a church by the Rev. W. A. Wright, pastor of the Ontario church, on October 1, 1899. The

new church had a membership of 80, which is now increased to more than 100. They have built a church costing about \$6,000 and have a parsonage adjoining. The Sunday school was organized in 1896.

Bethel Congregational Church. This church was organized by the Rev. J. T. Ford, general missionary for Southern California, March 22, 1885. Of the charter members, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Moore and Mrs. Emma Joliffe are still living in Ontario. The first meetings of the church were held in the residence of Mr. Jos. Waddingham; they were then held in the "adobe." On the erection of the Ohio block, the northeast room was given, rent free, for their worship until Rose's hall was secured for permanent use. When this hall was blown down in 1887 a room was again given for the use of the church in the Ohio block and services were held here until the erection of their church, which was ready for use in the winter of 1888. Lots were given on the south side to the church by Mr. W. J. Waddingham, but it was deemed advisable to build on the present site, corner of Palm avenue and A street, and lots were accordingly purchased there. The first pastor, the Rev. W. H. Wolcott, began his services in March, 1885, and closed his efficient labors in June, 1888. Revs. A. E. Tracey, Allen Hastings and John Barstow followed.

The church building is a comfortable and well arranged frame structure. The present membership of the church is more than 150.

The Christian Church. The Church of Christ of Ontario was organized October 11, 1891, at the residence of Mr. Geo. W. Russell by Rev. Mr. Wilson of Pomona, with fifteen members, nine of whom are still living in Ontario. The first public services were held in the A. O. U. W. hall, October 18, 1891. Services continued in this hall until the Rev. B. F. Coulter donated the use of a room in a block that he had just built. The Sunday school was organized in May, 1892. Services were held irregularly with the Rev. Garvin of Pasadena preaching until June, 1895, when the Rev. Mr. Logan became pastor, followed by Rev. Waggoner. The church, which numbered about twenty members, had a hard struggle for existence. In 1897 they began holding services in the Unitarian chapel on Euclid avenue, which building was later purchased by Mr. Jas. Young and presented to the church. So the church now has a home.

Christ Church (Episcopal). During the winters of 1884-5 and '85-86 occasional services according to the prayer book of the American church were held in the parlors of the Ontario Hotel, conducted by Rev. C. F. Loop or Rev. J. D. H. Browne of Pomona. In 1886 the upper story of the Rose block was secured and a mission of the Episcopal diocese of Los Angeles, to be known as "Christ Church Mission," was established and was for a number of years under the charge of a missionary resident at Pomona and served jointly with that mission. Rev. J. Simonds was the first clergyman and Chas.

F. Chaffey the first warden. In 1896, May 18th, the mission was formally received by Bishop Johnson as a parish.

In the year 1887, the lower floor of the Rose building was destroyed by the wind storm, but the upper floor, which had been used for Episcopalian services for years, was deposited intact on an adjoining lot and was at once fitted up and used to house the hardware and drug stores which had formerly been located in the lower story of the building. When the Episcopalians secured a lot of their own, they bought the one-story building which they had previously occupied as the upper story of the Rose block and removed it to their lot. During the winter of 1893-4 it was decided to remove the chapel to a more favorable location, and lots were purchased for the present site; the old building was removed and enlarged and fitted up into a most convenient and attractive chapel. In 1901 another lot adjoining the church property was purchased and a large and well appointed rectory was built.

The changes and interregnums of the Ontario mission had been frequent until 1895, when the Rev. R. H. Gushee was placed in charge by the bishop. Father Gushee was then in deacon's orders but has since been ordained a priest in his own parish. He has since remained with this parish, which has grown in strength, usefulness and grace since his coming.

First Baptist Church. During the spring of 1894 several of the Baptist families of Ontario held prayer meetings at their various homes. Among those who were foremost in making these meetings successful were Mrs. L. M. Knox, Mrs. M. E. Baldwin, Mrs. H. J. Rose, Messrs. Wm. Friend, L. N. McClure, J. L. Grisham and E. B. Powell. A meeting was held in a room over Mr. E. B. Powell's store September 16, 1894, at which the Rev. E. G. Wheeler of the chapel car Emanuel preached, and at the close of the service a business meeting was held and a permanent organization effected, to be known as the First Baptist church of Ontario. The original members were 39 in number. A Sunday school was organized in October, 1894. In 1899 the church was incorporated and in 1901 erected its present building, a modern frame structure, having a seating capacity of several hundred. The cost was about \$2,500.

The present membership is about 125. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 80. The usual societies are connected with the church and the church is in a prosperous condition.

First Presbyterian Church. The first Presbyterian church services were held in Ontario in 1887, with the Rev. C. D. Merrill as pastor. The church was organized in 1888 with about 24 members, of whom only Mr. Geo. S. Barrett remains. A church building was erected this same year on the corner of Ninth street and Euclid avenue. It was blown down in the fall of 1890 and in 1891 a new church, a modern building costing about \$5,000, was erected. Since that date a manse costing about \$2,000 has been added to the

church property . The present membership is about 100 and the regular church societies are all well sustained.

Westminster Presbyterian Church. This church was organized in April, 1895, by some members of the North Ontario church who found it inconvenient to go so far to their place of worship. They first erected a small building on the corner of C street and Euclid avenue. Their attendance increased so rapidly that it was found necessary to build a large addition which made the building one of the finest churches in the settlement. The entire cost of the structure is about \$7,000. The church has a membership of about 100 and its adjuncts are well organized and doing efficient service.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

As in churches, Ontario abounds in fraternal organizations, of which we shall give a brief notice.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 345. Instituted July 14, 1888, with six members, of whom Mr. Alfred Piddington is the only one now living in Ontario. This lodge is both charitable and beneficiary. It has been a successful institution in Ontario and has paid largely out of its treasury for the sick and for other benevolent purposes. Many persons coming here sick have been the recipients of its bounty; 160 persons have passed its portals by initiation. The lodge owns its own hall on Euclid avenue, between A and B streets, where its weekly meetings are held.

I. O. O. F., Euclid Lodge No. 68, of North Ontario. Instituted November 28, 1898. This lodge meets once a week in a hall over the Commercial bank. Its features are identical with those of the above mentioned lodge, and it is in a flourishing condition.

Knights of Pythias. Ontario Lodge, No. 222, instituted April 1, 1901, by Grand Chancellor W. T. Jeter, is a comparatively new institution here, but is very popular, and some of our best citizens belong to the order. Life insurance is one of its features. The lodge meets weekly in the I. O. O. F. hall.

Fraternal Aid Association. Organized in 1892. This is a beneficiary institution which has grown rapidly and has been one of the strongest in the colony. It meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in the Foresters' hall.

Ontario Lodge 301, F. & A. M. Organized in 1890 with A. G. Kendall as first Worshipful Master. The order has grown steadily and now has about 60 members. It has always been a strong and active organization. It holds its weekly meetings in I. O. O. F. hall.

Order of the Eastern Star. Euclid Chapter No. 179 was organized May 3, 1900, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of California and Nevada, Geo. L. Darling, Grand Worthy Patron, officiating. It meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month in I. O. O. F. hall.

The W. C. T. U. In 1887, a meeting was called to organize a W. C. T. U. in Ontario. About thirty ladies gave their names as members. Mrs. Lord of Pasadena presented the work, a society was organized, and Mrs. C. D. Merrill was chosen as the first president and Mrs. F. E. Oakley, secretary. This organization was later allowed to lapse.

October 7, 1890, Mrs. Button, president of the county W. C. T. U., called a meeting and reorganized the Union, with Mrs. Magill, president; Mrs. Waddingham, secretary, and Mrs. Oakley, treasurer. Since that date the Union, although never large, has been a force for righteousness in the community. There are at present thirty-two active and six honorary members. During the past year the Union has collected and distributed over \$100, carried on fourteen lines of work, held monthly business and monthly parlor meetings, secured lectures, etc.

CHAPTER XX.

CHINO.

The early history of the Chino Rancho has been given previously. After the death of Col. Isaac Williams, the property was owned by his daughter, Francesca, who was the wife of Robert Carlisle. Carlisle was killed in Los Angeles, July 5, 1865, and the estate was for several years managed by Joseph Bridger, son-in-law of Col. Isaac Williams, and guardian of the Carlisle heirs. About 1874, it was mortgaged to Los Angeles parties, and ultimately passed into their hands. They placed Mr. H. G. Stewart on the property as manager.

In 1881, the Rancho del Santa Ana del Chino, and "Addition to Santa Ana del Chino," were sold to Richard Gird, who at once took possession, and began making improvements. He purchased additional lands until his entire holdings included 47,000 acres. For a number of years the rancho was chiefly devoted to stock raising, and at one time there were 800 finely bred horses, and six thousand cattle upon it. To improve the grade of his stock, Mr. Gird imported Durham and Holstein stock, and at one time had a herd of two hundred blooded milch cattle—one of the finest dairies in the state.

In 1887, 23,000 acres of this rancho was surveyed into ten acre tracts, and a town site one mile square was laid out. The entire tract was damp

land, with water near the surface, and artesian wells in the tract, and in Los Angeles county, near Pomona, gave an abundant supply of water for domestic purposes, and for irrigation.

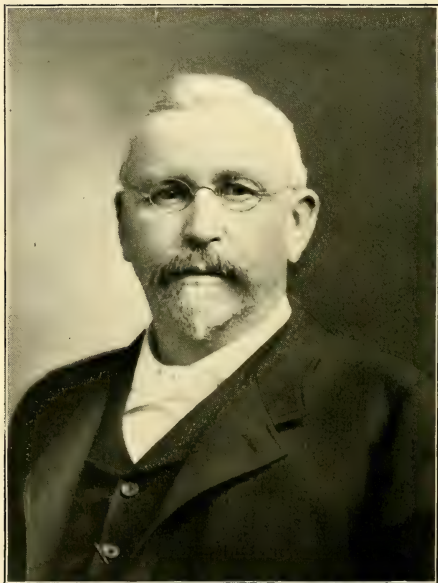
Mr. Gird at once built a narrow guage road from Ontario; put up a large brick store building, and secured a newspaper plant. The Chino Valley Champion, made its first appearance Nov. 11, 1887, and was, of course, one of the strong factors in upbuilding the town. Col. Wasson, its first editor, was succeeded in 1891 by Edwin Rhodes, who has continued as editor to this day, and who has given the Champion, an individuality of its own.

During 1888, the Pomona and Elsinore Railroad was incorporated, with Samuel Merrill, Richard Gird, F. H. Heald, H. A. Palmer, G. L. Joy and R. B. Taylor, as directors. The line was surveyed through Chino and it was confidently expected that it would be built immediately and would ultimately become the main line of the Southern Pacific to San Diego.

The same year, the Chino Valley Manufacturing Company, with Robert B. Hunter, John K. Wolcott, Henry M. Ryan, H. L. Drew, Byron Waters and Richard Gird, directors, was formed. They proposed to erect extensive rolling mills, the iron to be supplied from the newly discovered beds at Daggett, and manufacture on a large scale. The prospects for the company seemed bright, but the collapse of the boom carried it under.

Feb. 2, 1889. "What Chino has done in a year. Chino is a little over a year old. It is centrally located, on a 23,000 acre tract of remarkably rich fruit and agricultural land, which was all devoted to stock raising up to a year ago. Though never miry or swampy, about 8,000 acres are naturally moist, and will abundantly produce all kinds of vegetables, grasses, grains, nuts, deciduous and small fruits, etc., and the balance needs irrigation in greater or less quantities, according to locality and production. It is adapted to oranges, lemons, figs and everything that will grow in good soil, and it, and the town of Chino, are now supplied with choice artesian water from over twenty wells, which will be increased as required. Chino has about sixty children of school age, with a daily average attendance of about forty, in a new and well equipped school house. The Baptists and Congregationalists hold regular church services, with a well attended Sunday school; a daily mail and Wells-Fargo Express service; a weekly newspaper, hotel, stores, etc., with three daily trains, on the Chino Valley railroad, between Chino, and Ontario, and with a fair prospect of securing a branch line, if not the main line, of a new overland railway system. A first-class nursery has been established, and many thousand of fruit, nut and other trees planted, and more are being planted every day. These are a few of the points of progress made in a quiet season, within a year, on a hitherto cattle range."—Champion.

About this time Mr. Gird, began experimenting with beet growing for sugar, and so successful were his efforts, that in 1890, the Oxnard Bros., de-



RICHARD GIRD

cided to build the Chino Beet Sugar Factory. The first brick for the main building was laid by Mrs. Gird, Jan. 17, 1891, and the work progressed rapidly. Feb. 18th, a severe windstorm visited the country, and the brick walls of the factory were blown down, entailing a considerable loss. At 2 p. m., on August 21st, Mrs. Gird touched the button which set the machinery in motion, and sugar making was begun.

The building of the factory gave new life to Chino and vicinity. The raising of beets, and the factory itself, gave employment to a large number of men, and distributed large sums of money among settlers.

The Southern Pacific put in a track from Ontario, in 1891, and built a depot. About 1896 it purchased the narrow gauge road to Pomona, and in 1898 changed its main line so that through traffic passed through Chino. In 1892, Mr. Gird built the Opera House block, at a cost of \$11,000, and other new buildings followed. Chino took an active part in the Court House and County Division fight, and was a strong supporter of the proposed San Antonio county, with its eastern limit, including Etiwanda, and the western line extending to Azusa, and with "either Pomona, Ontario, or Chino, as the county seat."

In 1893, the ladies formed an "Improvement Association" with Mrs. Gird, president; Mrs. N. Sleppy, vice-president; Mrs. George Slasher, secretary; and Mrs. O. J. Newman, treasurer. They secured rooms in the Shepherd Block and opened reading rooms. By means of concerts and entertainments of a social nature, this room was maintained for a year or more, and was a great addition to the advantages of the town.

Although a considerable acreage had been sold off, a large area of the Rancho was still used as a stock range. The fine pasturage and the beet pulp from the factory, gave unusual facilities for the fattening of stock for the market. Much of this was brought from Arizona,—eighteen carloads being brought at one time in March, 1895. In this way, Messrs. Vail and Bates, cattlemen, became interested in the Rancho. A dairy was established, and an excellent grade of butter was made, the milk being purchased from a large number of stock owners.

In 1896, the Puente Oil Co., Wm. Lacey, president; H. E. Groves, secretary, established a Refinery in Chino, having made a contract to supply the Sugar Factory with fuel. The oil was piped from the company's wells at Puente. Tanks with a capacity of 15,000 barrels, stilis, coolers and a complete plant, was erected with a capacity of 250 barrels of crude oil per day, the refuse being used by the engines of the factory.

It would be impossible to follow all the changes in ownership, and the litigation concerning the Chino Rancho property, that has arisen in the past few years.

On Nov. 25th, 1894, the newspapers chronicled the largest land deal ever

made in San Bernardino county. This was the transfer of 41,000 acres of Chino Rancho, to Charles H. Phillips, of San Louis Obispo, for a consideration named as \$1,600,000. This included the narrow guage road and the water rights.

In April, 1896, the ranch was again sold to English capitalists, who placed the land upon the market in small tracts, under the management of Easton and Eldridge, the well known real estate firm. Since that time, changes, transfers, mortgages and foreclosures have succeeded one another, and the end is not yet.

The town of Chino, and the surrounding country, continues to develop, and improvements are constantly being made. Unquestionably, Chino possesses exceptional advantages for the culture of varied crops and fruits, and for diversified farming, and its many thrifty farmers, and comfortable farm home, are a witness to its advantages. The settlement now has a population of about 1700.

CHINO SCHOOLS.

In August, 1888, the New Chino District was set off from Chino District which has since been re-named "Pioneer District." A neat school house was built in the new district by Mr. Gird and completely furnished and equipped to accommodate eighty pupils. School was opened here in September, 1888.



THE GIRD SCHOOL

In 1891, it was found necessary to enlarge this school house and employ two teachers, the district then having 169 census children. By 1894, the number of census children had increased to 373 and eight teachers were employed.

This year, Mr. and Mrs. Gird and the Sugar Company erected the Central school house, a brick building with four rooms, library, halls and all arrangements necessary for an up-to-date school.

The grounds about the building were set with flowers and shrubbery and made beautiful through the generosity of the donors. Mrs. Gird, who was clerk of the School Board, gave her personal attention to these improvements and did much by her interest to increase the usefulness of the school.

In 1895, Chino District voted bonds for two thousand dollars to build two additional school houses, one to be located in East Chino and the other in West Chino. In 1897, the Chino High School District was organized and

\$20,000 was voted for a High School building. An addition was made to the Central School which gave the district six grammar rooms and two High School rooms, all well arranged and furnished. In the fall of 1897, the school was opened under the name of the Richard Gird High School, and has done

good work and is now duly accredited by the State University.

In 1903 the Chino District employed eleven teachers and had an average attendance of 240 pupils.

May 11, 1888, a Swedish Baptist church was organized at Chino, by the Rev. A. B. Orgren, John Shorland and E. Leuts, deacons, and A. W. Hagstrom, clerk. This church for several years held regular services in the school house, but now has a building of its own.

The first English service was held in Chino by the Rev. H. P. Case, of Los Angeles, in November, 1888. Arrangements were made for the Congregational minister from Pomona to preach twice a month.

A Methodist church was formed

in Chino in 1892 and has a building and regular services.



VICTOR GUSTAFSON .

THE CHINO BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

About 1887, Mr. Henry T. Oxnard, came to California, to investigate the possibilities for the beet sugar industry in this state. The Alvarado factory, the pioneer beet sugar factory of the United States, had been in operation in the northern part of the state for twenty years, but it was believed the climate of Southern California was too mild to bring out the saccharine qualities of the beet sufficiently to make beet raising for sugar a profitable proposition. Mr. Richard Gird of the Chino Rancho, after studying the subject determined to give the matter a thorough test and began a series of experiments and tests, extending over several years. The results obtained by Mr. Gird were so favorable that Mr. Oxnard twice visited Chino, the last time bringing an expert from France, Mr. Augustin Desprez. After a careful investigation these gentlemen were satisfied, not



MRS. RICHARD GIRD

only that the beets could be raised, but that they possessed an unusually high percentage of sugar, and that the conditions were favorable on the Chino Rancho, for the successful operation of a beet sugar factory. Mr. Gird made most liberal concessions and as a result, a contract was signed, December 18th, 1890, for the erection of the Chino Beet Sugar Factory. By the terms of this contract, Mr. Gird granted the Company 2500 acres of land, and agreed to supply water; he also contracted to furnish 2250 acres of beets the first year, 4000 the second, and 5000 for three succeeding years; the Company was to have the factory ready for the beet crop of 1891, and was to operate for five succeeding years.

Work was begun upon the factory at once, and was pushed so well that August 20th, 1891, Mrs. Gird touched the button that set the machinery in motion. The plant was equipped with the latest and most complete machinery, twenty-eight carloads of which had been brought from Germany, and was prepared to turn out as perfect a product as is possible to manufacture. August 22nd, '91 at 4 p. m., was sacked the first granulated and refined sugar ever made in Southern California. Sept. 3rd, the factory was, for the first time, thrown open to the public and was visited by several hundred people under the auspices of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. The new industry was welcomed, not only by the people of San Bernardino county, but by the entire section of the state as well.

Regarding the working of the factory, Merrick in "the American Sugar Industry" says:

"The factory began operations in 1891, when less than 2000 acres of beets were grown, and the average yield was only seven tons per acre, or 13,000 tons, for which the farmers were paid \$51,000. During the season of 1895, five thousand acres in this township were devoted to beets, while the product of 2,500 acres more were hauled by rail about 75 miles from the Orange county district. The factory that year converted 83,000 tons of beets into sugar, for which the farmers were paid nearly \$362,000. Most of the beets are grown within two miles of the factory, the longest wagon haul being eight miles, and the shortest half a mile. Over twenty million pounds of refined sugar was actually made and sold exclusive of all raw sugar, and a little molasses, etc., or an average of 240 pounds of refined sugar obtained and sold from each ton of beets, or 2147 pounds from each acre of beets. The land about the factory is peculiarly fitted for this industry, as seed can be planted very early on the uplands, and then in succession on the lower lands. Thus the factory can begin to work up the early crop of July, and in the absence of frost can run until the latest seedling is harvested in November. All pitting and storing of beets is thus saved—a most important consideration. The campaign of 1897 was almost ideal, the factory running 151 days on 97,197 net tons of beets, that contained an average of 15½ per cent sugar, and yielded 24,303,000 pounds of standard

granulated sugar. There were harvested for the mill 9,628 acres out of the 10,000 contracted for. \$420,000 was paid to the farmers this year for their beets."

So successful was the Chino factory, that the Alamitos plant in Orange county, and the Oxnard factory in Ventura county, have followed.

The original cost of the Chino plant, was put at about \$600,000 and various additions and changes have been made since, bringing the outlay up to a million dollars at least. The fuel used is crude oil, obtained from the Puente wells, fourteen miles away. In 1896, the Puente Oil Company established a refinery at Chino, and the sugar factory consumes the refuse after refinement. It burns from 75,000 to 100,000 barrels during a season, and also consumes large quantities of lime stone, and lime, which is mostly obtained from the Victor quarries. The water supply is obtained from artesian wells in the vicinity of the factory, a large number having been put down for the company.

The "campaign" varies from three to five months, according to the season. During the campaign, Chino, and the factory are busy places. From 250 to 400 people are employed at the factory, and the monthly pay roll sometimes runs up to \$25,000. The large amount of teaming, the shipping of sugar and the bringing in of materials for the factory, makes a heavy freight business, and Chino is one of the most important shipping points of the Southern Pacific Railroad, between El Paso and Los Angeles.

The acreage annually devoted to beet raising in the vicinity of Chino, is about 8,000 acres, while the beets average 15.5 per cent of sugar. The annual output of the factory, varies from twenty to twenty-five million pounds of sugar. The plant now belongs to the American Beet Sugar Company, which also owns the factories at Oxnard, Cal., Rocky Ford, Colo., and Grand Island and Norfolk, Neb.

HOW BEET SUGAR IS MADE.

"First the beets are brought in by the farmers and deposited in large sheds with V-shaped bottoms, which are connected with the factory by means of channels through which a moderate flow of water carries the beets into the first washing machine. By means of a spiral the beets are tumbled about, washed, and carried on until they drop into an elevator which carries them to the top of the building, where they pass through an automatic weigher and are sliced in such a manner as to open up the pores of the beet as far as possible. The sugar beet is very similar to the honeycomb and in its little cells is secreted the sweet matter, so that in slicing it is desirable to open up as many of these cells as is possible. Hence the necessity of having the knives sharp, so that the cells may not be ruptured, but clean cut. As these slices come from under the cutter they are put in what is known as

a diffusion battery. In this battery the sugar is extracted by soaking the sliced beets in water. Warm water is turned into the contents of a large iron jar holding several tons of sliced beets. This water circulates through the mass of cosettes (the name given to the sliced beets) and passes out through the bottom by means of a pipe, which enters the top of vat No. 2, the water being forced along by pressure.

"From one battery to another this liquid passes along until it has gone through fourteen jars or cells, when it is shown that sufficient water has passed through jar No. 1. The water is now turned off and No. 2 becomes No. 1 and No. 1 is emptied of its cosettes and refilled, becoming No. 14, and so the circle is continued all day and all night, procuring in this way all the sugar in the cosettes in a liquid form, which now has the color of vinegar. This liquid is now taken to a measuring tank near by, from which it goes to a mixer, where it is mixed with lime and then put into a large tank for carbonation, in which the lime and all foreign matter that it contains is rendered insoluble by means of carbonic acid gas forced through the bottom of the carbonating tank. Then the mixture goes through the filter press rooms where by means of an elaborate series of frames, it is filtered and becomes transparent. This entire process is repeated the second time. This finished, the syrup is treated with sulphur fumes and then passes into the 'quadruple effect'—four large boilers in which the water contained is evaporated, when we have what is called 'thick juice.' This syrup is boiled in the vacuum pan and now becomes raw sugar, and is then run into the centrifugals and made into white sugar. The sugar is now damp like wet snow, and by means of a granulator, it is dried and through different sieves it is separated into the finer or coarser sugar, ready for the market."—The American Sugar Industry.

RICHARD GIRD.

Richard Gird was born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York, March 29th, 1836. His family on the mother's side was of Puritan descent, his grandmother tracing her lineage directly to one of the families who came over in the Mayflower. On the father's side the grandfather was a Virginian and the grandmother was of the Dutch stock of New York. Hence this typical American combines the Puritan, the Cavalier and the Knickerbocker blood in his veins.

His father, John Gird, was a well-to-do farmer of high character;—it was his boast that he never allowed an obligation against him to mature. His mother was a woman of remarkably beautiful character and possessed a great fund of information acquired by extensive reading. She constantly strove to instill in her children her own fine sense of honor and of honesty and the principles of natural morality. Mr. Gird's younger days

were passed upon the farm and he led the life of a boy of the time,—working from early dawn to dusk through the long summer days and attending school during the winter, between chore times. It was severe training but it gave lessons in self reliance that no other upbringing affords. Mr. Gird himself says: "My father's business was that of dairying and required the closest application. Our holidays were very few. Work, work, work and study, study, study was the program. I had only a common school education, but it is my impression that the common school was more effective in its results in those days than it is now. I was known as a 'bad boy' and was switched every day, but however sharply the apple with the wound round my legs they never got a whimper out of me. Yet at sixteen I had gained a fair knowledge of trigonometry and other higher branches and had read all the books I could get hold of in my father's and the school district library and elsewhere."

The eldest son of the family, Henry, had gone to California in 1849 and his letters gave such inviting accounts of the country and life that Richard, then in his sixteenth year, decided to follow him. The boy was already known for his determined character and after many remonstrances and tearful interviews with his mother, his parents consented to his plan and his father fitted him out for the journey. He joined his brother in El Dorado county but was soon seized with Panama fever and was advised to seek a lower elevation. He then located on a ranch in the beautiful Russian River valley. This country was then but sparsely settled by whites but was occupied by a large number of Indians who were often troublesome.

After ranching here for several years, Mr. Gird decided to go to South America. He sailed from San Francisco for Valparaiso in Feb., 1858, hoping to find adventure and to learn something of the mining conditions in that country. With his blankets on his back, he traveled over the greater part of Chili, examining mines, etc. For several months he was in charge of a section of the first railroad built in South America, under that pioneer in railroad financiering—Harry Meigs.

Mr. Gird returned to California by way of New York state and in 1861, went into Arizona, taking with him the first assaying and civil engineering outfit that ever went into the territory of Central Arizona. Here his active spirit led him into many enterprises and made him an important factor in the early development of the territory. In company with one Bradshaw, he established a ferry across the Colorado where Ehrenberg now stands; he broke the first trail from the river across the desert to the spot where Prescott is now located; he made up a party to prospect in the Apache country. This party was frequently attacked by Indians and met with many hardships. Within a year all but three or four of the thirteen men who started out had been killed by the Indians. Later Mr. Gird joined a party of 100 men which has been organized to fight the Apaches in their own strongholds

and with their own tactics. This body of men ranged over the country from Prescott to the banks of the Gila and punished the savage tribe so severely that their power was broken and they learned for the first time that they could not hope to destroy the white man.

During all of these trips, Mr. Gird carried a surveyor's compass with him and took accurate bearings of all natural objects of importance, such as mountain peaks, etc.; he also took full notes of all his journeyings. As a result of the knowledge thus acquired, the first Legislature of the Territory authorized him to make a map of the Territory. With the aid of this map, and acting upon Mr. Gird's advice, Gen. McDowell, then commander of the Department of the Pacific, located the military posts of Fort Grant, Fort Lowell, San Carlos and others, which are familiar names to the country. The young engineer was employed for some months in this work in the topographical department of the army. He also, in connection with Prof. Whitney, made a number of geological maps of the country.

After a few years spent in San Francisco, during which he engaged in the business of manufacturing mining machinery, Mr. Gird returned to Arizona in 1874. He put up a number of mills at various mines; erected and put into operation the first successful smelter in the Territory; acted as deputy mineral land surveyor and made an immense number of assays—which work he always did gratuitously. In 1878, Edward Schieffelin returned from Southern Arizona and brought some ore which Mr. Gird at once recognized as promising. He joined the discoverer in making up and outfitting a party and went with them to explore the vicinity from which the ore had been taken. The result was the location of the famous Tombstone mining district. Through Mr. Gird's efforts and under his direction, a company was organized, capital was secured, a saw-mill to supply lumber—the first in Southern Arizona—was built and reduction works were erected. He was the first superintendent of the mines and turned out the first bullion from them. In 1881, Mr. Gird sold out his interest in these mines and after looking about for some months, purchased the ranch of Santa Ana-del Chino comprising about 37,000 acres, to which he added by subsequent purchases until it numbered some 46,000 acres.

In the same year he married Miss Nellie McCarty of San Francisco, a young lady whose character and attainments especially qualified her to be a helpmeet to her husband in all his future labors and usefulness.

The Chino Ranch had long been noted as one of the finest stock ranges in the country and Mr. Gird at once set about improving the breed of the stock on his own ranch and in the neighboring country. With this end in view he purchased three fine stallions in France and others in this country. For one stallion he paid \$10,000 and was afterwards offered \$40,000. He also imported Holstein cattle and experimented in crossing them with Durham stock, thus producing the best all around cattle for milk and for beef. As

a result of Mr. Gird's public spirited efforts in this direction the grade of both cattle and horses in this county, and indeed throughout the southern end of the state was materially improved.

Mr. Gird believed that the small farmer was the backbone of our country and that the breaking up of the large landed estates was essential to the best welfare of our state. The bottom lands of Chino Ranch were particularly adapted to small farms, since orchard fruits as well as vegetables and grain could be raised here successfully without irrigation. He decided to divide twenty thousand acres of the ranch into ten acre tracts and put them on the market. This was done just at the time that the "boom" ended and land sales were at a standstill throughout Southern California. He then began experimenting to find an agricultural product which would be especially adapted to the climate and general conditions and would find a ready market. Experiments were made with ramie, the pongee silk of the East Indies and Japan from which many valuable fabrics are produced, and also with canaigre, which has been successfully raised for its tannic properties in some sections of the United States.

H. T. Oxnard, who had just returned from Europe after a comprehensive examination into beet sugar culture, was then turning his attention to the possibilities of California in this direction. The experts agreed that sugar beets could not be ripened to their highest perfection in Southern California as it required cold weather to bring out the sugar. Mr. Gird found, however, in his investigations, that the sugar beet was a native of the north shores of the Mediterranean, a climate almost identical with our own, and determined that it should do well under conditions so like its native land.

He procured seed and planted plots four rods square on different sections of his ranch. A man was detailed to look after these plots and bring in samples for analysis at regular intervals, from June to December. Mr. Gird himself made a careful analysis of these beets and kept a full record of same every week during the season for four years. By his exhaustive experiments it was fully proved that sugar beets could be raised in Southern California and that they contained a much larger per cent of sugar than those raised in Europe.

As a direct result the Oxnards decided to build the Chino Beet Sugar factory. Mr. Gird gave them 2,500 acres of land, a bonus equivalent to \$250,000, and also agreed to supply them with 4,000 acres of beets to begin work upon. To carry out this contract he bought the first steam-plow ever seen in Southern California and at times employed 600 men in the field. It was also necessary to design special seeders, cultivators and tools for this work, and Mr. Gird's original designs for these tools have since been largely copied.

So successful was the Chino enterprise that since then three other large plants have been erected in the southern end of the state, and the debt which

this section owes to Mr. Gird for his faith and perseverance in pushing beet sugar culture can hardly be over estimated.

Mr. Gird is one of the men who have "made the west;" men who have worked with both hand and brain, who were ready to meet every emergency, who were never discouraged, never afraid. He has always been public spirited and open-handed. While he and Mrs. Gird lived at the Chino Ranch House, they kept open house and entertained many distinguished guests from other countries and from our own land. Their life was typical of the pastoral days of the Spanish era when a heart-felt welcome and an unstinted hospitality awaited every comer. It is to be regretted that this home—one of the last to carry us back to days when a touch of romance and unconventionality still lingered—is now closed.

For several years past Mr. Gird has been largely and successfully engaged in mining in Mexico; but he has now returned to California and will retain his interests and make his home in this section of the state.

CHAPTER XXI.

HIGHLAND.

E. J. Yokam.

The section of San Bernardino county known as Highland comprises a narrow belt of foothill slopes, skirting the southern base of the San Bernardino range of mountains and extending westward over ten miles from the gorge of the Santa Ana. These fertile table lands form the northeastern boundary of the San Bernardino Valley and are situated several hundred feet above the valley basin in the thermal, or frostless belt.

The Highland district is divided by topographical lines into what is locally known as "Highland," "East Highlands" and "West Highlands." Highland comprises about four square miles of the central portion and is an unbroken plateau inclining to the southwest and varying in altitude from 1300 to 1600 feet. The name was given to the region by W. H. Randall, W. T. Noyes and others when the school district was organized in 1883.

Although there were several squatters on the territory embraced in Highland prior to 1870 the first permanent settlements were made after that date. Probably the first white man to occupy the territory was Walter A. Shay, Sr., who came to California in 1849. In 1856, he built a small house near the mouth of City Creek cañon and lived here for a couple of years. In the early sixties Goodcell Cram took up a government claim west of City Creek and north of what is now Highland avenue. John E. Small later purchased the east half of this land which later passed into the hands of C.

Allen, W. H. Randall and W. T. Noyes. Besides these, J. S. Loveland, C. D. Haven, W. R. Ingham, David Seeley, Mathew Cleghorn and George Miller were among the early settlers.

The first improvements made by these settlers were primitive in type. They were generally men of limited means and the prospect for making a living on these dry lands was not flattering. But during the decade between 1870 and 1880 water began to be utilized on the lands and the possibilities of the combination of water and this rich alluvial soil began to develop. The early settlers planted deciduous fruits and grapes with an occasional orchard of seedling oranges. In January, 1872, W. R. Ingham, who had



W. T. NOYES

come from New York state two years before, bought 120 acres of land and planted a nursery of citrus trees, the first planted on this side of the valley. Mr. Ingham subsequently sold this land to David Seeley and others and it now produces some of the finest oranges in this district. In 1874 Mr. Ingham bought the ten acres where he resided for 25 years and planted about six acres of orange trees. Mr. Ingham was the first to utilize the waters of City Creek for irrigation. For the first year or two he hauled water from Harlem Springs, two miles away, to keep his young grove alive. He then constructed an earth ditch

to bring the water of City Creek onto his land.

During the next few years several tracts were set out to seedling oranges but there was never a very large acreage of seedlings in Highland. In 1878, Mr. Ingham planted the first navel trees in this vicinity, having secured the buds from the original Washington Navel trees at Riverside. A year or two later he bought some of the Australian trees from a Los Angeles nurseryman at five dollars apiece. These initial groves having demonstrated that oranges could be successfully cultivated in Highland and facilities for irrigation having been much increased, many acres were planted to citrus fruits between 1880 and 1890. As it became evident that Highland's

citrus fruit was unusually fine in quality, the deciduous orchards and vineyards of former years were replaced by orange and lemon groves. A careful estimate of the acreage of the different orchards in Highland at present time gives an aggregate of 1493 acres. Perhaps ten per cent of this acreage is planted to lemons. These groves are chiefly in five, ten and twenty acre tracts mostly occupied by the owners whose cozy, vine-embowered homes furnish ideal conditions for the enjoyment of health and happiness.

None of these groves have reached the limit of production and few of them are in full bearing. The total volume of shipments of oranges and lemons from Highlands for the season of 1903-1904 was 760 carloads. There are five large packing houses equipped with the latest machinery and best appliances for grading and packing fruit for market.

Irrigation in Highland District.

In 1858, Louis and Henry Cram, constructed an earth ditch three miles in length from the mouth of the Santa Ana cañon to their homestead in what is now East Highlands. Frederick Van Leuven, another pioneer, was interested with them in this ditch and it was known as the Cram-Van Leuven ditch. Other appropriations of water were made from the Santa Ana river and contentions over water rights sprang up, thus leading to the first water litigation in the San Bernardino valley. As a result of the suits instituted, the Cram-Van Leuven ditch was awarded one-sixth of the flow of the river.

Water was taken out by other settlers on the north side of the river, and in 1885 these interests were consolidated in the North Fork Ditch Co., which reconstructed the ditch, making a stone cement ditch with a carrying capacity of 1,500 miner's inches, and extending to Palm avenue, in Highland, eight and a third miles. This consolidation gave to the North Fork and Cram-Van Leuven interests the ownership of one half of the flow of the Santa Ana.

When the Bear Valley dam was built in 1884, this intercepted a part of the flow of the Santa Ana river and as the bed of that stream is the only available channel by which the water could be brought from the reservoir into the San Bernardino valley, a contract was made between the North Fork Co. and the Bear Valley Co., whereby the Bear Valley people were granted the right to store water in the reservoir and to use the right of way of the North Fork owners in exchange for a stipulated amount of water to be delivered to the stockholders of the district.

In 1887-88 the Highland Ditch Co. constructed a stone and cement canal from a point on the Cook place in East Highlands around the foothills through Highland, about four miles in length, to which was added a pipe-line extension through West Highland to North San Bernardino, three miles in length. The canal has a carrying capacity of 1,500 inches and the

pipe-line carries 1,400 inches. This property later passed into the hands of the Bear Valley Co.

In 1883-84, W. H. Randall and W. T. Noyes built a ditch from City Creek to their places. These ditches—a main and two branch canals—are nearly three miles in length.

The water of Plunge Creek is used upon the orchards of East Highland and is conveyed and distributed through open ditches to the lands of the owners. East and West Twin Creeks supply a portion of the orchards in West Highland, mainly through pipe-lines.

THE TOWN OF HIGHLAND.

As the young citrus groves of this district came into bearing, the necessity for railroad facilities became apparent. Meetings of the citizens were held which were attended by the representatives of the Santa Fe Railway Co., who proposed to bring their track through Highland provided a free right of way was guaranteed. The citizens agreed to these terms and the sum of \$10,000 was raised by voluntary subscription to purchase the right of way. In July, 1891, the branch of the Santa Fe, which completed the "kite shaped" track, was constructed between Redlands and San Bernardino through Highland, thus giving direct transportation facilities, and connecting Highland, East Highlands and West Highlands.

A town site was laid out about Highland station, packing houses, business houses and residences followed—a thriving town was soon under way. Of the 2,000 population of Highlands district, more than half are now residents of the town. A bank, hotel, lumber yard, and several stores all do a flourishing business. An addition to the town has been laid out within the past year and the lots readily sold at good prices. A number of fine dwellings have been built during the past season, a brick business block of three stores is approaching completion and a new twenty-five room hotel will be open for business in the fall.

Domestic Water Supply.

As the new town grew it became evident that provision must be made for a domestic supply of water other than that coming through open irrigating ditches. The Highland Domestic Water Co. was incorporated by several of the citizens of the town, Sept. 28, 1898. Water bearing lands were purchased and the work of putting down wells and putting in a pumping plant was carried out under the management of W. F. Grow, the superintendent. The company now owns thirteen acres of water-bearing land and the privileges of as much more, at the junction of City Creek and Cook cañons on the north side of Highland avenue. The water is pumped from wells sunk to a depth of 100 feet in a gravel bed by pumps having a capacity

of 450 gallons per minute. A stone and cement reservoir, enclosed under a well ventilated roof, has been constructed. This has a capacity of about 250,000 gallons. The water is distributed through more than nine miles of dipped steel and iron pipe to the consumers.

The present officers of the company are, L. C. Waite, president; A. G. Stearns, vice-president; Charles C. Browning, secretary, and W. F. Grow, superintendent.

Electric Road.

In July, 1903, the San Bernardino Valley Traction Co. completed an electric line to Highland connecting the town by trolley with San Bernardino, Redlands and Colton. The road and equipment are first-class and give an hourly service, thus furnishing cheap, rapid and convenient transportation to local points.

Postoffice.

In 1887, the Messina postoffice was established at the junction of Base Line and Palm avenue, for the accommodation of the citizens of Highland and vicinity. For five years the mail was carried by private conveyance to and from San Bernardino and for the most of that time the postoffice was located in the store at that point and the proprietor acted as postmaster. On the completion of the railroad through Highland the mail service was transferred to the railway. June 1, 1899, the office was moved to the corner of Palm and Pacific avenues, the site of the new town. The name had been changed from Messina to Highlands, in response to a petition from the residents, Jan. 1, 1899.

July 1, 1901, free rural delivery was established with two routes through territory tributary to Highland. Since that date the number of patrons has more than doubled and the carriers now handle from fifteen to eighteen thousand pieces per month. July 1, 1902, the office was advanced to third class. May 1, 1896, a branch office was established at Fredalba, and May 1, 1897, a branch was established at Pine Lake. Highland is the distributing office for both of these.

The following statement furnished by Postmaster A. A. True indicates the growth of business in this office:

Postal Sales

1899-1900	\$1,112.39
1903-1904	2,418.80

The record shows an increase of over 12 per cent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—a larger gain than is shown by either Redlands or San Bernardino.

Telephone Service.

In 1897, the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Co. instituted a telephone system in Highland, but without an exchange. The business grew so rapidly

that it soon became necessary to put in an exchange and since its inauguration the switchboard has been enlarged and the cable system rebuilt three times. The town is now connected with the long distance system and there are more than 180 subscribers. The local manager is Mr. A. A. True and two operators are employed.

First Bank of Highland.

On April 19, 1904, the "First Bank of Highland" opened its doors for business. It is chartered as a state bank with a capital stock of \$30,000. The first board of directors are: K. C. Wells, L. C. Waite, W. C. Patterson, Charles C. Browning, A. G. Stearns, L. A. Desmond, W. B. Brookings,

Wakefield Phinney and Herbert W. Johnstone. The officers are: Herbert W. Johnstone, president; Charles C. Browning, vice-president; Wakefield Phinney, cashier

Schools.

In 1883 W. T. Noyes circulated a petition for the establishment of a new school district. Some contention arose over the name of the district, as some of the settlers desired it called Harlem; but Messrs. Noyes and Randall argued for the name Highland and won.

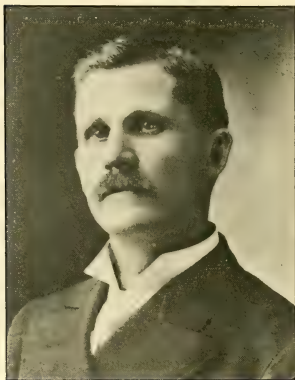
The first school was held in a squatter's cabin north of Harlem Springs and was taught by a Miss Smith. A school house of one room was built the next year.

Later a two-room school house was built on the present site.

In Nov., 1892, the residents voted bonds of \$10,000 for a new school building and the following year the present handsome and commodious building was erected. It is surrounded by an acre of ground which has been highly improved. The Highland school prepares children for the High School and is ranked among the best of the county schools. The last census showed a school population of 213.

Library Club.

Dec. 21, 1897, a meeting of the citizens of Highland was called with the view of organizing a Literary Club. At a subsequent meeting the organiza-



L. A. DESMOND

tion was completed by the election of C. W. Paine, president; Mrs. E. Shafer, vice-president; Mrs. C. C. Browning, treasurer; Mrs. Edna Wilmot Cole, secretary. The central idea being the formation of a public library, the organization was called the "Highland Library Club." An annual fee of \$2 was collected from each member, the money to be expended in the purchase of books. The first installment of 25 volumes was received May, 1898. For the time the books were kept at the home of a member who acted as librarian.

In Dec. 1899, the executive committee reported the desirability of giving a course of entertainments—lectures, musical recitals, etc.—to be given under the auspices of the club. The first entertainment was given in Jan., 1900, and since that time a course of from five to seven high-class events has been given each year.

Nov. 14, 1901, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of purchasing a lot and erecting a library building. Jan. 23, 1902, the Highland Library Club incorporated with the following as board of directors: L. A. Desmond, Mrs. W. F. Grow, Mrs. Anna L. Tollett, Mrs. A. G. Stearns, R. A. Boyd. Mr. Desmond was elected president; Mrs. Grow, vice-president; Mrs. Tollett, secretary.

The erection of the library building was begun in August, 1902, and it was completed and opened to the public Jan. 6, 1903. The cost was \$2,100, the entire sum being raised by voluntary subscriptions. There are at present 824 bound volumes catlogued, besides magazines and newspapers. The club now numbers eighty members and holds monthly meetings with musical and literary programs.

The Pleasant Hour Club was organized as an auxiliary to the Library Club by the ladies of the latter in Feb., 1898. The interest and membership has grown from the start and it has become an important factor for the improvement and culture of its members. It is a federated club and now has 34 active and 9 associate members. The president is Miss Mary Parker; recording secretary, Mrs. A. G. Clemmond; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Cole.

Churches.

There are two flourishing churches in Highland—the Congregational and the Methodist.

The Congregational church was organized in April, 1884, with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Aplin, S. H. Barrett, Mrs. D. F. Barrett, Miss C. C. Barrett, Mrs. C. J. Hartzel, Mrs. T. T. Cook, Mrs. S. P. Fessenden, and G. W. Beattie as initial members. The first officers of the church were, deacons, S. H. Barrett; clerk and treasurer, G. W. Beattie; directors, A. M. Aplin, B. Fowler and G. W. Beattie.

The church edifice now in use was built on a lot on Base Line east

of Palm avenue, during the pastorate of Rev. J. D. Foster. It was moved about 1896 to a lot on the corner of Palm avenue and Main street. The church became self-supporting under the pastorate of Rev. A. W. Thompson. The present membership is 140. The Sunday School has an enrollment of 130 with an average attendance of 90. Mr. S. H. Barrett, the present superintendent, has filled the office for twenty-one years. The Young People's Society of C. E. has a membership of 75. The church subscribes \$350 per year for benevolent purposes and raises \$1,200 for current expenses. The Ladies' Auxiliary also raises some \$120 per year.

Methodist Church.

The Methodist church was organized Dec. 20th, 1890, with Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Grow, W. H. Ham, H. E. Parker, Alta Clark, Mrs. S. E. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Noyes, as charter members. S. L. Grow, W. T. Noyes and H. E. Parker were the first stewards.

Rev. J. C. Gowan, the first pastor, was paid \$300 a year, raised by voluntary contribution. During his pastorate of three years the church grew to a membership of 66. In 1891, a handsome church building, costing \$4,000, was built on a lot located on Pacific ave., and donated by H. H. Jones. Several years later a comfortable parsonage was built on the same avenue. The present membership of the church is 95. The Sunday School has an enrollment of 150 with an average attendance of over 100. The present superintendent, L. A. Desmond, has filled the office for the past thirteen years. The church has the usual auxiliary societies—all in flourishing condition—and raises annually about \$1,500.

Weekly Newspaper.

October 6th, 1892, J. M. Martin published the first number of "The Highland Citrus Belt," which he continued as a weekly eight-page paper devoted chiefly to local and county news. In March, 1902, the subscription list and good will of this paper were purchased by Messrs. Opie L. Warner and Edward Wall, who changed the name to "Highland Messenger." They have since enlarged it from a four column quarto to a five column and have materially increased its advertising patronage. They have also added a job office to the plant.

Knights of Pythias.

This is a local organization of whose record its members feel justly proud. Its influence on the community has been wholesome socially and morally and its charitable work has been fruitful of much good. Its phenomenal growth, progressive spirit and advanced business methods have made it famed among its sister lodges all over this Grand Dominion.

Highland Lodge, 211, was promoted and organized in the fall of 1897 by A. A. True, assisted by L. S. Steele, then of Redlands. It was instituted

Jan. 28th, 1898, by D. D. G. C., T. M. Blythe and the Redlands Lodge, with 27 charter members, all well known property holders and residents. The lodge now comprises 100 members in good standing. Its quarters consist of a commodious hall with ante-rooms together with reading room, writing room and billiard hall. These occupy the second story of a large building. The lodge is in good financial condition, having a large cash reserve and money loaned at interest.

EAST HIGHLANDS.

East Highlands comprises that portion of the Highland citrus belt lying east of City Creek. In superficial contour the land is more undulating than that of Highland and the soil contains a larger per cent of clay. It is admirably adapted to the production of oranges of the highest grade and the fruit of the "East Bench" is recognized everywhere as having no superior.

In 1864, Louis Cram set out two seedling orange trees on his place. In 1873, he bought 100 trees from a nursery in Los Angeles, paying \$4.00 apiece for some of them, and planted an orchard of one acre. These trees and the ones set out first are still in bearing on the Cram homestead. The trees were set out as an experiment and Mr. Cram had no thought of deriving a profit from them; yet the fruit from the one acre sold one year for \$1,800. As was common, the first orchards planted in this vicinity were of deciduous fruits—now supplanted by citrus orchards. It is estimated that there are now 1,065 acres in the district in oranges, much of which is not yet in bearing. The shipment last season reached 400 carloads.

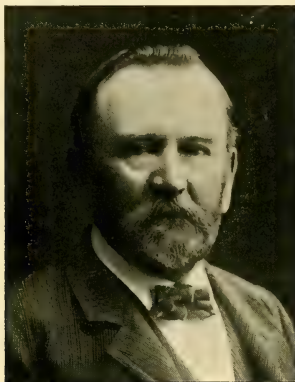
The first white men to settle in this neighborhood were the Cram brothers, and Frederick Van Leuven, who were for some years the only settlers. In 1865 E. A. Ball, located on the place later owned by T. T. Cook. Goodcell Cram sold the place he had homesteaded to Andrew Wakefield, in 1866, who afterward sold it to Mr. Reeves. Among the early settlers who still remain in the vicinity, are A. M. Aplin, Joshua Hartzel, S. H. Barrett, the Cram brothers and Mrs. John Wicks.

Early in the seventies the first school was opened in a little house under the bluff, near the Cook place, with Miss Nettie Daley as teacher. After one or two changes of location, the East Highlands school was permanently located on a lot donated by Mr. Hartzel, where in 1902 a fine school house was erected at a cost of \$10,000. The late census shows 96 pupils of school age in the district.

Soon after the building of the railroad through the district, a general merchandise store was opened near the East Highland station, and the business still continues with a growing patronage. A postoffice has been established, and several packing houses built, and a hamlet of cottage homes now cluster about the station.

Walter S. Corwin, of Highland, was born near Niagara Falls, in the province of Ontario, Canada, May 5, 1846, the son of John and Catherine Corwin. His father was a native of New England and a descendant of an old Puritan family. He was a farmer by occupation.

Walter S. Corwin was educated at home and at Victoria college, Coburg, Ontario. In 1885 he came to California and bought land at Highland, where he now has twenty-five acres in lemons and oranges. He has a wife and five children, John W., Laura C., George R., Helen G. and Gordon W.



W. S. CORWIN

Mr. Corwin's success as an orange and lemon grower serves as a good illustration of what may be accomplished by a diligent and wise pursuance of the business along conservative lines. His first experience in tilling California soil was as a truck farmer, making a specialty of raising melons, the phenomenal size and flavor of which is still a pleasant memory with the pioneers of the valley. He has been a consistent advocate of independent marketing of citrus fruits, and has, during many seasons, thus marketed with profit the output of his orchards.

WEST HIGHLANDS.

West Highlands embraces several square miles of the mesa lands, that constitute the Highlands citrus belt. A southwestern slope, a decomposed granite soil, and a semi-tropic temperature, produce very favorable conditions for plant growth.

Although a small settlement of pioneers had been made along the base of the mountains prior to 1880, there was little substantial growth in the district until after the completion of the Bear Valley canal, in 1888. Thus supplied with water, the grading and planting of orchards began at once, and has continued ever since. The area now devoted to orange and lemon trees is estimated, or rather carefully computed, at 1079 acres, mostly bearing. The shipments for West Highlands groves for 1903-4 were 300 carloads, or 108,600 boxes. There are two large packing houses, one at West Highlands, and one at Patton station.

The half dozen early settlers whose primitive homes nestled along the foothills of this neighborhood, in the seventies, were C. Reivell, James Kennedy, Jacob Huff and brother, Zanoni Zimmerman, G. I. Burton and A. Harrison. Of these Jacob Huff and Z. Zimmerman still reside in the neighborhood.

The advent of water for irrigation was an inspiration for general progress, and other improvements kept pace with orchard planting. Large sums of money were expended in constructing ditches, and pipe lines, streets were laid out, and lined with ornamental trees; but it must be regretfully recorded, that most of the trees forming these beautiful roadsides, have either been dug out, or allowed to die for lack of attention.

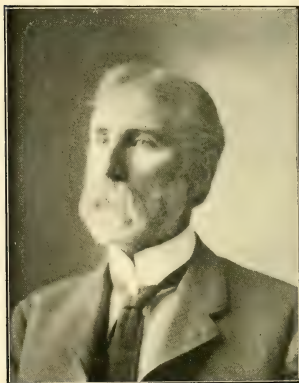
To accommodate the children of the growing settlement, a two-story building was erected, and a graded school established. This building also served for church and Sunday school purposes. After the advent of the railroad, a postoffice, bearing the name of Del Rosa, was established at the West Highland station, and a store opened. Both still continue. The community also has the advantage of free rural delivery.

BROOKINGS LUMBER & BOX COMPANY.

The Brookings Lumber & Box Co. was incorporated in 1898, having for its officers and principal stockholders, John E. Brookings, president; Robt. S. Brookings, vice-president, and W. DuB. Brookings, secretary and treasurer. The company purchased in 1899 the manufacturing plants and timber lands of the Highland Lumber Co. The original holdings of the Highland Lumber Co. were grouped by Mr. M. A. Neilan, an old lumberman from

Michigan. Mr. Neilan was also manager for the company, overseeing the erecting of the saw mill, building of toll road, box factory, etc. Mr. Neilan died in 1895, and his company which was composed entirely of parties residing in Michigan decided to dispose of their holdings. Negotiations were begun with Mr. J. E. Brookings, who was engaged in the lumber business in Michigan, and in 1898 the deal was consummated.

The saw mill is modern with a 12 inch band, and is located in the mountains at Fredalba, an elevation of 5600 feet, and a box factory in the valley at Highland; the timber holdings embraced about 5,000 acres of the best timber in the San Bernardino range, and since the original purchase, about 3,000 acres have been added, making the present holdings about 8,000 acres.



J. E. BROOKINGS

The Brookings Company have constructed a narrow gauge rail road about five miles long which carries the logs from the woods to the mill. The saw mill converts the logs into lumber at the average rate of 60,000 feet per day. From the mill to the box factory is ten miles of mountain road, (the City Creek Toll Road, built at a cost of \$52,000), which is owned and operated by the company. The hauling of the lumber down the mountain is one of the most picturesque departments of the business, about twenty teams of four mules each being engaged. One teamster recently brought down on a single wagon the remarkable load of 7,600 feet. The output of lumber of the Brookings Lumber Box Co. averages 10,000,000 feet per year, about

60 per cent of which is manufactured into boxes at the factory at Highland; the boxes find an unusually convenient market at the very doors of the factory. The lumber which is not manufactured into boxes is marketed in the nearby towns, the better grades of white pine, sugar pine and silver fir commanding a high price for fine interior finish. The value of this institution to the community can be judged from the volume of business which is almost entirely local, very little lumber being shipped out of the San Bernardino valley. About 150 men are employed in the mountains during the summer months of the year, and in the valley and in the hauling department

about 60 men find steady employment; the total pay roll will approximate \$200,000 per annum. The company has retail yards at Redlands, San Bernardino, and Highland, and its product is delivered to all parts of the San Bernardino valley. The volume of sales approximate \$400,000 per annum. The company experienced a fire in 1903 which destroyed about 5,000,000 feet of lumber at the mountain yard, but owing to an open winter the company was enabled to continue its operations without any derangement of business.

Harlem Springs.

In the southern portion of Highlands, near Base Line, are situated Harlem Hot Springs, a popular resort for bathing and health seekers. On premises which comprise 22 acres are located an elegant natatorium, finely appointed bath houses, supplied with hot and cold mineral water, a large building containing refreshment rooms, and a large hall, and handsome picnic grounds, for use of pleasure seekers.

Kohl brothers, the owners, are showing much taste and enterprise in adding useful and ornamental attractions to the place.

CHAPTER XXII.

CUCAMONGA.

The history of Cucamonga Rancho in early days has been previously given. Upon the death of John Rains, his wife, Maria Williams Rains, asked that the Rancho be declared her separate property, and after some litigation her claim was granted. About 1870 she disposed of a portion of the western lands of the rancho, to the Cucamonga land company, which was composed mainly of San Francisco capitalists. This company acquired by their purchase the water rights to San Antonio creek, and a half interest in the waters of the cienega lands. The company sold their lands in tracts of from ten to eighty acres to a total amount of 520 acres, conveying with each piece an altogether indefinite amount of water. Some deeds stated that the purchaser was to have "water enough" and others, that he was to have water "sufficient for semi-tropical culture."

About the same time the Cucamonga Homestead Association was organized, the Hellman brothers being the principal stockholders. This organization had for its purpose the "subdivision, irrigation and sale of several thousand acres of the Cucamonga Rancho, lying next to the mountains, and in part adjacent to the cañon." This association constructed a large flume and ditch, a mile or more in length, out to the northern limit of the homestead lands, but never provided any means for the distribution of water, to

the ten and twenty acre tracts, into which the land was subdivided. In 1879, about twenty of these lots had been sold, and about fifty acres were irrigated.

The Cucamonga Vineyard Company was formed by the owners of the Rancho, to irrigate the old vineyard property. A townsite was laid out about the old winery, and a settlement has grown up here. Later the works of this company were merged into those of the Cucamonga Fruit Land Company, which was organized in 1887, and the same year, the Cucamonga Water Company was formed, and has since that date distributed water throughout the tract.

The numerous organizations, the conflicting water rights, and indefinite terms upon which water was sold to land purchasers, have of course led to trouble. In the past years, it has not been uncommon for a Cucamonga rancher to conduct his irrigation with shot gun in hand, and it is stated, that several times a display of firearms has settled disputed water rights, when legal documents and rhetoric failed to have any effect.

The 'red hills' and the mesas of this tract have always yielded grapes,—both wine and raisin—of especially fine quality. A considerable area is still in grapes, there being several large new vineyards, as well as the older ones. A large acreage has also been set out to citrus fruits. The soil seems to be particularly well adapted to oranges. The Cucamonga Citrus Fruit Growers Association was formed a number of years ago, and belongs to the Ontario-Cucamonga Exchange. It is made up of the fruit growers of the section. For the season of 1903-4 it shipped from North Cucamonga about 150 cars of fruit.

North Cucamonga is a little town, which has grown up about the railway station of the Santa Fe, while another settlement has clustered about the depot of the Southern Pacific. The postoffice, school house and town are located in the town of Cucamonga, between the two railway stations. Two teachers are employed, and the average attendance the past year was seventy-two pupils.

ETIWANDA.

In January, 1882, the Chaffey Brothers completed the purchase of 7,600 acres of land on the Cucamonga plains, from twelve to sixteen miles east of San Bernardino. They purchased the Garcia property, with its water rights, and also secured the water rights to Day and Young cañons. In May, they organized the Etiwanda Water Company, with a capital stock of \$500,000. They subdivided their tract, and agreed to construct a reservoir at the head of the colony lands, and construct flumes, and ditches for delivery to each ten acre tract. Messrs. Chaffey pushed the work vigorously and at once began advertising extensively their 'Promised Land,' one of the

first fruit colony settlements in the county. Electric lights, a telephone system, hotel and school house, were promised, and by July, the energetic promoters were able to announce that 810 acres of their tract had been sold. The hotel was opened to the public early in 1883, with M. M. Brink, as proprietor, and the school house was completed about the same time. A grammar school is now maintained with two teachers, and an attendance of about 100 pupils.

In June, 1882, the Chaffey's organized the California Land Improvement Company, to which they deeded their lands, and which company constructed the flumes and distribution system.

In 1893, the Etiwanda Water Company was re-organized with a capital stock of \$500,000, with J. C. Dunlap, J. H. Scott, C. N. Ross, Thomas Hendry, C. T. Chaffey, R. A. Cunningham, James Weston, George Chaffey and George Chaffey Jr. as stockholders.

The colony has made a steady growth, and the district now has a population of about 1,000. At first, the land was largely set to grapes, and large quantities of raisins were made; in 1891, 75,000 boxes of raisins were put out. About 3,000 acres in the district are now in vineyard, and a winery is in operation. A good many orange and lemon orchards have been planted and Etiwanda has a Citrus Association, and a packing house, and a number of business establishments.

A Congregational church was organized in Etiwanda in 1893 with thirteen members, by the Revs. E. R. Brainerd, who became the first pastor, and J. T. Ford. It has held its services in the school house, but is now planning a church building.

HERMOSA—NOW IOAMOSA.

Of the early history of the Hermosa settlement, Adolph Petsch, of Los Angeles, writes thus:

"During 1880, I spent, in company with Judge Benjamin S. Eaton, (the pioneer of Pasadena,) several months in traveling over the southern counties. On one of these trips, I bought an interest in the Day cañon water and made also filings under desert land act, on some government land. This was my first investment in San Bernardino county. Soon afterward I sold it out to the Chaffey brothers, and it is now a part of Etiwanda.

My next purchase was the 160 acre pre-emption claim of Henry Reed, in section 35, Range 7 W., Township, 1 N. S. B. M., together with all water rights from Deer and Alder cañons. It was on a November day, in 1880, when Judge Eaton and myself, were jogging along the old Cajon road, leading in a bee line from the Cucamonga red hills, to Martin's station, when we noticed a little to the north of the road, a patch of trees in the chaparral. I thought that they must be orange, but the Judge was certain that they

were lemon. We bet cigars, and to see who was right, we drove nearer. They were peach trees, in rich foliage in November. This astonished us, and we drove up to the shaky shanty, built of San Bernardino lumber, adobe, elder-stumps, etc., that stood among the trees, and soon made the acquaintance of the pioneer of section 35—Henry Reed.

In him we recognized the Missourian, at first glance,—six feet high—lanky—and a democrat. He and his nephew were 'batching.' When they got tired of ranching, they would hie themselves over the mountains to do a little mining. Between the mining and the ranching, they accumulated a mortgage on the claim which they did not know how to meet, and as a result "Uncle Henry" was willing to sell.

I bought Reed out, and the first step toward the foundation of Hermosa, was made. In 1881, Judge Eaton and I, together with A. A. Porter, P. M. Green and Kildorf Almind, all of Pasadena, formed the Hermosa Land and Water Co. It was Eaton who suggested the name 'Hermosa'—the beautiful.

To the 160 acres of the Reed place, were gradually added some 400 acres from the old Cucamonga Homestead Tract, and 165 acres of railroad land. But the water rights from Deer and Alder cañons were only applied to 480 acres by the first company. These 480 undivided interests in all the water were later on turned by the settlers into the Hermosa Water Co., and against each acre interest, four shares of company stock at



ADOLPH PETSCH

\$100 were issued. This present company has also acquired 1200 acres of mountain land, completely covering all sources of the water in Deer cañon.

One of the early features of Hermosa, was a concrete wall fencing in 240 acres, to protect the first plantations against the innumerable rabbits that infested that country. I got the idea of this wall from Brigham Young, during a stay in Salt Lake. As a rabbit fence the wall proved to be a complete failure, but it proved to be a first-class advertisement for the enclosed land.

The success of the Hermosa settlement led, in 1883, to the establishment of the Iowa Tract, which includes 500 acres more of the old Cucamonga Homestead tract. While I am proud to be called a pioneer of Hermosa, and the Iowa tract, I proclaim my innocence of the amalgamation of the two names into "Ioamosa."

The Hermosa Water Company was incorporated in Oct., 1887, with a capital stock of \$192,000. This was an incorporation of the land owners, all the stock of the company being issued to the holders of the original rights. The colony has continued to prosper, and is now, one of the thrifty settlements of western San Bernardino county. A school house, postoffice and settlement have grown up."

RIALTO.

In 1887, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company was organized by Major George H. Bonebrake and F. C. Howes, at that time president and cashier of the Los Angeles National Bank. Ex-Governor Samuel L. Merrill,



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF RIALTO

was also one of the large stockholders. The company was formed with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, and purchased of Henry Pierce and others, some 28,500 acres of land, and the water rights to some 800 inches of water from Lytle creek. In order to place the water upon the lands owned by them, the company constructed the Rialto canal, an open, cemented ditch, some six miles in length; and began the construction of an elaborate distribution system. These improvements cost a very large sum, and the company mortgaged its holdings to the San Francisco Savings Union, in order to secure the money. The townsites of Rialto, Bloomington, Sansevine and Fontana, were laid out upon the Semi-Tropic tract, and the balance of the

land, was sub-divided mostly into twenty acre tracts. Lands were sold and were largely set out to deciduous and citrus fruits. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Co., was unable to meet its obligations to the San Francisco Co., and proceedings were instituted in the Superior Court of San Bernardino county; judgment was entered, and a foreclosure sale was made, under which, over 20,000 acres of land, and a large portion of the waters of Lytle creek passed into the hands of the San Francisco Savings Union. This was in 1896, and in the same year, the Savings Company disposed of the holdings thus acquired to two corporations,—one, the Chicala Water Co., of Iowa, which acquired the water, and the other to the Anglo-American Canaigre Co., which acquired a large share of the landed interests. These two companies controlled the property from 1897 to 1901, when a new company, the Fontana Development Co., acquired the interests of both corpora-



B. E. SIBLEY



MRS. B. E. SIBLEY

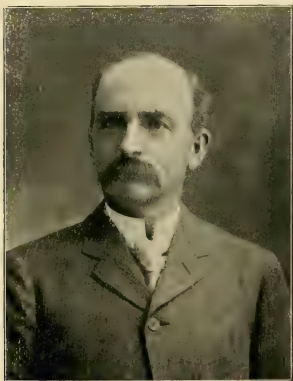
tions, and such other rights as were still vested in the Savings Union of San Francisco. The Fontana Development Company is actively engaged in the administration of this property which includes upward of 20,000 acres of land, and a large portion of the waters of Lytle creek. Its officers are, R. H. F. Variel, president; Thomas F. Keefe, secretary and manager; and its principal place of business is in the town of Rialto.

Two other companies are operating in the vicinity, in the management and distribution of the waters of Lytle creek,—the Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Co., the officers being William Buxton, president; and Kenneth McRae secretary; and the Lytle Creek Water Company has T. F. Keefe, president and manager.

The town of Rialto is located on the Santa Fe railway on lands which were included in the original holdings of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water

Co. In 1887, the Rev. T. C. Miller, of Kansas, who had visited this region, and had been very favorably impressed with the advantages offered in this locality, organized what is known as the "Kansas Colony," made up of people from Southern Kansas. The representatives of this colony reached California in 1887, and purchased 16,000 acres of land from the Semi-Tropic Co., with one-tenth of an inch of water for each acre of land. Those who settled on the lands were, Rev. T. C. Miller, Benjamin E. Sibley, wife and two sons; J. W. Tibbott, Wm. Tibbott, M. V. Sweesy, John M. Sweesy, Jerry La Rue, Joseph Cook and family, Frank Brown and family, H. V. Van Frank and family. The colony was unable to pay for the lands purchased,

and soon lost their interest; but a number of the individual members retained their lands, and were among the early settlers of Rialto. During 1887-88 the townsite of Rialto, was laid out and a number of lots sold. A syndicate built a large hotel—one of the "boom" hotels of the time, which now stands in the center of a beautiful park, and is suited in size and in accommodations to a much larger town than Rialto. During the "boom" years it was successfully conducted by J. Wayne Amos, and it is now owned by Wm. Buxton. Several business blocks were put up, and a number of fine residences. Ex-Governor Merrill built a \$15,000 residence, which was later destroyed by fire. The Rialto school district was set off in 1892, and



W. P. MARTIN

a neat, commodious school house was erected. A grammar school, with three departments, and an attendance of about one hundred pupils is now maintained.

Rialto is now one of the attractive "fruit colonies" of San Bernardino county. Beautiful shady drives lead among thrifty orange and lemon orchards; pretty homes are surrounded by shrubbery and flowers. Within the town several stores and shops supply the needs of the settlers; and there are two churches, and five packing houses, large and well equipped. Last year, 757 cars of fruit were shipped from Rialto, two hundred cars in excess of previous year's shipments. The settlement now has a population of about 1,000.

First Methodist Church of Rialto was organized in 1887 by the Rev. T. C. Miller, one of the promoters of the colony, in a store room occupied in 1903 by Needham's Ice Cream Parlors. A Sunday School was organized by M. V. Sweesy, and regular church services, and prayer meetings were held, and attended by almost the entire population of the colony. The society soon purchased an organ, which was ably handled by Mrs. M. V. Sweesy, an accomplished teacher of music. The society was incorporated in 1892, and built a church costing \$2500, and the next year a parsonage at a cost of \$1100. The church now has a membership of more than 100.

First Congregational Church. The first services of this church were held in the office of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Co. After the Methodist church was built, services were held in their building in the afternoon, the pulpit being supplied by Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of San Bernardino.

In 1891 the church was organized with a membership of eighteen members and the next year built a neat little structure at a cost of about \$2,000. The church has steadily gained in strength and membership and has a flourishing Sunday School and Christian Endeavor and the usual church auxiliaries.

Societies.

The Fraternal Brotherhood, Lodge No. 179, Rialto, was instituted June 27th, 1901, with a membership of 101, by Supreme President C. P. Dandy.

This lodge carries an insurance feature and also a social membership.

Rialto Hive No. 22, Ladies of the Maccabees, was formed April 24th, 1902. It now has a membership exceeding thirty. The work is largely the outgrowth of the San Bernardino Hive. It meets regularly twice a month and has been active and successful.

Rialto Irrigation District was formed Oct. 13th, 1890, under the Wright "Irrigation District" law. It included 7,200 acres of land located in the southeast corner of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Co.'s property and was to be supplied with water from Lytle Creek. The district was bonded for \$500,000, and \$400,000 worth of these bonds were sold and are still outstanding. About 3,500 acres of the district are now under cultivation, mostly in citrus fruits and vineyards. The townsite of Bloomington, laid out along the Southern Pacific road, is located in the district. Here a depot, a school house, a number of residences and a large olive oil mill are located. The Citizens' Water Co., organized in 1900, now supply water, mainly from artesian wells, for the district. The officers are J. R. McKinley, president; J. S. Wheeler, vice-president; S. J. Bunting, secretary; W. P. Martin, treasurer.

UPLAND.

The town of Upland was originally the Magnolia tract, laid out by the Bedford Brothers in the eighties, and the Stowell tract. A station of the Southern California railway was located here and a settlement grew up

about it. The Bedford Brothers erected a hotel, Magnolia Villa, about 1887. The community was known as North Ontario until 1902 when the county board of supervisors, in response to a petition of the citizens, changed the name to Upland. The petition was granted March 21, 1902, and soon afterward the name of the railway station and of the post office was also changed to Upland. The settlement is not yet incorporated but has all the advantages of a full fledged town, having well graded and oiled streets, many of them with cement or gravel sidewalks. Euclid avenue passes through the town thus giving the advantages of the street railway. The San Antonio Power Company furnishes electric lights for streets and for private use.



HOTEL ALGONQUIN, UPLANDS

There are a number of fine brick blocks, many of which have been built within the past three or four years. A bank has, for many years, done business here. Six packing houses handle the citrus fruits raised in the vicinity and a Packing House Equipment Co. has lately put in a plant here and is building up a large business. The settlement includes a considerable area of citrus groves and now numbers about a thousand inhabitants.

A post office was first established here in the store of the first merchant of the neighborhood, C. C. Waite, located on the Stowell tract to the south of the station. Mr. Waite was succeeded as postmaster by Patrick Gargan, who bought out his store. January 1st, 1892, George S. Hayden became postmaster and is still the incumbent. The office has advanced to the presidential rank, third class, and the business is steadily growing. Free rural delivery was inaugurated in 1901 over a route of $25\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, serving about 125 boxes.

Upland has four church organizations, three of them, the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian, having buildings of their own; the fourth,



WILLIAM T. LEEKE

the Mennonite, as yet occupying a rented building. The Uplands school building is a neat frame structure and houses four departments with a corps of four teachers. The school is known for its efficient work.

In 1895, Ira Slotter established the first newspaper in North Ontario, the Valley Mirror, which after a couple of years' publication was sold to E. E. Swanton and in 1901 was purchased by W. C. Westland. The North Ontario Surprise was established in 1897 by N. F.



W. C. WESTLAND

Kletzing, and the following year was purchased by W. F. Lincoln, of Cucamonga, who changed the name of the paper to the Sentinel. This paper was published for a time by Bodenhamer and Herman, and was then sold, in 1891, to W. C. Westland, who combined the two, and founded the Upland News. Mr. Westland, who was a veteran newspaper man from Michigan, having been the editor and publisher of the Grand Ledge Independent, for twenty-six years, died December 1st, 1902. Since that time the paper has been conducted by Mrs. Ella L. Westland and her son, W. E. Westland. It has been very successful, and in 1904 was enlarged to a seven column, eight page form.

Upland has a well established and flourishing lodge of the I. O. O. F., which owns a substantial brick block, the upper floor being a hall for the use of the organization and other fraternal societies. The Fraternal Brotherhood and the Modern Woodmen of America also have lodges and the Daughters of Rebecca is a flourishing branch organization.

Upland Library Association was formed in 1900 and now has a circulating library of 450 volumes and a large number of magazines and periodicals. It has commodious library and reading rooms which are open every day except Sunday. Books have been contributed and purchased by funds contributed by citizens. The present officers are, M. F. Palmer, president; Mrs. Alice Leonard, secretary; Miss H. L. Holyland, librarian.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE DESERT.

The greater part of the Mojave desert is included in San Bernardino county—10,600 square miles of its area being classed as desert. Once, this desert region was looked upon as accursed,—the rattle snake, the lizard and the coyote were named as the only creatures that could endure the raging heat, the parching drought and the fevered glare of the dread waste. It was known even then, that unknown treasures were hidden away in the desert, and men who were counted foolhardy, risked their lives—and often lost them

—in an attempt to solve the mysteries of the great “unknown”; but it was only the “mirage driven” prospector, or the daring adventurer, who left the beaten trails in those days.

The construction of the railroad from Mojave to Needles in the early eighties, opened up a new trail and a new era. The railroad necessitated settlements—Needles, Waterman, Daggett and other towns sprung up along its line. It was found that not only white men, but white women and children, could live in the climate, the year round, if necessary. Mines had been operated in the desert since the early sixties; but the advent of the railroad brought a large increase in the mining operations, and made possible workings that had hitherto been impracticable.



DESERT DWELLERS

As the desert has been more thoroughly examined and surveyed, it is found that water is much more plentiful than was formerly supposed. The State Mining Bureau has recently issued a map of the desert region of this county, made after careful exploration and surveys, which shows and locates,

more than one hundred springs, and several hundred square miles of dry lakes in which water can be obtained a few feet from the surface usually. Artesian water has also been found at various places on the desert.

And the desert is not all desert. The Mojave river, the one stream that forces its way through the sands, sinks and rises and in flood time, spreads itself over its "bottoms." The flats thus irrigated yield rich crops of natural grass and clover. In the early sixties, a number of stock ranches were located "on the Mojave" and a large amount of stock was grazed on the desert in the winter time, and fattened on the bottoms in the summer. Changes in the stream channel and the rainfall have lessened the grazing area in late years, but a number of grain and stock ranches are located in this vicinity now, and considerable stock and hay are sent out. Fruit, of the finest quality is also raised at some of these places. The marvelous productiveness of the desert soil, under irrigation, has been demonstrated here, as at Coachella and Imperial: when the government carries out its projects for irrigation on a large scale, from the waters of the Colorado, another large and valuable area will be added to the agricultural territory of this county.

The completion of the Salt Lake route will still further rob the desert of its terrors—and disadvantages. Another great highway will give access to new mineral deposits, and open up new fields to prospectors. New towns will follow the railway. The opening up of this large section of country will add materially to the resources of San Bernardino county.

It is now acknowledged that the pure dry air of the desert is nature's own remedy for many diseases, and more and more, the authorities recognize this great stretch of country as a natural sanitarium. The possibilities of the future in this direction, are as yet, scarcely realized.

• THE COLORADO RIVER AND ITS NAVIGATION.

For ninety miles the red waters of the 'Silent River' wash the border of San Bernardino county. The importance—the possibilities—of this river, and of the traffic, which for more than fifty years has been carried on upon it, are little realized by the people of the county.

"The great Colorado river is the largest stream, both in drainage, area and discharge, that lies wholly within the arid portion of the United States. It is formed by the junction of the Green and the Grand Rivers, rising in Wyoming and Colorado, respectively, in regions of great precipitation, mainly in the form of snow. Only a very small percentage of water yielded by the basin of the Colorado, has yet been utilized for irrigation, and practically none, for other purposes. The obstacles are many. Through most of its course this river and its tributaries flow at the bottoms of profound cañons, from which it is impossible to divert them upon irrigable lands. The river emerges from its cañon a short distance above the 'Needles' and has a series

of valleys which between this point and the Mexican border aggregate about 500,000 acres. In this region the waters are heavily laden with sediment which is a serious obstacle to their diversions. The grade of the river is so flat that a diversion taken out at the river's bed must have so slight a fall, and so low a velocity, that it would quickly fill with sediment from the river. For this same reason, a canal must be very long in order to command any considerable area of land in the river valley.

Measurements in the flow near Yuma show that the river sometimes discharges a minimum of 3,000 cubic feet per second." Measurements made by J. B. Lippincott, of the U. S. Geological Survey, show that on July 19, 1903, the Colorado discharged 28,400 second feet, which is equivalent to 127,000,000 gallons per minute. For purposes of comparison, the Santa Ana river, on the same date, discharged 56 second feet and the San Gabriel river, 42 second feet.

"The river is navigated more or less from its mouth to the Needles by



BRIDGE AT VICTORVILLE

flat-bottom, stern-wheel boats which sometimes ascend even to the mouth of the Virgin river. Its navigation, however, is so difficult and precarious as to make it practically of little value. At low water the channel is so broad, shallow and changeable that boats are continually running aground, sometimes being nearly a week in advancing ten or fifteen miles. In times of high water the swift current greatly impairs navigation."—A. P. Davis.

The Indians in early days crossed the river by means of rafts made of bundles of rushes tied together with willow twigs. The earliest expeditions crossed in the same way. The first wagons taken across the river were those of the Mormon Battalion in 1847, which were floated across with much diffi-

culty. In 1849, Col. Cave Coutts established the first ferry at what is now Yuma, using a flat boat built on the shores of Lake Michigan, then put upon wheels and transported to Yuma.

George A. Johnson, of San Diego, was the first man to navigate the Colorado with a steamboat. He says in the Needle's Eye:

"In June, 1850, I with a party of fifteen was ferrying on the Colorado where Yuma now stands. On November 29th, the same year, General Heintzelman arrived and established Fort Yuma, it being an agreement in the treaty of peace with Mexico. There being no necessity for so many in the ferry party, I with others, left for San Francisco. Soon after arrival, I met Gen. Allen, chief quartermaster for the coast, and gave him my ideas as to the navigability of the river and stated that it would be cheaper to transport supplies by sea, gulf and the river than to San Diego and across the desert. He finally contracted with me to transport 200 tons of supplies to Yuma, using flat boats on the river and if I found the river navigable by steam, I should have the preference. I left San Francisco in October, 1851, with supplies and two flat boats. Arrived in November and commenced about the middle of December; found it slow and tedious work, but after a long time got through. The length of time it took me to accomplish my contract and the necessity for more supplies and troops, and a change in quartermasters, caused the new man to make an agreement with Mr. Trumbull to send on board of a quartermaster's vessel a small lighter with a pile-driving engine to propel it. On arrival they found that she was not able to stem the current. In their first attempt to reach Yuma, after warping and hauling by hand, they got within ten or twelve miles of Yuma, when she was capsized and sunk. Some say the bank caved in on her. This was the end of the steam lighter."

It is related that when the Yuma Indians saw this first steamboat they were greatly terrified and ran for life crying that the devil was coming up the river blowing fire out of his nose and kicking the water with his feet behind. In history this little lighter has been dignified by the name of "Uncle Sam" and one writer states that it exploded. "In December, 1857, I left Fort Yuma with the steamer 'General Jessup' for the purpose of determining the navigability of the Colorado above Yuma, Captain Wm. A. Winder being in charge. He furnished me with an escort of fifteen men and a mountain howitzer. Lieut. White was in charge. My crew consisted of assistant pilot, mate and 15 deck-hands and six mountain men and trappers. Our up-trip was attended with no particular difficulties. Late in December, I arrived at a cañon in the Colorado which was not navigable. This was about 75 miles above Fort Mojave. Knowing that I had reached the height of practical navigation, I turned back. At this point is the mouth of a cañon which comes in from the west, known as 'El Dorado.' The next day I landed

on the east bank for wood. This point proved to be on the bank under the hill where Fort Mojave was afterwards located. While lying there an expedition came in sight which proved to be that of Gen. E. F. Beale and escort on their march east. I send you his report to the secretary of war in which he mentions meeting me there and is evidence of my being first to determine the navigability of the river above Yuma."

From this time until 1876, Captain Johnson carried on the business of steamboating on the Colorado. In those days the business was largely the transportation of government supplies and troops. In 1859, Captain Johnson took the troops and material up the river to establish Fort Mojave, using two boats, the Gen. Jessup and the Colorado. He carried back to Yuma a number of Indians taken as hostages from the Mojaves.

In 1876, Chas. Crocker, representing the Southern Pacific railway purchased the business of Captain Johnson and the Colorado River Steamboat Co., was organized. In 1886, this company sold out to Polhemus and Mellon. Captain Polhemus had been a boat master on the river from 1856 and Captain Mellon had plied the river since 1869. Since their combination they have carried on the only successful navigation business on the river. The business now is mainly the transportation of supplies and machinery for mining camps. At present these gentlemen have a new boat, the Cochran, 219 tons, which runs to the north of Needles. A small boat the "Aztec," 14 tons plies from the Needles also. This is owned by the Lamar brothers.

A cable ferry has lately been put in at Needles and handles a large amount of freight for the mills and mines in the vicinity.

The Future.

A series of dams to be built across the Colorado has been projected, which if carried out by the government as proposed, will create a new empire out of what is now desert waste. These dams will bring a vast area under irrigation; they will not only supply water, but will also supply soil where there was barrenness and by the deposit of silt, will fertilize comparatively worthless soil; they will greatly facilitate navigation on the river by creating new and deeper channels; and these vast storage dams can be utilized to produce almost unlimited power for electrical purposes. The possibilities of the plan are almost beyond comprehension, yet beyond question, it is only a matter of time when these dreams will become facts, and the resources and wealth of San Bernardino county will be vastly increased as a result.

NEEDLES.

By L. V. Root.

August 17, 1882, William Hood, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific, landed at what is now Needles from the steamer Mojave. He had come up from Yuma with 30 men and 35 animals and at once began surveying a line for a railroad from the Colorado river westward. This party worked its way westward until they met another party who had come from Mojave. In April, 1883, the track was completed between Needles and Mojave. Nothing more was done until the Atlantic and Pacific reached the Arizona side of the river in July. The latter road built a pile bridge across the river which was completed August 13th, 1883, and then the first train from the east entered San Bernardino county. On May 4th, 1884, that bridge was washed out and the following September was replaced by what was known as a

strain beam bridge. This was followed by an iron bridge—the one now in use. This is a cantilever bridge, and was at the time of its construction the second largest bridge of this kind in the world.

Frank Monaghan and Dan Murphy, who were among the first railroad men in the southern end of the state, had accompanied the construction force across the desert with a stock of goods—both wet and dry. At Needles they opened a small store. Paul Breon had already started a store here and Ben Spear, the sutler at Fort Mojave, had opened a bakery. Breon later joined in business with Monaghan and Murphy, but eventually sold out and became a member of the firm of Wheaton, Breon & Co. of San Francisco, where he died.



L. V. ROOT

Twenty-one years ago, when the Atlantic & Pacific railroad crossed the Colorado river, there sprung up on the confines of the great commonwealth of California a little way station, which on account of its proximity to the mountains of the same name, was called Needles. (These isolated spires were given the name "Needles" by Colonel Ives on his map made in 1857-8.) At that period no one saw any future for the little village except the shrewd managers and builders of the railroad, who readily recognized the value of the water supply so easily and advantageously to be utilized. The Southern Pacific railroad had graded from Mojave, California, across the desert and at

Needles joined tracks with the Atlantic & Pacific, and later leased its lines to them, the Atlantic & Pacific finally being absorbed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The first settlers of Needles, barring the Mojave and Chemehuevi Indians, were the employes of the railroad company. There were no women and children here then because it was thought that the intense heat of the summer was too great for their endurance. The Halsey Brothers had a small store, there was a saloon in the depot building, and Monaghan & Murphy had begun in a small way their successful business career. The first white woman to become a resident of the town was Mrs. A. M. Hart, who, with her two children, proved the fallacy of the accepted



FRANK MONAGHAN

opinion that "Needles might do for men and dogs, but was too hot for women and children."

The first justice of the peace was Frank Monaghan, who made a model "judge," and who was then known as all the law and order west of the Colorado river. It is not a matter of record in the docket of the court, but it is a well authenticated fact that on one occasion the "judge" adjourned court for fifteen minutes while he administered a sound drubbing to an obstreperous individual who persisted in interrupting the orderly proceedings of the court. To this popular and efficient official was accorded the honor of marrying the first white couple who entered into matrimony in the town, Arthur Colcord, now one of the best and

trustiest engineers on the Santa Fe, and Miss Addie Smith.

Dan Murphy was the first constable and deputy sheriff. He was a terror to evil doers, but kind hearted, charitable and just to all. There was no calaboose or jail in the town then and when there were no box cars on the sidetrack to be used for confinement of hard characters, Dan invented and used the safe and effective method of handcuffing his prisoner to a telegraph pole. With plenty of cool water at hand and a comfortable bed to sleep on, which the kind hearted officer always provided, the prisoners were more comfortable thus than they are now in the modern, improved steel cages.

In 1886 the first school of Needles was organized with Frank Monaghan,

"Cap" Williams and George Heimer as the board of trustees and Howard Bledsoe as teacher. The first school was in a small pole and dirt house, or wickiup, located about where John Quinn's Palace saloon now stands. This soon proved inadequate and before the term ended more commodious and comfortable quarters were found in the railroad tool house. The progressive board, however, were still not satisfied and soon built a school house, a Mrs. Penniman succeeding Mr. Bledsoe as teacher. In 1888 Mr. George Riddell, an educated and accomplished gentleman, came to Needles and was elected teacher. In a year or so the school had grown so that a larger building was necessary, and the school board decided to bond the district and put up a commodious two-story building. As a result, a handsome two-story sandstone structure was erected, which, with the block of land purchased as grounds, cost the district \$20,000. This building was destroyed by fire in 1899, and was rebuilt on a less expensive and pretentious plan. In 1903 a high school course was added and there are now four teachers employed. The number of pupils in attendance is about 200.

Churches.

For many years there was no place for worship in the town, but the citizens are quiet and law abiding. In 1888 Father Ferrari, a Catholic clergyman, visited members of his church here and, seeing the necessity of a church building, concluded to build one. In his praiseworthy efforts he was substantially aided by the citizens, regardless of creed or difference in belief. For some time the little community was satisfied with monthly visits of priests from California and Western Arizona. In 1890, however, Father Bannon was stationed here as parish priest and did good and effective work. He was succeeded by Father John Reynolds. Father John Brady succeeded Father Reynolds and Father Mathias Tornes is now in charge; a handsome parochial residence has now been added to the church property.

The Congregationalists had, in the meantime, acquired a considerable numerical strength and in 1893 a handsome little church building was erected on the corner of C and Second streets. In this instance, as in all others appealing to the liberality of the citizens, everybody gave the enterprise assistance. The first pastor in charge of the church was Rev. Wood, who has been followed by Revs. Overton and Henning. After Rev. Henning's departure the church was purchased by the Methodists, who have had as pastors Revs. Brown, Field, Baxter and D. Roberts, the latter still in charge. Both of these churches are in a healthy condition, with Sunday schools and the usual number of church societies.

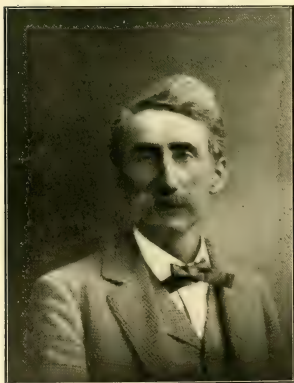
The Episcopalians have gained considerable strength in the city and have just accepted a plat of ground on Second street for the building of a church edifice, Rev. O. P. Hickman of San Bernardino making frequent visits to Needles and holding services.

Newspapers.

In 1888 Dr. J. P. Booth and Mr. F. H. Harberd concluded that the town needed a newspaper, and as Mr. Harberd was a practical printer and Dr. Booth an old time editor, it was only necessary to purchase the cases, type and press. These were soon obtained and in October, 1888, "Our Bazoo," a spicy little five column folio appeared. In 1890 Mr. E. E. Booth, of the Winslow News, purchased Mr. Harberd's interest and moved his plant to the desert town. The paper was enlarged and the name changed to "Booth's Bazoo." In 1891 the title was converted to "The Needles Eye," which title is still retained, it being named from the hole which nature has placed through the apex of one of the pinnacles of the Needles mountains. Judge L. V. Root is now the editor and proprietor and it has increased in size to twelve pages.

Population, Climate, Etc.

The present population of Needles is estimated to be 3,000 white people,



J. H. WEST

500 Indians, 30 Chinese and 50 negroes. The mercantile establishment of the Monaghan & Murphy Co. (incorporated) is the largest in the city. The Murphy Water, Ice and Light Co. own the water works system of the city and are pumping a daily average of one million gallons every twenty-four hours for the supply of the city. Fire plugs are scattered throughout the business and residence portions of the city. Besides the volunteer fire department, an alarm system is in use and connected with the fire department of the Santa Fe, consisting of twenty men, and which department will make runs to all parts of the city. The Murphy Water, Ice and Light Co. also operate a large ice factory of 100

tons daily capacity, the ice being used largely in car refrigeration of fruits and vegetables east bound, and meats, etc., west bound. There is not a city in the West that has as good a supply of clear, sparkling and wholesome water and ice as Needles. The most unpretentious cabin in the city has at

least one, and in many instances, two or three faucets from which this health-giving liquid flows in abundance.

Newmark & Folks have built up a splendid trade in dry goods and furnishings; James Halsey also has a large store full of dry goods. S. F. Holcomb Jr. and S. C. Winchester are both thriving grocers and have built up a good business. There are two handsome and well appointed drug stores in Needles, one owned by the Needles Drug Co., and located in the Briggs block, and the other owned by Dr. D. W. Rees on the corner of E and Main streets.

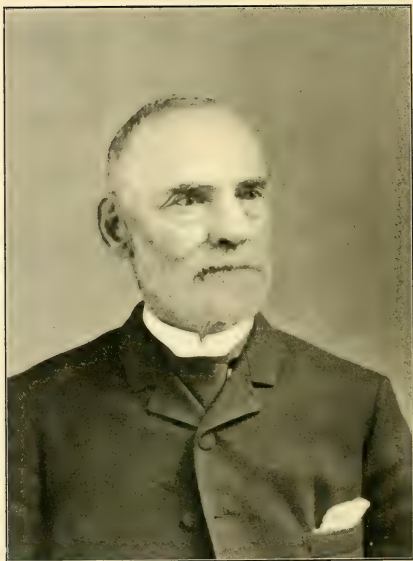
The Needles Machine Works inaugurated about two years ago has succeeded in building up a large business, handling all the machine work from the neighboring mining camps, which was formerly sent to Los Angeles or San Francisco. This company is an offspring of the Monaghan & Murphy Co.

There are two hotels, the Harvey House and the Needles Hotel. The former is a part of the great Harvey system of hotels which line the Santa Fe system. The Needles Hotel is a large two-story building, situated on D street just off of Main street, and is ably managed by R. Taggart. The Cottage House, at the corner of D and Second, under the management of B. L. Vaughn, has been much improved and brought up to date. There are numerous lodging houses, barber shops and restaurants.

Taken all in all "there are many worse towns than Needles even in our Imperial county," as is frequently asserted by visitors from the "inside."

The climate of Needles is equable and mild except about two months in summer, when the thermometer reaches above the 100 mark, but by reason of the absolute absence of moisture in the atmosphere the heat fails to create anything but excessive perspiration.

Needles is a division town of the Santa Fe system, coast lines, and the headquarters of the superintendent, master mechanic, trainmaster and other officials. A large roundhouse and shops make it necessary to employ many machinists and skilled laborers. Mining companies and miners, as well as the hardy prospector, purchase their supplies at Needles because of its central location to an immense rich mining country. The soil of the Colorado river valley is fertile and will produce almost anything if properly taken care of. A vast acreage has been taken out of market by the government pending the building of a large irrigation dam a few miles above Needles, which when completed will place water upon several hundred thousand acres of productive land, rivalling, if possible, the Imperial country of San Diego county.



JOHN BROWN, Sr.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE PIONEERS.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PIONEERS.

We, of this day, are in danger of forgetting how deeply we are indebted to the Pioneers of the past generations. That the United States today stretches from ocean to ocean and that from boundary to boundary her forests and plains, her fertile valleys and her deserts, are populated and cultivated is chiefly due to the dauntless men who left the homes and the comforts of settled districts to push out into unbroken wilderness, to break trails across trackless plains, to seek out passes through unscalable mountain ranges; the men who dared the peril of Indian warfare, of wild beasts, of starvation and of storm that they might explore new territory and find new homes and new wealth for those who followed them.

The American Pioneers of California found conditions in this territory very different from those of the Middle West. The land was already inhabited by a civilized people; the Indians, while often troublesome, were not the savages of the forests and plains; the climate was propitious; there were no mighty forests to fell before the tilling of the soil could begin. And yet with all these advantages there was much to be overcome—the journey overland across the continent was in itself a test of courage and endurance unequalled in the history of nations, the distance from home and friends, from the other states and from the seat of government, was a trial that no faint-hearted soul could endure; the wresting of 650 million dollars worth of gold from the mines of California between 1848 and 1860 required almost unlimited faith, muscle and "grit;" the transformation of the state from a vast sweep of sparsely occupied cattle ranges to an inhabited country of farms, villages and cities, demanded an expenditure of untold energy and intelligence.

The Pioneers of San Bernardino county were compelled to meet many difficulties—both small and great—danger from Indians, the traversing of

rugged mountains and burning deserts, the devastations of wild animals and pests, floods and drouths, the distance from markets and the cost of transportation—all these and many more things they faced and, at least, opened the way for their later overcoming. They dug the ditches which have expanded into irrigation systems; they planted the first orange trees which have multiplied until citrus culture is the greatest industry in the county; they sought out the minerals and the mines that are now pouring treasure into our pockets. They began the work which the present generation is carrying on.

We cannot too greatly appreciate the strong men and the brave women



FRANCISCO ALVARADO

who laid the foundations on which our present civilization is building; who made the trails which our great transcontinental railroads have followed; who discovered the resources which this generation is turning into wealth, and who, best of all, bequeathed to their children and their children's children a legacy of sound health, sturdy morality and simple living, which must be preserved and passed on if this people and this nation is to survive.

Our Pioneers—The earliest settlers of this county, the Yorbas, the Lugos, Bandini, Sepulveda, Tapia and others, were mostly native Californians of Spanish descent. They were men without fear, upright—their word as good as their bond, used to command. They were generous to lavishness,

they numbered their acres and their cattle by the thousands—what need had they to think of the morrow? Bernardo Yorba, Juan Bandini, Antonio Maria Lugo and Tiburcio Tapia were men of affairs, they bore their share in the rapid changes of government—the only thing that did change rapidly in those days, and they helped to make the history of California as a Mexican territory. Most prominent among this class of pioneers were: Antonio Yorba, grantee of Santa Ana de Santiago, 1801; Bernardo, Tomas and Teodosio, sons of Antonio Yorba; Leandro Serrano, claimant of Temescal Grant, 1828; Juan Bandini, to whom Jurupa Grant was made in 1838; Tiburcio Tapia, grantee of Cucamonga, 1839; Antonio Maria Lugo, Jose M., Jose C.

and Vicente, his sons, who were granted San Bernardino Rancho in 1842; Diego Sepulveda, one of the grantees of San Bernardino Rancho; Jose M. Valdez, mayor-domo of Cucamonga Rancho; Francisco Alvarado and Jose Bermudas of San Bernardino.

The early American and foreign pioneers were men of great physical force and endurance and of indomitable will—they would never have reached California in that day otherwise. They married the women, they adopted the customs and the religion of the country they found, yet they were of a shrewder and more provident type than the native Californians and they infused new spirit and life into the social and political conditions of their adopted country—for most of them became naturalized citizens of Mexico. They, too, bore a large share in the history of the state and of San Bernardino county. In this county we find Isaac Williams, an American, who was owner of the Chino Rancho; B. D. Wilson, also an American, who at one time owned a large interest in Jurupa Grant; Michael White, a native of England, the grantee of Muscupiabe Rancho; Louis Robidoux, of French descent, although born in St. Louis, owner of Jurupa; Cornelius Jansen, a native of Denmark, who purchased a part of the Jurupa Grant and lived at Agua Mansa; Cristobal Slover, for whom Slover mountain was named, came in with the New Mexican colonists in 1842; Daniel Sexton, a native of Louisiana, came into San Bernardino county, in 1841; Pauline Weaver, one of Ewing Young's party who came in from New Mexico in 1831, was granted San Gorgonio de San Jacinto, by Governor Pico; Louis Vignes, a Frenchman, was the grantee of a sawmill site in Mill Creek cañon under the Mexican government; Don Abel Stearns, one of the earliest and most prominent of the American settlers in California, also owned various property rights in this county in early days.

All of these foreign born citizens of California were loyal to the Mexican government and were trusted and honored by the Californians, holding office and acting as advisers in many ways in the affairs of the country. But they were also ready to welcome the coming of the American possession and without doubt their influence had much to do with the easy conquest that awaited the United States government when it was ready to act.

New Mexico Colonists. A considerable trade sprang up between New Mexico and California through the thirties. Serapes and woolen blankets were brought from New Mexico and exchanged for horses, mules and the goods brought from foreign ports. With these parties of traders came in a number of settlers. In 1842 a party of colonists arrived in the country under the leadership of Lorenzo Trujillo and accompanying what is known as the "Workman-Rowland" party, led by William Workman and John Rowland. These New Mexicans were offered land on the San Bernardino Rancho by the Lugos and settled there, but later removed to "Bandini's

Donation" on the Jurupa. Among the first of these colonists were Lorenzo Trujillo and family, Manuel Espinosa and family, Gregorio Atension and Hipolito Espinosa, with their families. In 1843 and '44 the following settlers located at Agua Mansa: Ignacio Molla, Jose Antonio Martinez, Juan Jamarillo, Pablo Belarde, Esquipelo Garcia, Bernardo Bejillo, Nestor Espinosa, Doroteo Trujillo and Miguel Bustamante. These original settlers are nearly all passed away; only Miguel Bustamante and Pablo Belarde of the original colony remain, but many of their descendants are now living in the vicinity of Colton and San Bernardino.

MORMON PIONEERS.

With the advent of the Mormon colonists begins the history of San Bernardino county and city. To their energy and discernment is due the early development of the agricultural resources of San Bernardino valley and the establishment of a thriving town, and of many prosperous homes at a date when the hacienda of the grant owner and the hut of the Indian were the only habitations of the country outside of the "pueblos."

Among the leaders of the Mormons were: Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich, in charge of the colony; Bishop Nathan C. Tenny, Captains Hunt, Lytle and Hunter, David Seeley, H. G. Sherwood and others.

The occupants of the "Old Fort," with the numbers of their houses, as per the plan (page 132), are here given. It has been found impossible to locate all the occupants, and there may be some mistakes in names or location, but the list has been prepared with great care and after painstaking investigation and is believed to be nearly perfect:

OCCUPANTS OF THE "OLD FORT."

Located by Number on Plat.

No.		67.....	Cummings, Albert
28.....	Aldridge		Carter, Orlando
24.....	Andrews, Simeon		Davidson, J. J.
27.....	Blackburn, Abner	66.....	Daley, Edward
	Blackburn, Thomas	33.....	de Lin, Andrew P.
63.....	Brown, John, Sr.		Dixon, David
	Bybee, Alfred		Egbert, Robert
	Burk, Charles	"R".....	Fabun, Clark W. (wagon shop)
50.....	Button, Montgomery E.		Fabun, Clark S. (residence)
70.....	Casteel, Jacob	36.....	Flake, Mrs. (Widow William)
	Crismon, Charles		Garner, George
37, 38, 39, 40.	Crosby, William (Bishop)	53.....	Glazer, Louis (residence)
	Crandel, Charles	54.....	Glazer, Louis (store)
40.....	Cox, A. J. (kept restaurant)		Grundy, Isaac
	Cox, William J.	51.....	Gruard, Benjamin F.
	Collins, Albert W. ("Peter")	2.....	Hakes, W. V.
	Cook, John	30.....	Harris, John, Sr.
			Harris, Moses (had two sons,

	Silas and John, with families)		Shepard, Samuel (father of Lafayette)
58.....	Hoagland, Lucas (later Addison Pratt)		Shepard, Carlos
48.....	Hoffin, Samuel	65.....	Sherwood, Henry G.
36.....	Hopkins, Richard R. (kept store)		Sparks, O. S.
	Holladay, John	64.....	Stoddard, Sheldon
61.....	Hunt, Captain Jefferson (two sons, Gilbert and Marshall)	32.....	Stuart, John
62.....	Hunter, Captain Jesse		Sullivan, Archie
	Hyde, William		Swarthout, Truman
	Hyde, Joseph		Stout, William (first school master)
	Jones, David		Smith, "Bill"
	Karchner, William D.		Summee, Gilbert (blacksmith)
25, 26.....	Lee, Rupert J.		Stewart, James
	Lytle, Captain Andrew	72, 73.....	Taft, Daniel M.
4.....	Mathews, Joseph		Tanner, Albert
	Mills, William		Tanner, Joseph
5.....	Mathews, William		Tanner, Freeman
	Miner (kept store)		(Brothers-in-law of Amasa Lyman)
74.....	Miner (store)	60.....	Tanner, Sydnev
	Mellvane, Jerry	71.....	Tanner, Mrs. ("Mother")
	McGee, Henry		Taylor
	Ray		Tenney, Nathan C. (Bishop)
D, E, F.....	Rich, Charles C. (Apostle)		Thomas, Daniel M.
31.....	Rolfe, Samuel		Thorp, Theodore
35.....	Rolfe, Gilbert E.		Tyler, U. U.
68.....	Rollins, Henry (residence)		Turley, Theodore
69.....	Rollins, Henry (store)	42.....	Whitney
	Rowan, Mrs. (Lizzie Flake) (colored)	2.....	Meeting House and School
22.....	Seeley, David	P.....	Office of Lyman & Rich
1.....	Shepard, Lafayette	00.....	Tithing House and Store
		A, B, C.....	Lyman, Amasa

The above are names of adults, most of them heads of families.

The following persons did not see fit to live inside the "Old Fort." They made a camp on the spot now occupied by the old cemetery, about opposite the Moses Garner place:

Blackwell, Hiram
Casteel, Joshua
Clark, Francis
Hanks, George
Hughes, John
Jones, Alonzo
Phelps, John

Smithson, Bartlett, and family
Hollady, David
Taylor, Norman
Taylor, Elmer
Taylor, "Old Man"
Welsh, Mathew



GEORGE LORD

SAN BERNARDINO SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

Opening Ode.

(Composed by Hon. B. F. Whittmore, Secretary California Pioneers of New England, on board the excursion train while entering the San Bernardino valley, April 17, 1890.)

THE GOLDEN LAND.

Tune—"Beulah Land."

We've entered now the Golden State,
Where warmest welcomes for us wait—
The land where corn and oil and wine
Are free and plenty as sunshine.

Chorus.

Oh, golden land, proud golden land,
We hail our welcome, and our hand
Is given now with right good will
To those who greet us, for we still
Remember that, in '49,
We had no oil, nor corn, nor wine.

San Bernardino leads the van
With fruits delicious and we can
But tell them what our hearts now feel,
And wish them joy, long life and weal.—Cho.

The ladies and the children sweet,
Who gladden us with smiles, and greet
The veterans of '49,
For them we ask for bliss divine.—Cho.

God bless the ties that henceforth bind
Old Argonauts, and may we find
This happy hour, in all our years,
The pleasantest for Pioneers.—Cho.

So let us all, while gathered here
Each Saturday throughout the year,
In memory our friends enshrine,
Who gave us corn, and oil, and wine.—Cho.

The San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers was organized Jan. 21, 1888, at the Court House in San Bernardino, pursuant to a call published in the newspapers. The constitution of the society declares that the objects to be attained are:

First—To cultivate the social virtues of the members and to unite them by the bonds of friendship.

Second—To create a fund for benevolent purposes in behalf of its members.

Third—To collect and preserve information and facts connected with the early settlement of California, and especially of the county of San Bernardino, and with the history thereof from the time of settlement until its organization as a county and subsequent thereto.

Fourth—To form libraries and cabinets, and by all other appropriate means to advance the interests and increase the prosperity of the society.

Fifth—To create a fund for the purchase of a suitable lot and the building thereon of a memorial hall to perpetuate the memory of the Pioneers whose sagacity, energy and enterprise induced them to settle in this country and to become the founders of a new state.

The following persons only are entitled to membership:

All persons who were citizens of the United States, or capable of becoming citizens thereof, and who were residents of California prior to the 31st day of December, 1850 (since changed to 1860), and those who were residents of the county of San Bernardino at the time of its organization, April 26, 1853, and the male descendants of such persons.

At the first election the following officers of the society were elected: George Lord, president; John Brown, Sr., David Seely, James W. Waters, William F. Holcomb and N. P. Earp, vice-presidents; Henry M. Willis, corresponding secretary; John Brown, Jr., secretary; B. B. Harris, treasurer; N. G. Gill, marshal.

The new Society at once met with hearty support, most of the citizens of San Bernardino who were eligible, becoming members. Thus it was made up of men who had borne their share in the stirring events of early California history and who had been largely instrumental in building up the city and county of San Bernardino. These men proved themselves not only Pioneers of the Past, but still Pioneers—of Progress. The Pioneer Society took an active part in all public affairs and often led the citizens along the line of advance.

They energetically discussed all public questions and aided by influence and by hard work in securing many public improvements. Among the improvements strongly advocated by the society was a free county road up the mountains—a long-felt need which, after years of agitation, is now in a way to be supplied. They were among the first to move in regard to a new court

house and jail; they joined with the Native Sons in moving for a public holiday on September 9th—Admission Day, and Governor Waterman, a member of the society, created this holiday. It was largely due to the efforts of the Pioneer Society that the pavilion was erected in the public park; they secured a change in the laws regarding the care and burial of the indigent poor; they aided in the preservation of the old cemetery; they took a leading part in the steps that preserved Fort Sutter to the state as a historical relic.

From the organization of the society it took a very active part in all patriotic celebrations—Fourth of July, Admission Day, Memorial Day, the anniversary of Washington's Inaugural the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold and of county organization, and many other occasions have been appropriately celebrated through the efforts of the Pioneer Society. The social life of the society has always been one of its most noteworthy features. At an early day it was decided to admit the wives and daughters of Pioneers, and since that time "Ladies' Day" has been an added feature of enjoyment and sociability. The spirit of good feeling, active sympathy and wide charity which has bound the members together has been most remarkable. The members of the Pioneer Society have been brothers in the highest sense of the word. Their regular weekly meetings, which have been maintained year after year, the happy observance of birthdays, wedding anniversaries, the annual picnics and camping parties, have all brightened and sustained the last days of many a patriarch. But they shared their sorrows as well as their joys; they have always been most faithful in their visitations to the sick and ready with practical aid for all members in need. The active interest and regular visitation of members in the county hospital has been the one bright spot in many a sad and broken life, and many an old pioneer otherwise friendless and forgotten has received a fitting burial at the hands of the Pioneer Society. This organization deserves the highest credit for its faithful ministrations to the old pioneers who have fallen by the wayside.

In 1890 the Society entertained with elaborate ceremonies the New England Society of California Pioneers. The tragic death of one of their members, General Samuel Chapin, just after finishing an eloquent address at the opera house, will be remembered as one of the most dramatic incidents in local history, and it seemed to bind the two societies in a peculiarly strong fraternal feeling which has ever since remained unbroken.

Since the organization of the Society, some two hundred members have been enrolled. Many of the older members have already passed into the great beyond, and it is only a brief time now when the "old boys" will become a memory. In later years many sons of Pioneers have been received into the society, but they cannot fill the blank left by such men as George Lord John Brown, Sr., David Seeley, B. B. Harris and many another who has dropped out of the ranks.



JOHN BROWN, Jr.

Three honorary members have been elected to the society—John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder; Alexander Godey, who led Fremont through the paths, and Major Horace C. Bell, of Los Angeles.

The venerable George Lord served as president from the date of organization until, at his own urgent request, he resigned in 1896, being then 96 years of age. Upon his withdrawal from active service, the office of Honorary Past President was created by the society and Mr. Lord held this office until his death. To the wise and kindly spirit of this grand old man, much of the good fellowship and success of the Pioneer Society must be attributed.

N. P. Earp, John Brown, Sr., R. T. Roberds, De La M. Woodward and C. L. Thomas have since filled the office, and Sheldon Stoddard is the incumbent.

John Brown, Jr., has acted continuously since the organization came into existence, as secretary, and has kept a faithful record of all meetings, members and matters of interest connected with the society, and also of many matters of historical interest concerning San Bernardino. The society and the citizens of the county certainly owe Mr. Brown much for the preservation of a large amount of material which is of increasing value to all who care for the things and the data of the past.

When the project and outline of the Annals of San Bernardino County was presented to the society, they passed a resolution most heartily endorsing the work. They have been of the greatest assistance to the editors, freely giving the use of their valuable archives and aiding in every way possible in the collection of material. The facts and reminiscences furnished by members of the Pioneer Society have been a most important factor in the completion of the history of San Bernardino county.



CALVIN L. THOMAS

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MEMBERS OF SAN BERNARDINO SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

GEORGE LORD, or "Uncle George Lord," as he was familiarly known in San Bernardino for many years before his death, was one of the best known and best beloved of the band of early pioneers, who were so closely associated in the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers. He served as President of the society from its organization in 1888 until his failing health in 1896 caused him to insist upon the acceptance of his resignation. The society then created the office of Honorary Past President, since they could not permit his relation to the society he had so loved and so faithfully served, to cease.

Born in New York City in 1800, this venerable man approached very closely the century mark, being 97 years, 10 months and 11 days old when he died, February 8, 1898.

When a young man he left New York and went to Kentucky. Here in 1833 he became a member of the Odd Fellows, and he was, at his death, one of the oldest members of that organization in the United States. He joined the Masons in 1828 and was one of the oldest members of that society also. After an active life in a number of the Mississippi states, in 1849 he came to California and went to the gold fields. He met with success here and, returning to Iowa, was married to Miss Arabella Singleton. In 1851, he again crossed the plains and arrived in San Bernardino county in 1852, where he resided until his death. He was long engaged in ranching and was the first to produce marketable raisins, made from muscat grapes. He sent a box of these to the fair in Los Angeles in 1867 and received a prize for them.

Personally, George Lord was "a man without a stain," genial, kind-hearted, upright; he filled many positions of trust and received many honors. As the President of the Pioneer Society, he guided it with a steady and kindly hand, and retired from it with the sincere love and veneration of his comrades.

JOHN BROWN, SR., was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 22, 1817, and when a boy started west to realize the dreams and fancies of youth. He stayed a while in St. Louis, Missouri, then began rafting on the Mississippi river, then went to New Orleans. While on a voyage to Galveston he was shipwrecked, and returned to Ft. Leavenworth by the Red River route. He was at the battle of San Jacinto and saw General Santa Ana when first taken prisoner. He remained two years at Ft. Leavenworth, then went to the Rocky mountains, and for fourteen years hunted and trapped from the head waters of the Columbia and Yellow-stone rivers, along the mountain streams south as far as the Comanche country or Northern Texas with such mountaineers and trappers as James W. Waters, V. J. Herring, Kit Carson, Alexander Godey, Joseph Bridger, Bill Williams, the Bents, the Subletts and others of equal fame. He engaged sometimes as a free trapper, at other times with the Hudson Bay and other fur companies, hunting the grizzly, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, and trapping the cunning beaver among the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Utes, Cherokees, Sioux, Crows and other

tribes. He helped to build Fort Laramie, Fort Bent, Fort Bridger and several other forts. This period is hastened over, for the bear and Indian encounters and hair-breadth escapes of the above named hunters would fill a volume fully as interesting as "Kit Carson's Travels" or Washington Irving's "Captain Bonneville." Suffice it to say that such brave and intrepid hunters and adventurers as Mr. Brown and his companions piloted General Fremont across the Rocky mountains on his exploration of the American continent, and if General Fremont had adhered more closely to Mr. Brown's advice, he would not have lost so many men and animals that dreadful winter in the snow. Still, General Fremont has gone down in history as the great Pathfinder.

The gold fever reached the mountaineers in 1849. Messrs. Brown, Waters, Lupton and White "fitted out" and joined one of the immigrant trains bound for the land of gold. They spent the 4th of July, 1849, in Salt Lake City; and arrived at Sutter's Fort, September 1st, and began mining on the Calaveras river. In November, Mr. Brown moved to Monterey, and, with Waters and Godey, opened the St. Johns hotel and livery stable at San Juan Missoin. Mr. Brown was here elected Justice of the Peace for two terms. His health failing him, he was advised to go to the milder climate of Southern California. In April, 1852, he went to San Francisco, and there, with his family, boarded the schooner Lydia, Captain Haley commander, and after a week's voyage landed at San Pedro, where he engaged Sheldon Stoddard to haul him to San Bernardino, where he arrived and settled with his family in May, 1852.

In 1854, Mr. Brown moved with his family to Yucaipe, where he went into the stock business, but returned to San Bernardino in 1857, and lived there until his death.

In 1861, seeing the necessity of an outlet to Southern Utah and Arizona for the productions of San Bernardino, Mr. Brown, with Judge Henry M. Willis and George L. Tucker, procured a charter from the Legislature for a toll road through the Cajon Pass, which he kept open for eighteen years, thus contributing materially to the business of the city in which he lived. In 1862, he went to Fort Mojave and established a ferry across the Colorado river, thus enhancing the business of San Bernardino still more. He was a liberal contributor to the telegraph fund when assistance was required to connect this city with the outside world, and favored reasonable railroad encouragement to place San Bernardino on the transcontinental line. At his own expense he enclosed the public square, where the pavilion now stands, with a substantial fence, and in many ways by his public spirit contributed to the advancement and improvement of this city. In the winter of 1873-4 he delivered the United States mail to the miners in Bear and Holcomb valleys, where the snow was three and four feet deep, thus showing that he still retained that daring and intrepid disposition that he acquired in the Rocky mountains.

In the world of religious thought, Mr. Brown had a wonderful experience. Born near Plymouth Rock on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, he seems to have partaken of their religious freedom and liberality of thought, and his years among the grandeur of the Rocky mountains aided in developing an intense love for nature, the handiwork of the great Creator,—here, as a child of nature, among the fastnesses of the mountain forests, or among the cliffs and peaks, he saw the Great Ruler in the clouds, and heard Him in the winds. Without any education except that derived from the broad and liberal books of nature, he was the author of a book entitled "Medium of the Rockies," in which kindness, gentleness, unselfishness, charitableness and forgiveness are set forth, dedicated to "the cause that lacks assistance, the wrongs that need resistance, the future in the distance, and the good that he could do"—the character that he acquired and lived all his life.

As old age began creeping on and many of the old friends were passing away, and the activities of life had to be transferred to others, Mr. Brown joined President Lord, William Heap, R. T. Roberts, W. F. Holcomb, De La M. Woodward, Major B. B. Harris, David Seely, Sydney P. Waite, Marcus Katz, Lucas Hoagland, Henry M. Willis, his old Rocky mountain companion, James W. Waters, his son, John Brown, Jr., and others, and organized the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers, believing that many hours could still be pleasantly passed by those whose friendship had grown stronger as the years rolled by and thus live the sentiment of the poet—

"When but few years of life remain,

"Tis life renewed to laugh them o'er again."

Mr. Brown raised a large family; six daughters—Mrs. S. P. Waite, Mrs. Laura Wozencraft Thomas, Mrs. Louisa Waters, Mrs. Sylvia Davenport, Mrs. Mary Dueber, now deceased, and Mrs. Emma Rouse; and four sons—John, Joseph, James and Newton Brown.

Mr. Brown outlived all of his Rocky Mountain companions, and all of the com-

missioners appointed to organize this county, and all of the first officers of San Bernardino county; he remained alone to receive the tender greetings of his many friends who held him not only with high esteem and respect, but with love and veneration. He was greatly devoted to the Pioneer Society; its pleasant associations were near and dear to him. Although feeble with declining years, he appeared at the meeting of the society on Saturday, April 15, 1899, and discharged his duties as President, and on the following Thursday, April 20, 1899, at 7 o'clock p. m., at the home of his daughter Laura, his spirit departed to that new and higher sphere of existence he so fondly looked to while in earth life. A large concourse of friends attended the funeral of their old friend, from the Brown homestead, corner Sixth and D streets, the present residence of his son, John Brown, Jr. The funeral services were conducted by Mrs. J. A. Marchant of the First Spiritual Society of San Bernardino, and also by Rev. White of the Presbyterian church of Colton. An excellent choir under the direction of Mrs. H. M. Barton and Mrs. Lizzie Keller discoursed appropriate selections. The floral offerings were profuse; one, emblematic of the Pioneers, being a tribute from the Pioneer Society.

According to directions from the deceased, frequently given by him to his children, the casket, and everything else necessary for interment, was like his character and belief—as white as the mountain snow. The honorary pallbearers were among his oldest friends then living—Sheldon Stoddard, W. F. Holcomb, R. T. Roberts, Lucas Hoagland, J. A. Kelting and Lewis Jacobs; and the active pallbearers were J. W. Waters, Jr., George Miller, De La M. Woodward, Randolph Seely, H. M. Barton and Edward Daley, Jr.

WILLIAM F. HOLCOMB, of San Bernardino, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, January 27, 1831. His family moved to Illinois when he was but a few months old and settled near Chicago, where they remained for eight years. About 1840 they removed to Iowa and located in Van Buren county. Here in 1843, his father died. In 1845 his mother removed to what was then known as "The New Purchase," in Wapello county, and here the boy began to support his mother by clearing land, making rails, fencing, breaking land, etc. When the gold excitement spread through the country the young man determined to seek his fortune in California. He left Ottumwa, Iowa, in May, 1850, outfitted with a wagon, three yoke of oxen and provisions. At the Green river crossing on the "Sublett cut-off" he lost his wagon and entire outfit. He continued the journey on foot and met with great destitution before he reached "Hangtown," now Placerville, California, in August, "dead broke." He spent about a year in mining at various points and with varying success, and then went to Oregon and looked over the country. He returned to California and spent some years in mining in the northern part of the state. In 1860 he came south and discovered gold in Bear Valley and "Holcomb's" valley, as detailed in his "Reminiscences" in another portion of this volume. After several years of mining in San Bernardino county and in Arizona, he was, in 1867, nominated county assessor, but was defeated. In 1871 he was elected to the office, however, and held the office until 1879. In 1882 he was elected county clerk, a position he held for two terms.

In 1860, Mr. Holcomb married Miss Stewart, daughter of John M. Stewart, of Bear Valley. They have had a family of five sons and two daughters.

JOHN BROWN, JR., eldest son of John Brown, Sr., the famous Rocky mountain explorer, hunter and trapper, was born in a log cabin situated on the banks of Greenhorn creek, in Huerfano county, Colorado, then a portion of the territory of New Mexico, on October 3, 1847.

When about a year old, he experienced an almost miraculous escape from the Apache Indians, and owes his life to the sublime courage of his devoted mother. This section of the Centennial State was at that time a wilderness, inhabited mainly by various savage tribes, and an abundance of far less dangerous "big game." Mr. Brown's father and his fellow mountaineers, having accumulated a large quantity of buffalo robes and beaver skins, concluded to send a pack-train to Taos, New Mexico, their trading post at that time, from whence, after selling their peltries, they would return with provisions. Mrs. Brown with her child accompanied this expedition, and on the way the travelers were attacked by a band of Apache Indians, who captured the whole pack-train and killed some of its guardians. While fleeing on horseback from the painted fiends, some of the men shouted to Mrs. Brown, "Throw that child away, or the Indians will get you," but the warm-hearted mother indignantly exclaimed that when her child was thrown away she would go also. Fortunately, the pursued cavalcade soon reached a wide and deep ravine,

where they were safe from the arrows and bullets of the Indians, who did not approach further. The little child was still in the arms of his mother, who had risked her life to save her infant, thus adding to history another remarkable proof of the fathomless depth of a mother's love.

To show the dangers that the frontiersman underwent in this wild and unexplored country, Mr. Brown, when endeavoring to farm on the banks of the stream, often dug a rifle pit in the middle of his corn or wheat field, where he could escape and defend himself from assaults of treacherous savages. He has often held his Kentucky rifle in one hand and a hoe or shovel in the other while at work.

Early in 1849, the news of the discovery of gold in California reached the mountaineers, so Mr. Brown, James W. Waters, V. J. Herring, Alexander Godey and others made arrangements to cross the plains to the new El Dorado. July 4, 1849, was spent in Salt Lake City, and Sutter's Fort, California, was reached on September 1st, Mr. Brown bringing his family with him. In 1852 the family removed to San Bernardino. John was but five years old at this time, yet remembers well the old fort, a balloon ascension, and other incidents therein. In 1854, the family moved to Yucaipa Valley, a few miles east of town, where Mr. Brown successfully engaged for three years in farming and stock raising. Returning to San Bernardino in 1857, they took up their residence at the old homestead, Sixth and D streets, where our subject grew to vigorous manhood, attending the public schools on Fourth street and Mt. Vernon avenue, and finally graduating from St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, and Santa Clara College, in the north.

He followed the vocation of a school teacher for a number of years, served one term as county superintendent of schools, and presided over the board of education, in all of these honorable positions acquitting himself to the general satisfaction. He studied law under Judge H. C. Rolfe, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state and federal courts. It can truly be said of him that his kindly disposition has ever led him to espouse the cause of the poor and oppressed, and to advise the settlement of all disputes, if possible, outside the court room. He is pre-eminently the friend of the aged, and is beloved by the children, who greatly delight in flocking around their chief patron—genial "Uncle John." Even the hapless, expatriated red man finds in him a tireless and faithful champion, for, besides many preceding instances, when in May, 1903, the Warner's Ranch Indians were ordered to leave the homes of their "altars and their sires," and were hourly becoming more desperate at the threats of the government officers and the despicable conduct of supposed friends, it was he alone who responded to their almost frantic call for counsel and supplemented the excellent tact of Special Inspector Jenkins in securing a peaceful exodus to Pala reservation. Mr. Brown and his Washington friend accompanied the sorrowful procession of victims of heartless greed to their new home, which was reached without the loss of a single life, our subject aiding the deserving Indians to comfortably settle down at Pala.

On July 4, 1876, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Mattie Ellen Hinman. Nellie Hinman, their only child, was born in San Bernardino on June 1, 1877, and on March 2, 1904, married Mr. Charles H. Wiggett, at present (October, 1904) a resident of Bellemont, Arizona.

Mr. Brown has always been known as an ardent patriot; the American flag floats over his home on national holidays, and ever waves above his mountain encampment. With that veteran school teacher, Mr. Henry C. Brooke, he raised the "Star Spangled Banner" to its place at many of the school houses in the county, desiring to instill patriotism into the minds of the rising generation. He is indebted to his father for starting him aright in his political career. Although but 13 years of age, he, with his brothers Joseph and James, hauled wood to build bonfires which might arouse and enlighten the people to support Abraham Lincoln for the presidential office. This was in 1860, and in 1864 the same activity was manifested by the Brown family in defense of the Union. In 1868, Mr. Brown cast his maiden vote for the candidate of the Republican party for president—General U. S. Grant—and has ever since supported the nominees of that organization, believing that by so doing he was contributing as a humble citizen toward the highest welfare of the happily reunited American people.

Mr. Brown is a great lover of the mountains, a trait inherited from his parents. The hunting-grounds of the San Bernardino range, eastward from Old Baldy—Job's Peak, Sawpit Canyon, Strawberry Peak, Little Bear Valley, Little Green Valley, Big Bear Valley, Sugar Loaf, Mt. San Bernardino, and Grayback—are all familiar to him and his associate nimrods, Bill Holcomb, Joe Brown, B. B. Harris, Syd. Waite, George Miller, Taney Woodward, Wm. Stephen, E. A. Nisbet, Richard Weir, Bart Smithson, Dave Wixom and others with whom he has undertaken the most enjoyed trips of his life.

In the summer of 1882, he visited the Atlantic and Middle States, accompanied by Mrs. Brown and their little daughter Nellie—Fanueil Hall, Bunker Hill and Monument, Plymouth Rock, Mt. Vernon and Washington's Monument, Independence Hall, Niagara Falls and the large cities being the chief objects of interest during their protracted but very pleasant itinerary.

On January 21, 1888, Mr. Brown was present at the court house with his father and Messrs. J. W. Waters, George Lord, S. P. Waite, G. W. Sutfenfield, H. M. Willis, N. G. Gill, W. F. Holcomb, R. T. Roberts and De La M. Woodward, and aided in organizing the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers, which honorable body then elected our subject as secretary. This responsible position has been filled by him ever since—a period of 16 years—for his pioneer sisters and brothers have annually expressed their confidence and gratitude by unanimously voting that their beloved "Uncle John" continue to serve them as secretary and sole guardian of the records and museum of the society. Nor have they failed in otherwise recognizing his valuable services, as especially evidenced by the substantial tokens of high esteem presented to him on his natal anniversaries.

Mr. Brown is to be seen at his post, in Native Sons' Hall, every Saturday afternoon, and, although solicitous about the comfort and entertainment of the children who attend the pioneer meetings, most particularly pays attention to the social needs of the venerable great-grandmothers and great-grandfathers who dignify the weekly Argonaut assemblage, holding that it is the privilege of the Pioneer Society to make their declining years happy. All of these associations have developed in Mr. Brown a disposition to look upon the bright side of life, and "scatter seeds of kindness" among his innumerable acquaintances, a virtue which, like mercy, blesses both giver and receiver, and should be cultivated more and more by erring humanity. With the growth of philanthropy, of real fraternity, the noxious weeds of social and economic discordance would wane and wither to ultimate extinction, and Mr. Brown rejoices that the true Christian spirit is becoming stronger and stronger throughout the world, in obedience to the Divine message, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

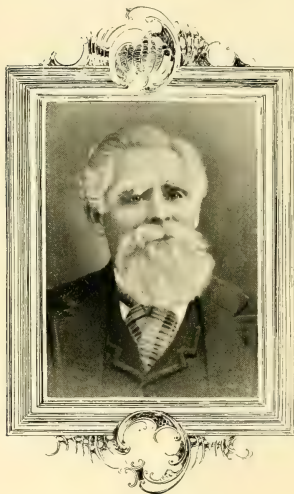
R. THOMAS ROBERDS was born in Monroe county, Mississippi, April 9, 1837, the son of John and Martha T. Roberts, the one a native of Alabama and the other of Georgia. In 1846 the family started with ox teams and drove to the northwest through Missouri, and after many adventures with Indians, swollen streams, etc., passed the winter at Fort Pueblo, on the Arkansas river. The summer of 1847 they located on bottom land near Fort Pueblo and raised a crop. In the fall of 1847 they moved to a fort called Hardscrabble and wintered in this vicinity, living largely upon the game which abounded in the country. In the spring of 1848 a party of twelve wagons with 200 head of stock started westward and reached Salt Lake in the fall. Here they built log cabins and passed the winter. In the spring Mr. Roberds, Sr., finding himself unable to properly outfit for the journey to California, put in a crop and raised enough so that in the spring of 1850 he was ready to proceed with his journey. In July, 1850, the family arrived at Hangtown, California, after four years of severe "pioneering." Mr. Roberds, with his father and uncle, found a spring near this place which they dug out and named "Diamond Spring" because of the sparkling white crystal by which it was surrounded. After several years spent in mining in various places in the northern part of the state, the family came to Southern California in 1857 and located near San Bernardino, where they have ever since resided. Here the father, John Roberds, died in 1878. Mr. Roberds has a fine ranch on Ninth street which has been his home for many years.

January 23, 1859, Mr. Roberds married Miss Harriet Bemis of San Bernardino. They have had a family of eight sons and four daughters. The children are William, Rosel, Nellie, who married J. W. Smith; John T., Frances G., Mrs. Parley King, Albert F., George R., Alvin N., Walter, Birdie M. and Eli. Mr. Roberds has served as President of the San Bernardino Society of Pioneers.

SHELDON STODDARD, of San Bernardino, was born near Toronto, Canada, February 8, 1830, the son of Nathaniel and Jane MacManigal Stoddard. His father was a carpenter by trade and a native of Massachusetts; the mother was born in Glasgow, Scotland. The father died at Toronto, and the mother came to the United States about 1838 with her four sons, and after a year in Ohio located at Warsaw, Illinois. She came to Salt Lake and to San Bernardino with the colonists of 1851, returning to Utah about 1875. Of the sons, Arvin and Albert came to California in 1849. They now live in Utah. Rufus died in Utah in 1904. Sheldon Stoddard started for California in 1848, coming via Council Bluffs and the North Platte to Salt Lake. Here a party of about thirty men, under the

guidance of Captain Flake, started for the placer diggings in 1849. Among the members of this party were Chas. C. Rich, George Q. Cannon, William Lay and Sheldon Stoddard. They rode pack animals and followed a trail as far as Mountain Meadows, expecting to take a northern route via Walker's Lake to the placer diggings. They traveled westward from Mountain Meadows for eighteen days without guides, compass or maps. They found no water and were saved from perishing by light showers when they caught water in their rubber blankets and drank it with a teaspoon. At last they turned eastward and struck the head of the Muddy river, which they followed down until they found a trail and soon afterward came up to Captain Hunt in camp with the seven wagons that had remained with him when the rest of his party had taken the route that led them into Death Valley. By the southern route they reached Chino Rancho, where they remained for a month to recruit their stock and were hospitably treated by Col. Williams.

After reaching the Mariposa mines the company disbanded, and Mr. Stoddard estab-



SHELDON STODDARD



MRS. SHELDON STODDARD

lished a trading post in the Carson Valley to supply incoming emigrants. At that time flour and bacon were sold for \$1 per pound and other things in proportion. Finally he and his party bought about 60 horses and 20 head of mules and returned with these to Salt Lake.

In March, 1851, Mr. Stoddard married Miss Jane, the second daughter of Captain Hunt, and in April they started for California with the San Bernardino colonists. At Bitter Springs, Lyman, Rich, Hunt, Hopkins and Rollins started on ahead of the company on horseback, and Stoddard accompanied them with a mule team. They spent about twenty days in prospecting the country. In September Mr. Stoddard built the first log cabin within the town plat on what is now the Carter place, on First street west of I street.

This cabin was later taken down and built into the west barricade of the fort. In 1853 he built an adobe house on the northwest corner of D and Fourth streets, now occupied by the Lloyd Block, the present postoffice. This house stood until about 1870. In 1857 Mr. Stoddard removed to a ranch on Warm Creek. For many years he was engaged in carrying mail and freighting between San Bernardino and Salt Lake and other points. He crossed the desert twenty-four times with mail to Salt Lake and return. His last trip, in 1858, was an adventurous one. He, with Dan Taft and Louis Newell, started for Salt Lake with two wagons, four mules on each, carrying mail and freight. At Cottonwood Springs, 18 miles this side of Las Vegas, then a Mormon fort, they encountered an Indian and squaw at the point where they camped for dinner. They gave the Indians some bacon and biscuit and finally presented the buck with a cigar. They went on, leaving the Piutes in camp. The Indian, after smoking the cigar, was taken violently sick. The squaw, believing that the white men had intentionally poisoned her lord, started at once for a camp of about fifty Indians beyond Las Vegas. This party made a raid on the Mormon camp and told their story to the four men who were in the fort. The men with difficulty persuaded them to wait until the mail party arrived and they could find out whether the Indian was dead. When the San Bernardino party reached the fort they found a threatening outlook, but the Indians finally agreed to take a white man with them and go back and find the sick Indian. They met him coming in, better but still squeamish, and the Indians were still not satisfied that he had not been poisoned. It was finally arranged that the mail carriers were to give them six pairs of blankets and promise that if the Indian died they would give a horse. Then they were allowed to proceed, but they went on in much uneasiness, feeling that if the man should die it would furnish all the excuse the Indians wanted for an attack.

In 1865 Mr. Stoddard made the trip with a freight wagon to Nevada City, Montana, a distance of 1300 miles, the journey occupying six months. His last long freighting trip was to Pioche City, Nevada, in 1866. He continued to freight in Southern California until 1882, when he entered the employ of the California Southern railway, taking charge of their teaming and quarry work. He remained with the railway company until 1899, when he retired from active life to enjoy the well-earned rest that is fitting for long and well spent years of labor. He has a comfortable old homestead, now a part of the city. His wife died December 26, 1899. Their children were: Mary, now the widow of N. Sleppy; Eva; Mrs. Albert Rosseau, now deceased; Hattie; Mrs. S. P. Merritt, and Bell, deceased.

In 1903 Mr. Stoddard was elected President of the Pioneer Society and he has always been one of its most active members.

DE LA MONTAIGNE WOODWARD was born in Monmouth county, N. J., November 4, 1835. He was the son of James G. Woodward, a school teacher, native of New Jersey, and Mary A. De La Montaigne Woodward, a lady of French parentage. In 1850, the family removed from New Jersey to Utah, where the father was a leading member in the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and under the leadership of the Apostles Lyman and Rich, crossed the plains with the Mormon emigrants colonizing San Bernardino in 1851. Here he passed the remainder of his life and died.

De La Montaigne Woodward passed his youth in San Bernardino valley, pursuing the occupation of farming, hunting in the mountains, and later engaged in mining. He was a factor in many of the exciting events of early days in this town, and took an active part in the San Bernardino war, a detailed account of which may be found elsewhere in this work. Upon completion of the telegraphic system from San Bernardino to the outside world, Mr. Woodward, who had obtained a knowledge of telegraphy in San Francisco, was accorded the honor of sending the first message over the wires from this city.

Mr. Woodward married Miss Caroline Crow of San Bernardino. They have two daughters. Mr. Woodward has served as member of the board of education at various times, and was one of the organizers of the early school system. He was a member of and chosen president of the first city board of trustees under the first city charter. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Mr. Woodward is a member of the San Bernardino County Society of Pioneers, and on January 18, 1901, was elected president of that society.

JOHN BARTLEY SMITHSON is a native of Alabama, born at Parkerville, Marion county, October 6, 1841. He was the son of Allen F. Smithson, a native of Mississippi, a planter and slave owner before the war. His mother was Luticia Holliday Smithson, daughter of John Holliday, a wealthy cotton planter and slave owner of Parkerville. Allen F. Smithson became a convert to the Mormon faith, and, disposing of his property with

the intention of settling in Salt Lake City, left Parkerville on the first day of March, 1846. The following year found them in Colorado, where they became acquainted with John Brown, Sr., James Waters, V. J. Herring and a portion of the party under Jefferson Hunt, who came into San Bernardino county June 24, 1851. Mrs. Smithson having died, the family at that time consisted of Mr. Allen F. Smithson, the father; John Bartley; Catherine, who had married Jack Crouch in Utah; James D.; Mary E., who became Mrs. Robert Smith, and Lehigh. Upon their arrival in San Bernardino they located on a piece of unsurveyed land near the present cemetery, and after the survey settled on land now at the corner of A and Seventh streets, in the city of San Bernardino. The family lived there until 1857, when they returned to Utah and located at Beaver, in the south part of the territory. Mr. Smithson afterwards received appointment as U. S. Postmaster at Poreah, Utah, where he lived the remainder of his life. He died in June, 1877, at the age of sixty years.

John Bartley Smithson accompanied the family when they returned to Utah, but early in the following year came back to San Bernardino. He went into the mountains where



JOHN BARTLEY SMITHSON



MRS. JOHN BARTLEY SMITHSON

he found employment in the saw mills of David Seely, John M. James and D. T. Huston, and worked in the mountains about eight years. He then went to Aurora, in Mono county, where he lived two years, and from there to Carresso rancho, in San Luis Obispo county, then owned by Charles Jones, where he was employed as vaquero to assist in taking a band of three hundred head of cattle and five hundred head of horses to City Rock, Idaho. He then came back to San Bernardino by the way of Salt Lake.

Mr. Smithson married Miss Jane Cadd, daughter of Thomas Cadd. Mrs. Smithson was born in Australia, July 5, 1841. She was a child of five years of age when her parents came to San Bernardino, and has passed nearly her whole life in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Smithson have raised a family of children, all of whom reside in this county; John Bartley Smithson, Jr., William F., Rose E., Lena and Charles F. Mr. Smithson owns a fine mountain fruit farm of one hundred and sixty acres, about eighteen miles from San Bernardino, and also a residence in the city where the family spends a portion of the year in order to give the children the advantages of the city schools. They are members of the Pioneer Society, and their home is a favorite visiting place for the pioneers during the summer. The Pioneer Society has been in the habit of using a portion of their mountain property as a camping ground for many seasons. In 1899, Mr. Smithson very generously gave the society a deed to this place as a Christmas gift.

EDWARD DALEY, SR., was one of the pioneers of San Bernardino. He was born in New York state, March 31, 1825. He grew to manhood in the then new state of Ohio. In 1844 he moved westward and spent six years in pioneering in the middle west. In 1846 he married Miss Nancy Hunt. In 1849 they started for California overland, but owing to delays did not reach San Bernardino until June 20, 1851. He was a prominent citizen of

the community: served as supervisor for four years, and was one of the most successful farmers of the valley.

He was the father of eleven children, Mrs. B. M. Wall, Mrs. J. S. Bright, Edward Daley, Jr., Charles J., Frank B., Mrs. F. R. Higgins, May G. and Mrs. George L. Bryant, still survive him and all reside in San Bernardino. He died at his residence in San Bernardino, January 25, 1896.

GEORGE W. SUTTONFIELD, of San Bernardino, was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, February 14, 1825. He is the son of Col. William Suttonfield, a native of Virginia, and Laura (Taylor) Suttonfield, a native of Boston, Mass. His father served in the Black-Hawk Indian war under Gen. Harrison. The family settled at Fort Wayne as early

as 1814, and for some time after their arrival they made their home in the historic fort, built by order of and named for Gen. Anthony Wayne, in 1794. For some time Col. Suttonfield was a non-commissioned officer in the fort. He was engaged in recruiting service, and also employed in bringing provisions and other articles from Lima, Ohio, to the garrison. He also erected the first house in Fort Wayne—a substantial log cabin, in which the family afterward resided for many years. Col. Suttonfield died in 1841. Mrs. Suttonfield survived her husband until 1883.



GEORGE W. SUTTONFIELD

George W. Suttonfield received his education at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana. In April, 1849, he started overland from Fort Smith, Arkansas, for California, arriving in San Francisco in October of the same year. Their train was made up in the South, bringing with it a large quantity of fine stock. They lost heavily on the journey, arriving on the coast practically destitute. Many of them were compelled to cross the Colorado desert on foot, Mr. Suttonfield among the number. His provisions ran so low that at one time a pint of green coffee was all that stood between him and starvation, and he affirms that one of the best meals he ever ate was purchased from an Indian, and consisted of grasshoppers and acorn meal, for which he paid well and was more than thankful. At San Diego he took passage on a coal bark for San Francisco, and his inherent honesty compelled him to

give up his last cent of money for the transportation, although others in better financial condition obtained their passage free, and he arrived in San Francisco "dead broke." He was willing to work, however, and obtained employment wheeling dirt from an embankment and dumping it into the bay, for which he received one dollar per hour. Not being hopeful of accumulating a fortune by that method, he tried to better his condition by a few games of chance. In this he was successful, and also engaging to unload vessels at night at two dollars per hour, soon found his financial affairs "looking up." He succeeded so well that he was able to establish a pie and coffee stand on the corner of Clay and Portsmouth Square. He took in \$86 the first day and averaged \$40 and \$50 per day afterwards. An attack of gold fever seized him and he sold out on perpetual credit and went into the mines. From 1856 to 1861 he was in Mariposa county engaged in stock raising. In 1862 he went to Stockton and subsequently to Arizona, where he was in the stock raising business seven years. He came to San Bernardino in 1872 and engaged in the livery business. During later years he has operated gold quartz mines, buying and selling mines.

June 1, 1851, Mr. Suttonfield married Mrs. Sarah Chadwick Smith. This was the first marriage recorded in Mariposa county. They were the parents of five children. Mrs. Suttonfield died in 1870. In 1880 Mr. Suttonfield married Miss Sarah Foxall of San Bernardino.

While in Mariposa county Mr. Suttonfield was judge of the first election ever held in the county. He is a pioneer in every sense of the word, and his experiences in the varied and exciting events in the early history of the state are exceedingly interesting. He may well be called the father of the San Bernardino County Society of California Pioneers, as he was first to suggest the organization, and has been an active worker in the society since it was started.

J. C. PEACOCK, M. D. Few names were more familiar in the earlier history of San Bernardino than that of Dr. J. C. Peacock, who was for eighteen years postmaster of this city from 1861 to 1879, and was fifteen years county physician. His many deeds of kindness and his manly, upright character endeared him to all who knew him. He was closely identified with every movement for the betterment of the community during his long residence in this county.

Dr. Peacock was born in Pennsylvania in 1809 and was educated as a physician. He came to California in 1850 and to San Bernardino county in 1860. He was one of the Slover Mountain Association, who founded the town of Colton and during his later years resided in that town. There he died January 24, 1896.

THE HON. DAVID AUGUSTUS SHAW, of Redlands, was born in Henshawbrook, Lower Canada, August 4, 1826. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and his ancestors were among the earliest of New England settlers. His maternal grandfather, Capt. Garratt Barron, was a British naval officer who served as commander of a battleship under Lord Nelson, and was granted a large tract in Canada on his retirement. His family returned to New England while David A. was a child, and in 1836 emigrated to Northern New York state. Here the boy attended district school and an academy, and in 1843 taught his first terms of school with a salary of \$6 per month and "board around." The family in 1844 removed to Morengo, Ill., where David continued to teach, now receiving \$12 per month for his services.



HON. DAVID A. SHAW

April 19, 1850, the young man, in company with four other ambitious young neighbors, started overland for California. The story of the incidents and dangers of the long journey Mr. Shaw has vividly told in his book, "El Dorado," recently published. More fortunate than many, Mr. Shaw accumulated some money in the mining country, and in 1852 he returned to the "states" by way of Nicaragua in order to procure a band of American horses for sale in California. He carried out this project and reached California the second time in 1853. In 1856 he returned east again and located in Minnesota, where his parents were then residing, and remained there until after the death of both parents. During this period he was a member of the Minnesota State Legislature, and was admitted to practice law in the district courts of the state in 1867. He was twice elected to a judicial office and was a postmaster.

In 1872, he returned to California to make his permanent home, and after four years spent in the northern part of the state, located in Los Angeles, where he engaged in the practice of law and was admitted to the bar under Judge Sepulveda. In 1879 he purchased the ranch of 160 acres in Lugonia, now occupied by himself and sons, and began the planting of orange trees. This place is now one of the finest properties in the vicinity of Redlands, although much of the original ranch has been disposed of.

Major Shaw has, since locating in the San Bernardino valley, taken an active part in citrus affairs. He was one of the representatives of the county at the Citrus Fair in Chicago in 1886, and did good service there. He has also aided in making known the advantages of this section with his pen, having for many years acted as a newspaper correspondent and writer of special articles. Major Shaw is a life-long Republican and stands high in the Masonic order, of which he has been a Past Master and a Royal Arch Mason since 1858.

January 19, 1854, he was married to Miss Anna Wormer, of San Francisco. She died in Redlands May 8, 1894. Six children survive this union—Viola May, Eva, Kittie M., June, Lester E., Clarence A. and Mathew L.

October 14, 1895, Major Shaw married Mrs. C. B. Alderman, of Goshen, Indiana, and is now living on his ranch at Redlands in quiet retirement.

CALVIN L. THOMAS was born in Bledsoe county, Tennessee, January 5, 1837. He was the son of Edwin and Edna Flinn Thomas. Edwin H. Thomas, in 1852, when the tide of pioneer emigration was at its height, prepared to take up the march across the plains intervening between the Mississippi river and the western slope. His first intention was to locate in Oregon, and he started on the journey overland, traveling with ox teams. He reached Salt Lake, Utah, without particular incident, but so late in the year that the cold and snow made crossing the Rocky mountains too dangerous a feat to attempt. This decided a change in their course and brought them by the southern route to California. They entered San Bernardino valley by the way of the Cajon Pass on Christmas day of 1852, and at once located on a piece of property in what is now known as Mount Vernon, and included in the city of San Bernardino. There Edwin H. Thomas passed the remainder of his life, a peaceful, law-abiding citizen. He served one term on the county board of supervisors. He died at his home in San Bernardino in 1874 at the age of 64 years, leaving a family of seven children. His son, William Thomas, lived and died at Visalia, Tulare county; E. Jefferson Thomas located and resided at Riverside; Mark F. Thomas is a farmer of the Yucaipa valley; Miss Frances Thomas married Berry Roberts and died in San Bernardino in 1879; Calvin L. Thomas resides in San Bernardino, and E. H. Thomas, San Bernardino.

Calvin L. Thomas was a boy of fifteen when the family came to San Bernardino. He interested himself in the various amusements of the day, consisting largely of feats of strength and endurance, and soon excelled as an athlete, particularly in the running of foot races. His record of one hundred yards in ten and one-fourth seconds gained for him a more than local reputation, and he was soon giving exhibitions outside of his own county. This enabled him to gratify a desire to see something of the world, and for several years he traveled giving exhibitions, but finally returned and settled down in San Bernardino.

From 1880 to 1895, Mr. Thomas held the office of deputy county assessor. Later he engaged in a general mercantile business, conducting the San Bernardino "Pioneer Store," and about that time was a member of the city board of trustees, serving on some of the important committees. In 1898 he was elected justice of the peace, an office he still holds. Judge Thomas is a man of honesty of opinion and integrity; as a public official he has been faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. While practical in business affairs, he has a poetical nature and his sympathy and generosity give him a warm place in the hearts of his friends. He is a member of the San Bernardino County Society of California Pioneers, and his versifications are some of the most treasured possessions of their archives.

Judge Thomas has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Saloma Wells, who died in San Bernardino in 1889, leaving five children—Della, Adaline, Ara, Metta and Roscoe. Later Judge Thomas married Miss Fanny Brownley.

MARCUS KATZ, late of San Bernardino, was born December 20, 1820, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He passed his youth in his native place, and in 1845 sailed for America and landed in Baltimore, where he remained until news of the discovery of gold in California. Of his trip to California he himself wrote: "I embarked on the steamer 'Georgia' for Chagres, the boat having a passenger list of 1200, fare \$500.00, with sleeping accommodations if you were fortunate enough to find any. From Chagres we sailed in a native canoe to Garquina, thence on foot to Panama. On arrival at that place I made haste to secure passage for San Francisco, but being unable to get a steamer berth—for want of sufficient funds—was obliged to take passage on a French bark for \$200.00. Steamer tickets for San Francisco were sold at auction, bringing \$1500.00 to \$2000.00 each. After four months' sailing we reached San Francisco in September, 1850."

Mr. Katz secured a position in San Francisco and remained there about eighteen months, then came to San Bernardino in 1852 and established a store in the old fort. He did well here, but in 1853 removed to San Diego and remained there until 1857, when he returned to San Bernardino and made this his home for the remainder of his life. He opened the first stationery and book store in the town. In 1858 he was appointed county treasurer, a position which he filled until 1865. The same year he was made agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company and retained this position until 1874, when he retired with the most complimentary testimonials from the company and from the citizens of the town. He also served as agent for Phineas Banning in his forwarding and commission

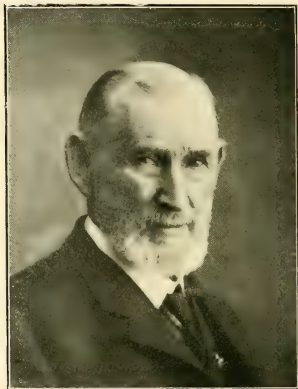
business. Mr. Katz acted as notary public from 1857 until 1869. He was also in charge of the United States commissary about 1859, a position of faith and responsibility well filled.

After a long career, in which he was closely identified with the business interests of San Bernardino, Mr. Katz died November 2, 1899. He married Miss Leah Jacobs of San Diego and left a family consisting of Maurice D., Edmund E., Mrs. A. Horowitz, Miss Gladys and Miss Victoria Katz, all residents of this city.

(See also Reminiscences of Marcus Katz.)

CHARLES E. OWEN, of Redlands, was born in Sheffield, Lorain county, Ohio, January 29, 1831. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and at Norwalk Academy.

March 16, 1849, in company with a brother five years his senior, he started for California.



CHARLES E. OWEN

They made the journey by the overland route, arriving at Deer Creek ranch, Sacramento valley, September 23, 1849. Coming to California in the days of the early gold excitement, Mr. Owen has passed through all its varying phases. He began mining on Feather river; his implements were of the most primitive kind, consisting of a baking pan, an iron spoon and a bowie knife. He was successful in his operations, and continued the business many years; alternating it with stock trading, buying and selling cattle and various other enterprises. He has mined on the Oregon Bar and in Trinity county. He was the discoverer of gold on the present site of Weaverville, which was named after one of the party; and he also discovered gold at Coffee creek, giving the latter location the name it has borne ever since. He mined on the Salmon and Klamath rivers, and was in the midst of the Gold Lake excitement; was at Frazer river in 1858, and in Humboldt county, Nevada, and at Powder river. He has been engaged in various quartz mining ventures. As a "forty niner," he has seen the state emerge from its rough pioneer days and take its place among the most prosperous of the nation. He came to the state when the mere mention of the word California brought with it visions of untold wealth; the history of the state is the history of

the man and men who have made it.

Mr. Owen has been twice married. He returned east from California in 1873, when he married Miss Sylvia Coppin. His second wife was Savire Wright, a native of New Hampshire, and resident of San Bernardino at the date of marriage. Having no children, they adopted a daughter, who is now Mrs. May Taylor, M. D., graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.

Mr. Owen came to San Bernardino in 1873, where he lived until 1887, when he removed to Redlands. He is the owner of an eleven-acre orange orchard, and is one of the most successful orange growers of that city.

WILLIAM R. LEVICK was born in North Wales, March 29, 1833. He is the only child of William L. and Mary Roberts Levick. His father was a veterinary surgeon.

Mr. Levick left Liverpool, England, for America in 1852. He landed at New Orleans and there took boat up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, then to Council Bluffs, and from there with ox-team to Salt Lake, arriving October, 1852. He wintered at Provo,

fifty miles distant, and on April 1, 1853, started to cross the plains for California. They had journeyed as far as the Virgin river when the Indians became troublesome, and from that time on they were more or less disturbed by them, losing some of their cattle and having a skirmish with the Indians, in which one man, James Walkinshaw, was killed. Mr. Levick started in working as brick mason, following that business for a long time. He made the first kiln of brick burned in the county, and was in the business altogether about twenty-five years. In 1861 he was deputy sheriff under Eli Smith. He mined at Lytle creek four years and has done considerable prospecting and also engaged in ditch making, having worked at that business near the mouth of the Santa Ana canyon.

Mr. Levick married Miss Mary A. Henderson of San Bernardino, Christmas eve, 1864.

NATHAN SWARTHOUT, one of the earliest settlers of San Bernardino county, was born in Huron county, Ohio, 1823. He was the son of Philip and Charity Beach Swarthout, the father of Dutch descent, a native of New York, was a shoemaker by trade but passed most of his life on a farm.

Nathan Swarthout was brought up on a farm and began to earn his own living about the time he was fourteen. He went west to the territory of Kansas and was employed by



NATHAN SWARTHOUT



MRS. NATHAN SWARTHOUT

the government herding stock at Fort Leavenworth. When the Mexican war broke out, he enlisted and served under General Kearney, coming with the troops in the command of Lieutenant Dykes over the Santa Fe trail to California, arriving in Los Angeles and being mustered out on Fort Hill.

Mr. Swarthout went north to Sutter's Fort and was at Sacramento when the discovery of gold was first announced. He was one of the first to begin mining on the American river. Later he came south to Los Angeles again and then to San Bernardino, where he arrived before the Mormon colony came in June, 1851. He purchased property near San Bernardino and has since lived in the vicinity of this city. In 1848 Mr. Swarthout married in Salt Lake City, a daughter of Sidney Tanner. They have two sons, Sidney and Irwin F.

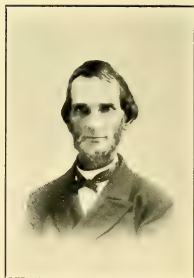
DUDLEY R. DICKEY, M. D., late of San Bernardino, was a California pioneer of 1850, and the oldest medical practitioner of San Bernardino county. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, January 11, 1829. His paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier who settled in Athens, Ohio, soon after the close of the war for independence, and there the Doctor's father, Thomas Dicky, was born. He moved from Washington county and settled in Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, when that state was a part of Wisconsin Territory.

Dr. Dickey was educated in the schools of Iowa, and received his degree from McDowell Medical University, Missouri, in 1849. In the spring of 1850 he started from Fair-

field to cross the plains to California, arriving in Hangtown in July of that year. From there he went to Oskaloosa bar, on the American river, where he joined his father, who had preceded him, in some mining ventures. In the spring of 1851 he went to Rough and Ready mine, near Shasta city; that summer he went to Monterey, and in the fall came down to Los Angeles, arriving there in October, 1851. He settled in El Monte, dividing his time between the practice of his profession and farming until October, 1855, when he came to San Bernardino, which he has since made his home. Beside the practice of his profession, the doctor has had various other business interests in San Bernardino, and the surrounding country. During the war of the Rebellion Dr. Dickey was appointed contract assistant surgeon for the troops in San Bernardino, until the arrival of the regular army surgeon. He was an active union man in those days when loyalty often meant the sacrifice of life and property.

Dr. Dickey married Miss Crandall in El Monte in 1854, the daughter of J. W. Crandall of San Diego, who came to California in 1851. Their oldest son, Dr. Clarence Dickey, is a practicing physician of San Bernardino. Dr. Dickey died May 1st, 1902.

JOHN WAYNE AMOS, late of Rialto, was born at Fort McHenry, Maryland. His maternal grandfather, John Wayne, was a descendant of Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary fame; his father, Mordecai Amos, belonged to a family that dated back to colonial days when William Amos came to America to seek religious freedom and became a preacher of the Quaker faith. Mordecai Amos was a soldier in the Union army, a member of the 126th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.



JOHN WAYNE AMOS

John Wayne Amos received his education in Ohio and then taught school until 1861, when he received an appointment to a clerkship in the treasury department, Washington, D. C. After nine years spent in Washington, Mr. Amos returned to Carrollton, Ohio, and engaged in farming and in the hardware business. He served as a member of the city council and was county treasurer of Carroll county for four years. In 1873 he removed to Kansas. When the Missouri Pacific was extended through the state, he, in company with others, located and built the town known as Gypsum City. This led to a long legal battle with the railway company, in which the incorporators of the town were successful. Mr. Amos was the editor of the Gypsum City Advocate and took a prominent part in public affairs, serving as a member of the state legislature.

In April, 1894, he removed to California and located at Rialto, where he managed the Semi-Tropic Hotel and also edited the "Orange Grower." Here Mrs. Amos died in 1895.

Mr. Amos resided for a short time in Colton and later in Redlands, but in December, 1898, he returned to Rialto, where he died November 19, 1903.

Mr. Amos was marked by a very strong personal resemblance to Abraham Lincoln—this not only in feature, but in pose, gesture and tone. So strong was the likeness that Mr. Amos frequently met with interesting experiences incident to the recognition of these traits, especially from veterans of the civil war.

WALTER A. SHAY was born May 1st, 1812, in the state of Maine. His earlier life was passed principally in Nova Scotia, where he learned the cooper's and carpenter's trade. While still a young man he went to New Orleans, and while there heard of the discovery of gold in California. He took passage by way of the isthmus and arrived at the gold diggings in the vicinity of Sacramento in 1849. He was successful in mining and invested in lands and engaged in sheep raising. Losing heavily by floods, he came south to San Bernardino county, and here engaged in sheep raising and later in cattle raising. Later he purchased a home on Base Line and devoted himself to fruit culture. He died in San Bernardino.

Mr. Shay married Elizabeth E. Goshe, in 1852. She died in 1869, leaving five children—John J., Thomas J., William, Mary A., now Mrs. Thomas B. Hutchings, of Highland, Walter A., and Henry, who died early.

FENTON M. SLAUGHTER, one of the earlier settlers of San Bernardino county, was born January 10, 1826, in Virginia. He was a descendant of an old colonial family. His father was Robin Lewis Slaughter and his mother Elizabeth Gillem. His father died in 1834 and the next year his mother, with her eleven children, removed to Callaway county, Missouri, and later settled in St. Louis.

Fenton M. Slaughter learned the trade of mechanical engineer in St. Louis. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he enlisted and served with valor under General Price, participating in several sharp encounters with the New Mexican Indians. In 1849-50 he came overland to California and spent a year in mining in El Dorado county. He then returned to St. Louis, but made a second overland trip to California in 1851. In 1850, learning of the destitution of parties of gold-seekers who were coming toward California across the Humboldt desert, he made up a pack train loaded with supplies and with a few assistants set out to meet the sufferers and aid them. The succor thus provided doubtless saved the lives of some of the parties whom he met.

In 1853 he entered the employ of General Beale, superintendent of Indian affairs, and was located at the Tejon Reservation. About 1854 he came to Los Angeles county, and for



FENTON M. SLAUGHTER



MRS. FENTON M. SLAUGHTER

many years was extensively engaged in the sheep business in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. He was one of the first wool-growers to introduce thoroughbred Spanish and French Merino sheep in Southern California. In 1868 he purchased the Buena Vista Rancho of Bernardo Yorba and settled there for the remainder of his life. The place is still occupied by the family. Here he carried on the sheep business and later changed to cattle and horses, raising some of the finest blooded stock ever produced in the county. He also set out an extensive vineyard and in 1887 built a large winery, where he manufactured his own wine, with success.

In 1870 he served San Bernardino county as member of the legislature. He was appointed as supervisor of the county in 1885 and in 1886 was elected to that office, which he filled with satisfaction to all. He was one of the "40ers" in all his characteristics—generous, kindly and public-spirited. He died May 29, 1897, leaving a wife and several children surviving him.

JUDGE ALLEY DENNIS BOREN was born March 6, 1818, in Union county, Illinois. He grew up in that state and in 1847 removed to Iowa, where he was one of the settlers of Council Bluffs. In the winter of 1850 he with his family of five children pushed westward to Utah and in 1854 came to San Bernardino, following the southern route and driving an ox team. He soon went north to the gold fields, where he spent a couple of years. In 1856 he returned to San Bernardino and here resided during the remainder of his life. He purchased a hundred acres of land, with water right, at Old San Bernardino, from Lyman and Rich and improved it.

He was a self-educated man, but had a studious mind and after reading law, he began to practice in San Bernardino. In February, 1858, he was appointed judge of general sessions, San Bernardino county, by Governor Johnson and filled this position for a period of fourteen years. During this period he acquired a reputation as a jurist of sound logic and good sense and was admitted to the bar of the state. Upon retiring from the bench he practiced his profession in this city until 1885. He then engaged in the real estate and insurance business, at the same time attending to his own extensive business interests, until his death, which occurred December 9, 1898, at the age of 81.

Judge Boren held somewhat advanced and pronounced opinions upon questions of public policy and social reform. In early life he was an Andrew Jackson Democrat, but later in life became an aggressive worker for the Prohibition party. He was always interested in educational matters and served on the city board of education, at one time acting as president of the board. He was a devout member of the Methodist Church and also a member of the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers.

His wife, Adaline M. Malthis, was a native of Jefferson county, Kentucky. They were married in Illinois. They had six children—Sarah A., widow of George W. Yager; Wilford A. of San Bernardino; Mary, wife of J. H. Hughes, Spokane Falls, Wash.; and Almira, Susan A., and George L., deceased. Mrs. Boren died March 15, 1894, aged 71.

WILFORD A. BOREN was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, October 24, 1851, a son of the late A. D. Boren. Wilford A. was but six years old when the family located in San Bernardino. After attending the local schools, he finished his education at St. Vincent's school, Los Angeles. He filled a position in a mercantile house in San Bernardino until 1885, when he entered the grocery business for himself and continued in this line until 1896. He was then engaged in mining enterprises for two years. In 1898 he was elected treasurer of San Bernardino county and served one term.



WILFORD A. BOREN

In 1875 Mr. Boren married Miss Sarah, a daughter of J. H. Schyff, who came to California from Iowa in 1868. They have three sons, Wilford A. Jr., Fred W. and Frank H. Mr. Boren is a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Knights of Maccabees.

BEVERLY COLLINS BOREN was born in Union county, Illinois, in 1820. His parents were of Scotch descent and natives of Tennessee. His boyhood and early youth was passed in his native state, where he received the usual school education and finished with a commercial course. Mr. Boren came to California in 1853, leaving Nauvoo, Illinois, and making the journey overlaid with ox teams. During the Indian troubles in the northwest, Mr. Boren was engaged in freighting in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming.

Mr. Boren married Miss Mary F. Mathes of Bardstown, Ky., where she was born May 10, 1818. Mrs. Boren is still living between A and B on Sixth street. Seven children—Hyrum L., Ephraim, Mary E., Mrs. W. A. Downey of Oro Grande, Cal., Beverly C. and George A. of San Bernardino, survive.

WALTER A. SHAY, Jr., was born in San Bernardino, June 29, 1860. He attended the public schools of San Bernardino and was appointed deputy sheriff of the county. He was married March 9, 1892, to Miss Tillie McCoy, daughter of W. W. McCoy, a pioneer citizen of the county. They have two sons, Walter W. and Emmett L. Mr. Shay is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and is prominent in I. O. O. F. affairs.

MYRON H. CRAFTS was born in Whately, Mass., August 12, 1816. He was a descendant of Elihu Crafts, who came over in the Mayflower and thus his family was of that sturdy Puritan stock which has supplied many of the most enterprising pioneers of the west. After a public school education, which ended at thirteen, the boy went to



M. H. CRAFTS

New York city to seek his fortune. At first he clerked in a dry goods store, then he went into business for himself. Later he returned to Massachusetts and engaged in business at Enfield. Here he was married in 1843 to Miss Miranda Capen, by whom he had four children—three of whom, Ellen Woods Meacham, George H. and Harry G., are still living.

In 1853 Mr. Crafts removed to Michigan and located at Jackson. Here his store was burned three times—"on account of his abolition principles"—and consequently he left Jackson and after living in several places became cashier in a bank at Detroit. In 1861 he came to California and soon afterward bought the Altoona ranch, 450 acres, 12 miles east of San Bernardino, from his brother, George Crafts, Sr. This ranch was beautifully located and supplied with an abundance of water from Mill creek, and Mr. Crafts at once set about bringing it to a high state of cultivation, thus first demonstrating the possibilities, when watered and tilled with care, of the dry foothills hitherto given up to sage brush and chaparral. As a result of his success, the neighboring ranches were taken up and the thriving settlements of Crafton, Lugonia, Riverside and Redlands, owe their first conception in part to Mr. Crafts' enterprise.

At an early age, Mr. Crafts joined the Congregational church and throughout his life he took an active interest in the church and in missionary work. In New York city he was one of the originators of the Five Points mission work. In Michigan he was known as an active abolitionist. During his residence in Detroit he was made a life member of the Home Missionary Society of the Congregational church—an honor conferred upon him by the Sabbath school of his church.

When he settled in California he at once became a working member of the Sabbath school maintained in San Bernardino and was one of the charter members of the First Congregational Church. He took a deep interest in the Indians whom he found in large numbers in the vicinity of his ranch and many of whom became his employees. He not only tried to aid them materially, but earnestly strove to civilize and Christianize them. His influence was always used in their behalf and through his suggestions some changes in their legal condition were effected. Mr. Crafts was interested in every project for the common good; he was always ready to help in any work that promised improvement, and he took an active part in the early politics of the county. He was a man of strong principles, an active Republican and a temperance man. He died September 12, 1886, at his home, Crafton Retreat, just after he had attained his seventieth year and while he was still actively engaged in business and public interests.

MRS. E. P. R. CRAFTS. Eliza P. Russell, the youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth Russell, was born November 29, 1825, at Unadilla Center, Otsego county, New York. Her childhood was spent on a farm and there she learned to love nature and spent many happy hours in the woods and fields of that beautiful region. She was sent to the district school in the days when little children were taught their letters and memorized the spelling book, word by word. After a couple of terms at seminaries in the neighborhood Eliza was sent to Madam Willard's Female Seminary at Troy, N. Y. After graduating from this school, she went, in 1848, to Hillsboro, Virginia, to become vice-principal in a seminary there.

Later Miss Russell went to Louisiana, where she taught. Here, in 1854, she was

married to Ellison Robbins, and after a visit to their old home in New York state, they crossed the isthmus and came to California. Professor Robbins established a select school at Santa Clara, where they taught until 1857, when they came to San Bernardino and Professor Robbins took charge of the public school, teaching one room himself, while his wife had charge of the primary department. Mr. Robbins later became one of the first superintendents of schools in the county and was actively engaged in school work up to the time of his death in 1864.

Mr. and Mrs. Robbins were blessed with two children, a son who died in childhood, and Rosa Belle, who later became Mrs. Canterbury of Redlands. In 1865 Mrs. Robbins became the wife of Myron H. Crafts. One son was born of this marriage, Charles A., who died at the age of thirteen. Mrs. Crafts was an able helpmeet to her husband in all of his efforts both at home and abroad. Her warm heart, clear head and untiring energy made her the ideal pioneer woman and no one of the women who went through the trials and comradeship of early days is more loved and respected by the "old timers" than Mrs. E. P. R. Crafts. To Mrs. Crafts is due much valuable information concerning pioneer days in San Bernardino, Crafton, Lugonia and Redlands.

On November 25, 1904, the old friends and neighbors of Mrs. Crafts gathered at the family home on Palm avenue, Redlands, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of her arrival in California. A number of the members of the Pioneer Society of San Bernardino and many citizens of Redlands were present to pay their respects to this honored and loved pioneer. Poems were read, fitting words of appreciation were spoken, and the occasion was a memorable and happy one.

HENRY GOODCELL, Sr., the son of Thomas Goodcell, was born September 26, 1823, at Nonington, a county parish about ten miles north of Dover, England. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a sea captain and the two years following served as a



HENRY GOODCELL, Sr.

seaman before the mast, and the next six as mate of the vessel on which he had served as apprentice. His experience and knowledge of navigation was of use to him all through life. He was skilled in making maps and charts and by position of the stars was able to tell the hour at any time of night when the stars were visible. In 1853 Mr. Goodcell, having become a convert to the Mormon faith, left England to make his home in Utah. Upon arriving there he was grievously disappointed in finding that the doctrine as practiced was not as preached in England, and decided that as soon as possible he would sever his connection with them. This he found difficult. His property had been converted to the general fund and he was practically destitute of means. The first two years crops were failures and famine stared the settler in the face. The third year was better, and by exercising the utmost economy he was able to save enough of the produce to exchange for a team and a few necessities for traveling, and in the spring of 1857 a train of ten wagons was made up, which Mr. Goodcell joined, and in spite of violent opposition, started for California. Even then they were not allowed to proceed on their journey without harrassing interruptions along the way. They stopped for a few days' rest at Mountain Meadows, the last train that encamped on that ill-fated spot prior to the massacre. The train reached San Bernardino in May, 1857. Mr.

Goodcell purchased land and planted an orchard and vineyard. A series of misfortunes followed his first year's residence in the valley. One son was permanently crippled, another accidentally killed, and the floods of 1861-2 destroyed his improvements and ruined one-third of his farm. Notwithstanding all this Mr. Goodcell persisted and through his untiring energy and determination succeeded in conquering the many difficulties with which he was beset. He developed a fine ranch property of alfalfa, orange and other fruits. In 1867 he established a brickyard on his ranch and for many years supplied the town with brick.

Mr. Goodcell married Miss Harriet Birch in 1847. Their eldest son was for several years a teacher in the public schools of San Bernardino, and the first San Bernardino

county graduate of the State Normal School. He is at present a practicing lawyer of San Bernardino. Mrs. Goodcell died at San Bernardino, November, 1885; Mr. Goodcell died March 11, 1902, aged seventy-nine.

WILLIAM McDONALD, late of San Bernardino, was born of Scotch parentage, in Ireland, 1826. His parents emigrated to America while he was very small and settled in Philadelphia. Here the son was educated and learned his father's trade of cabinet-maker, also studying architecture, and worked as a contractor and builder in various places in the east until 1851. That year he crossed the plains to Salt Lake and there took a contract for building a mill, the first put up by the Mormons in that city. The following autumn he came to San Bernardino, thus being among the earliest settlers in this city. Here he first found employment in a wagon repair shop located in the old Fort. He then began contracting and building in Los Angeles and in Southern California. Good mechanics were scarce at this time and he found a demand for his services at good wages. In 1857 Mr. McDonald moved to Los Angeles and was the first regular contractor and builder of that city.



WILLIAM McDONALD

In 1866 he returned to San Bernardino to live, and opened his furniture store, the first in the city. He manufactured furniture and carried on an undertaking business, building the first hearse ever seen in the country. He carried on a large business, his goods going to Los Angeles and other towns. This business he continued up to the time of his death, in later years having two of his sons associated with him in the establishment. During his long residence in San Bernardino Mr. McDonald was closely associated with the business and social growth of the place. He was one of the organizers of the old fire company and was its foreman. He took an active part in the early politics, although he never sought office. In 1854 Mr. McDonald bought the lot and built the house in which he and his family lived in for many years.

Mr. McDonald married Miss Mayer, a native of Staffordshire, England, who came to this country in her childhood. They had five sons and four daughters, all but one of whom was born at the old homestead in this city and all but one residents of San Bernardino county. Mr. McDonald died January 18, 1901.

LUCAS HOAGLAND, of San Bernardino, was born in Oakland county, Michigan, January 27, 1827, the son of Abraham and Margaret Quick Hoagland. The family were of Dutch descent; his grandfather married a sister of Cornelius Vanderbilt and emigrated with them to New Jersey. His father was born in New Jersey and was captain of a band of local militia that serenaded Lafayette on his visit to this country. In 1824 he emigrated to Michigan, traveling on foot with a knapsack on his back. In 1845 he removed with his family to Illinois and later went to Council Bluffs and thence to Salt Lake. He was a man of strong religious temperament and was a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, and became a Bishop of the church.

Lucas Hoagland was a member of the famous Mormon Battalion, but left it on account of ill health at Santa Fe and went to Salt Lake. In 1840 he came to El Dorado county, California, and in 1852 came to San Bernardino, and bought a forty-acre ranch southeast of town which he still occupies.

Mr. Hoagland married Miss Rachael Hale of Mass., March 1, 1848. She died in 1854, leaving one child, Olive Hoagland. In 1862, Mr. Hoagland married Miss Harriet Wamford of Cambridge, England. They are the parents of six children, Emily, now Mrs. William Aldrich; Luther, Monroe, Truman, Ernest and Maud.

BERRY ROBERTS, of San Bernardino, was born in Conway county, Arkansas, September 18, 1836. His father, Jesse Roberts, was of Welch descent, a farmer, and died while the subject of this sketch was an infant. His mother, Mary Appin Roberts, was a native of Virginia. There were six children in the family—Harriet, widow of James Slinkard, who lives in Tulare county, Cal.; George Roberts, who came to California in

1850, lives in Solano county; Ashley Roberts died near San Bernardino; Martha, wife of F. G. Morris, lives in Grundyville, Texas; William Roberts is a miner in Montana, and Barry Roberts.

Barry Roberts when sixteen years of age began mining on Scherlock creek, about six miles from the town of Mariposa, following that business with fair success until 1857, the year of the exodus of the Mormon colonists from San Bernardino county. At that date he purchased a farm three miles from San Bernardino, where he lived until January, 1862. He next purchased a ranch consisting of two hundred acres of land in San Timateo canyon, a property he still owns.

Mr. Roberts married Miss Francis Thomas, daughter of E. H. Thomas. Mrs. Roberts died, leaving a family of ten children, all living at the present time: William. Ozrow, Edward, Emma, wife of Albert Beach, lives in Mexico; Nettie, lives in Arizona; Ida, lives at Prescott, Arizona; Sterling, owns the Yucaipe ranch; Earl, lives near Redlands; Archie, lives in San Timateo canyon. Mr. Roberts' second wife was Miss Martha Judson.

Mr. Roberts was the builder of the ditch bringing water from the Santa Ana river, three miles below the mouth of Mill Creek. This ditch was built in 1868 and brought water to the old San Bernardino rancho, to section 16, where Mr. Roberts owns one hundred and sixty acres of land. Mr. Roberts is a member of Token Lodge, I. O. O. F.

J. D. GILBERT, of San Bernardino, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, May 20, 1828, the son of Truman and Rebecca Fay Gilbert. The father was a native of New York state and the mother a descendant of one of the old Puritan families of New England. In 1836 the family removed to the "Western Reserve" and settled at a place that became Munson, Ohio. Here Mr. Gilbert passed his younger days.

In 1850 Mr. Gilbert crossed the plains to Salt Lake and settled in the Utah valley. Here in 1854 he married Miss Margaret Barney and the same year came to San Bernardino county with a train of thirty-two wagons, under the leadership of Captain Moberly. Captain Moberly was a Kentuckian by birth and a survivor of the ill-fated Gunnison party, massacred by the Indians in Utah in 1853; the captain escaped the fate of the others only by having been sent to Salt Lake in quest of provisions for the party. The San Bernardino train was the first one through after serious uprisings of the Indians, and at one point an Indian came into camp, clothed in the uniform of one of Moberly's former comrades. It was with difficulty that Moberly was restrained from killing the Indian on the spot, although such an act would have brought disaster on the whole party.

Mr. Gilbert settled on Base Line, a half mile below his present home. At that time the townsite had just been surveyed and there were few houses outside the fort. In 1864 Mr. Gilbert sold his property with the intention of returning east; but after supplies were bought and all preparations made, it was found impossible to cross the plains with safety on account of the general uprising of the Indians caused by the withdrawal of United States troops from the west to participate in the Civil War, and the plan was abandoned. He then purchased 150 acres of land, of which his present ranch is a portion. The first fifteen years of his residence in the county were spent mostly in the mountains where he was employed much of the time.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have one son, James P., who has a fruit ranch near University, Los Angeles. There are four daughters—Ellen F., Mrs. Frank Mecham; Emeline, Mrs. Oscar Wees; Annie, Mrs. Edwin Pine of Chino; and Hattie F., wife of L. E. Veronee of Los Angeles.

JAMES ELLIS PRATT, of San Bernardino, was born in the town of Middleborough, Plymouth county, Mass., June 16, 1823; the son of John and Rebecca Shaw Pratt. He is descended from Plymouth Rock colonists on both sides of the family; his mother a near relative of Miles Standish. His father was a carpenter and wheelwright and followed his trade at Middleborough, Taunton and at Cheshire in Berkshire county. In this latter place James E. Pratt passed his early boyhood. In 1833 the family removed to Falmouth, Mass., where the father filled a position as overseer in an underwear factory and where James E. was apprenticed to learn the baker's trade in Taunton. In 1837 James E. Pratt went to Peoria, Ill., and commenced going to school. Through accident he had suffered the loss of an eye, which so interfered with his studies that they were abandoned and he went to New Orleans and engaged in running a flat boat on the Mississippi river. He later returned to Plymouth, Mass., and shipped as seaman on a cod-fishing vessel, and for several years followed the sea as an occupation.

In 1849 he returned to Peoria, Ill., and married Miss Sarah Doty. They immediately

came west to Aspinwall, Neb., where he conducted a ferry across the Missouri river. In 1862, during the exciting times in the early days of civil war, that portion of the country was infested by a set of lawless desperadoes known as "jayhawkers." The ferry across the river was a point of frequent attack, and one morning Mr. Pratt awoke to find his boats stolen. This decided him to remove from that part of the country to Cass county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, and during his residence there was thoroughly identified with the growth and development of the county, serving on the board of supervisors and also as deputy sheriff of the county.

In 1873 Mr. Pratt disposed of his Cass county property and came to San Bernardino, where he engaged in the mercantile business, continuing it until about 1885. He has since filled the position of health officer for San Bernardino city. Mrs. Pratt died at San Bernardino in 1894. They have one daughter, Ada, wife of Daniel F. Hayes of San Bernardino.

LAFAYETTE MECHAM, of San Bernardino, was born at Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county, New York, September 20, 1829. He was the son of Stephen and Dolly Ransom Mecham, both descendants of families that settled in the Champlain valley, Vt., before the Revolutionary war. Stephen Mecham, a hunter and trapper in the Adirondack Mountains, moved to Illinois in 1838 and settled at Springfield, where the family were well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln.

Lafayette Mecham started for California in 1849 via the North Platte and after wintering in Utah, came by the southern route to San Bernardino, arriving in 1852. Early in 1853 Mr. Mecham went to San Francisco and remained six months, then returned south to Los Angeles and later went to Salt Lake. In 1854 he located in Los Angeles and purchased land which is now in the center of that city. He remained here until 1863, when he removed to San Bernardino, where he has since resided. In 1863 he took a government contract for carrying the mails between San Bernardino and Los Angeles and put on a regular stage and carried the first daily mail between these points. Mail had previously been weekly delivered at San Bernardino. The same year Mr. Mecham brought the first pepper tree to San Bernardino by stage. One of these trees is now standing in front of the Fourth street school house. Mr. Mecham is the owner of a fine ranch near the city, where he has lived for many years. He has also been engaged in the "bee" business part of the time, and now has an apiary of over 200 stands, one of the first in the county.

Mr. Mecham married Miss Leticia Yager March 20, 1852, in Utah. They have the following children: William Edwin, George F., Charles, L., Ransom M., Stephen C., Issac, Alida and Denver, all but one born in California, and several of whom reside in San Bernardino.

DUFF G. WEAVER, one of the earliest American settlers of the San Bernardino valley, was born in Indiana, August 10, 1823. He arrived in California in the spring of 1849, coming overland from Indiana by the northern route and reaching San Bernardino valley, where his brother Pauline Weaver, was already settled, early in the fifties. He located on government land in San Timoteo canyon, about six miles over "the divide" from Redlands. His land was so situated that it controlled about 1000 acres, and he ranged a large number of cattle, horses and sheep. He died at his home January 2, 1869. He is described as having been a man of over six feet, strong and sinewy. He was intelligent and energetic, and was intensely patriotic. During the stormy days of 1860-61, when political feeling was strong in this vicinity, he was "solid" for the Union, and it is said that he once stepped upon the balcony of the old Bella Union Hotel in San Bernardino and sang the "Star Spangled Banner" with great effect, arousing warm enthusiasm in his audience. Later he was nominated for the State Legislature.

He was married in San Bernardino, about 1853, to Miss Amanda Applegate, step-daughter of Zina G. Ayers, who was then living in the "Old Fort." They had eight children, of whom five are now living—Warren Weaver, merchant tailor, San Bernardino; Augustus Washington, in Grant's Pass, Oregon; Abraham Lincoln, of Valdez, Alaska; Patrick Henry, of Los Angeles; William Grant, Sunrise City, Alaska. The mother died in San Bernardino, February 22, 1900, aged 59.

WARREN WEAVER, the only one of the family now living in this county, was born December 9, 1855, at the old home in San Timoteo Canyon. He graduated from Heald's Business College, San Francisco. In 1893 he took a course at Sahr's Cutting Academy, Chicago. For ten years he traveled for the wholesale tailoring trade out of San Francisco.

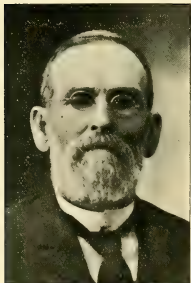
Since that time he has established himself in the merchant tailoring business at 358 E street, San Bernardino.

He was married in 1896 to Maud A. Ver Bryck, in Denver, Colorado. They have three children—Raymond D., Thelma A. and Hazel E.

Mr. Weaver is a member of San Bernardino Lodge 146, I. O. O. F., and of the Elks, and is also a member of the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers.

JOSEPH JOHNDREW, of Colton, was born in Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Indiana, in 1836. He spent his boyhood and youth in Randolph county, and came to California in 1852, and engaged in placer mining in Calaveras and other northern counties. In 1860 he went to Nevada and followed quartz mining; 1866-67 he spent in the mines of Montana, and then seven years in Utah. In 1880 he was engaged as superintendent of mines in New Mexico, and was then superintendent of the copper mines at Clifton, Arizona Territory, for a number of years. He came from Clifton to Colton, where he purchased property, but he was a typical miner and could not settle down to any other life. He soon located in Graham county, Arizona Territory, and in 1897 was caught by the Alaska gold fever and went to the Klondike, where he met with success. But his health failed and in October, 1898, he returned to Colton and refitted and opened the Transcontinental Hotel. Mr. Johndrew married Frances, daughter of Isaac Grundy, who located in San Bernardino in 1850.

AUGUSTUS KNIGHT, of San Bernardino, was born in Callias, Maine, March 3 1830. He was the son of James and Isabella Elliott Knight. He has two brothers—Thomas J. Knight, of San Bernardino, and Andrew Knight, of Humboldt—residing in the state. His father was a lumberman.



AUGUSTUS KNIGHT, Sr.

Augustus received a common school education in Maine and removed with the family to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in 1848. There they engaged in lumbering until 1852, when, with an ox team, they came to California by the northern route and located on Humboldt Bay, where they again entered the lumbering business.

In 1867 Mr. Knight came south to Los Angeles, and for four years worked in the tin mines at Temescal. He then came to San Bernardino and began freighting with an ox team between San Bernardino and Colorado river points. Later he started a stage line between San Bernardino and Ehrenberg, on the Colorado. He next went to Montana, where he engaged in the saloon business, hauling his liquor from San Bernardino. On his return, he entered into a partnership with Dr. Dickey and they built a saw mill in the mountains, which was later sold to William LaPraix. Mr. Knight next embarked in the cattle business, locating at Resting Springs. He has had as high as 2500 head on his ranch, but is gradually going out of the business now.

He married Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of San Bernardino, in August, 1861. They have two children—Augustus Knight, Jr., who conducts a hotel in Bear Valley during the summer, and Isabella Knight.

ALVA A. WARREN was born in Oakland county, Michigan, in the year 1836. He is a lineal descendant of the Warren family of colonial and revolutionary renown. When he was six years of age his parents removed from Michigan and lived consecutively in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. From the latter state they started for California with ox team, traveling by the way of Utah and over the southern route to San Bernardino. Alva A. Warren soon after went into the northern part of the state and engaged in mining until 1862, when he returned to the family home beyond the Tehachapi mountains. In 1873 he purchased an attractive piece of land upon the south side of the Santa Ana river, near Colton, where he made himself a home. He also owns an interest in the large mountain orchard known as the Hicks apple ranch, situated a few miles southeast of Colton.

Mr. Warren married Miss Betsy Parks in 1865. Of their family of seven children,

Eleanor died in infancy; Ella (Mrs. Green) was accidentally killed in a railway disaster near San Bernardino; Olive, Selina, Christina, Charlotte and Alva reside with their parents.

Mr. Warren is a valued and active member of the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers.

ISAAC GRUNDY was a native of Virginia, born in 1814. He mined in the lead mines of Illinois and Wisconsin and came to California overland in 1850. He opened the first meat market in San Bernardino and formerly owned the ground on which the court house now stands. He was also interested in mining and discovered the Potosi mine in the Vanderbilt district. Mr. Grundy built the first smelter in Utah, located at the lead mines in Beaver county, Lincoln district. The Smithsonian Institution now has in its possession bars of lead bearing the stamp "I. Grundy." He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hendricks, a brother of T. J. Hendricks, former vice-president of the United States.

ALONZO E. JONES, of San Bernardino, was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 18, 1848. In 1851 his parents removed to Utah, where they remained two years, then came to San Bernardino, reaching this valley June 11, 1853. They purchased a farm near this city and have ever since resided here. The father died April 4, 1904, at the age of ninety. The son, Alonzo, was educated at the public schools of the county. In 1864 he became a member of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, and in 1869 was ordained as a minister and was elected assistant pastor of that church in the city of San Bernardino. He resided on the old homestead until 1878, when he removed with his family to Los Angeles county and remained until 1884. He then returned to San Bernardino and in 1893 was chosen pastor of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, which position he still holds. He is also a member of the Pioneer Society.

November 6, 1871, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Elizabeth Catlin.

ROBERT POPPETT, of San Bernardino, was born in Shropshire, England, April 28, 1830, the son of Robert and Elizabeth Poppett. He had the misfortune to lose his mother when only three years of age. His father, becoming a convert to Mormonism, desired to come to America, and, not being able to provide passage for all of his family, placed the lad Robert, in the care of an acquaintance. The party landed at New Orleans and went up the river to Council Bluffs. Here the man who had the boy in charge died and Robert was left to the care of total strangers. He was taken to Utah in 1849 and, although but ten years of age, aided in herding and guarding the stock to keep the Indians from securing them. He lived with twelve different families before reaching his eighteenth year, taking his part, as well as a child could, in the burdens of each and trying to maintain himself. He came to San Bernardino county in 1854 and has since made this his home. For thirty years he worked on the desert, driving team and freighting with a twelve-mule team from San Bernardino to Prescott, Ivanpah, Cerro Gordo, Fort Mojave, Ehrenberg, La Paz and other points. For the past twenty years he has lived on his ranch of 27 acres within the city limits. He also owns a 350-acre ranch in the San Jacinto valley.

Twenty-eight years after leaving England, Mr. Poppett received the first news of his father through an advertisement in a Salt Lake paper. After some correspondence, Mr. Poppett sent money to pay the passage and his father came to this country and passed the last fifteen years of his life with his son.

Mr. Poppett married Miss Alice Case, of San Bernardino, in 1863. They have had twelve children, ten of whom are living, and all residents of San Bernardino county. George W. lives at Randsburg; Edwin, policeman in San Bernardino; Joseph L., Morrison and Ira at San Jacinto; Grover C. and Thurman at school; Irene, the wife of W. H. Hitchcock; Leah. Mr. Poppett joined Phoenix Lodge, F. & A. M., of San Bernardino, more than thirty years ago. Five of his sons belong to the Native Sons.

RICHARD WEIR, of San Bernardino, was born in London Township, Ontario, Canada, July 17, 1856, the son of John and Jane Talbot Weir. His father was a native of Ireland, whose family emigrated to Canada in 1810. His mother was the daughter of Colonel Talbot of the British army, a native of Ontario, Canada.

Richard Weir lived on the home farm until thirteen and was then apprenticed to the carpenter trade. After serving his term he was employed as a journeyman by a firm of contractors and finally went into business on his own account. He lived at London, Ontario, until 1883, when he came to California and spent a year in Sacramento. He returned to Canada and in 1887 removed to this state with his family and located at San Bernardino, where he has followed his trade. He has a pretty home on Birch and Olive streets.

Mr. Weir is very fond of outdoor life and spends a part of every summer with his

family in the mountains hunting and camping under the pines. He is an honorary member of the San Bernardino Pioneer Society, and joins in their pioneer camping and hunting parties.

He was married December 28, 1882, to Miss Sarah Jane Heck, a native of Kingston, Canada, and a direct descendant of the founder of Canadian Methodism, Barbara Heck, who came to Canada from New York in 1776, and whose ancestors landed at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, in 1620. Mr. and Mrs. Weir have four children—Herbert Heck, a graduate of the San Bernardino High School; Emma Edna, also a graduate of the High School; Alma Jane and John Wesley.

ASEL ALBERT LATHROP (deceased), a native of Tallend county, Connecticut, was the son of Horace Lathrop, a carpenter by trade.

Asel A. Lathrop learned the trade of ship carpenter and lived in his native village until maturity. He there married Miss Cynthia Rabel and they were the parents of six children, but mother and children were stricken with cholera and all died. From Connecticut, Mr. Lathrop went to Nauvoo, Illinois, where he opened a place of business known as "the Keystone Store." At Nauvoo he married Miss Jane Placock. In 1854 he came to the Chino rancho, in San Bernardino county, and, purchasing a large drove of horses and cattle, returned with them to Utah, where he sold them at a profit. Bringing his family with him, he returned to California. He settled at Mormon Tavern, in the northern mines, where he lived two years conducting a tavern store, freighting to the mines and doing a large business. This town is now known as Lathrop. From Lathrop he removed to San Juan, then in Montecito county, and was overseer of a large stock ranch for one year. In 1856 Mr. Lathrop came to Los Angeles and acted as agent in charge of rentals for Pio Pico. The following year he located on what was then known as the Rubidoux ranch, remaining there two years. In 1859 or '60 he went to San Clemente Island, off San Diego coast, where he planted three hundred acres of grain, intending it for use of government troops, but the troops were removed, leaving the crop on his hands, entailing a serious loss. His next move was to Yucaipa, where he engaged in farming, and from there to Temescal in 1860. Here he purchased a ranch of John F. Miller, where he lived until 1888, after which he located in San Timoteo canyon. Mr. Lathrop died at Mound City in 1891 at the age of eighty-one years, leaving a widow, six daughters and three sons. Mrs. Lathrop died at Mound City in 1895, at the age of seventy-four years. Horace Lathrop is a resident of Riverside; Mary, is Mrs. W. B. Ewart, Ora Grande, San Luis Obispo county; Ellen, Mrs. John Burrell (deceased); Augusta, Mrs. J. G. Goodwin, Mound City; Asel Lathrop, San Luis Obispo; Mina, Mrs. Frank G. Allison, Claremont; Emma, Mrs. Geo. M. Frink, Los Angeles; and George Grant Lathrop, Mound City.

George Grant Lathrop was born at San Juan, Cal., September 27, 1856. In 1877 he married Miss Caroline Dewitt, daughter of R. L. Dewitt, a pioneer of San Bernardino county. They are the parents of four children. Mr. Lathrop is an orange grower of Mound City, and for two years has been road overseer.

MONROE STEWART was born in San Bernardino in 1856. His father, Mathew Stewart, was a native of Ohio, by trade a mechanic. His mother was Mrs. Hannah Spiller Perris. He came to San Bernardino in 1849 and engaged in carpentering and in ranching. In those days grain was harvested with an old swinging cradle, and Mathew Stewart was an expert in this work, often entering contests and winning many prizes as the champion cradler of the country. Later he went to England, where he engaged in business until the breaking out of the civil war, when he returned to Ohio and enlisted in the Fourteenth Ohio Cavalry. He was taken prisoner and confined in the Confederate prison at Andersonville, where he died of starvation. He left a widow and three children—Monroe; Mary Inez, now the wife of Robert Hornbeck, Redlands, and one who died, Herbert Loyd.

Monroe Stewart came to San Bernardino in 1878 and engaged in the contracting and building business. Later he became interested in mining. In 1880 he married Miss Alice Printz, of Iowa. They are the parents of six daughters and one son. Mr. Monroe was elected a member of the city board of trustees in 1897.

JOHN TEMPEST LEFFEN was born in London, June 1, 1832, the son of Frederick Leffen, of Dover, a sea captain, and of Martha Isabel Arnold, of Bath, England. He was educated as a machinist and was employed for two years in the Charles Myers Iron Works, London. He was then sent to North Wales with a force of 500 men to construct a tubular bridge across Maira Strait, Isle of Anglesey, where he remained until the bridge was completed seven years later. He next located in Liverpool, where he followed the occupation of engineer, running from Liverpool to Scotland, and then to Dublin and North Wales. In

1849 he was employed as engineer on the steamship "Great Britain" and made six trips across the Atlantic on that steamer. He crossed the Atlantic for the last time in the ship "Commeleas," landing at New Orleans in June, 1853. From New Orleans he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and from there he crossed the plains by team, reaching Salt Lake late in 1853. He remained in Salt Lake City for about three years and then started for California. In order to pay his passage from Salt Lake to Carson City he drove an ox team for a Mormon missionary; then, in company with five other young men, started on foot across the Sierra Nevadas to Sacramento. Arriving there, he found all business at a standstill. He was without money, but after camping out for a time he secured work and then worked his way on a steamboat to San Francisco. He found that city in the hands of the vigilantes, who had just hanged Casey and Cora. He was employed for a time by the vigilantes helping to tear down fortifications, and later secured employment on a coasting steamer plying between San Francisco and San Diego. After a year and a half in this business he located at San Pedro, where he was employed by Gen. Banning as a blacksmith. From this point he came to San Bernardino, where he has since resided. He was employed for some time at the Chino ranch, and also worked as a blacksmith at the Chino saw mill. He purchased a ranch from ex-Senator Conn and built a cottage. He was also engaged in mining in Holcomb valley. From 1877 to 1885 he was engaged in boring wells in San Bernardino, being the pioneer well borer of the community. For fifteen years he owned and carried on a blacksmith shop at C street in San Bernardino. He died in 1904.

Mr. Leffen was first married in Keokuk, Iowa, to Miss Jane Creighton, of Belfast, Ireland, who died while he was employed in Holcomb Valley, leaving three sons—Tempest, Samuel and Fred. In 1870 he married Miss Hannah McCartney, of Cork, Ireland, who died October 18, 1895. Of this union there were eight children—Samuel; Caroline, now Mrs. Arthur Henderson; William, Frederick, George, John, Isabelle and Annie.

OTHER PIONEERS.

CORNELIUS JENSEN (deceased) was a Frisian, born on the Island of Sylt, an island off the coast of Denmark. He was the son of Boy Jensen, a blacksmith and small farmer, native of the same place. Boy Jensen was the father of three sons by his first marriage—Michael, Cornelius and Hans. By a second marriage he had one son—Jens Jensen.

Cornelius Jensen was born in 1815. He went to sea, at an early age, as was customary with the young men of the North Sea coast, and, having a natural aptitude for mathematical calculation, became a thorough navigator. He was proficient in languages, speaking his native Frisian besides acquiring a knowledge of Spanish and English. As first mate of a sailing vessel trading between Hamburg and Pacific coast ports, he made several trips around Cape Horn, visiting South American port cities, Mexico, and was in California as early as 1844.

In 1848 he was in the harbor of San Francisco, master of a trading vessel from Hamburg, with a cargo to exchange for hides and tallow. The gold excitement was at its height; the bay was dotted with hundreds of vessels from which the crews had departed to seek their fortunes in the gold mines. Captain Jensen fared no better than the captains of other vessels. He was left by his crew, and finally gave up his ship and went to the mines of the Sacramento valley, where he opened a store and traded in miners' supplies. He there made the acquaintance of Ygnacio Palomares and Ygnacio Alvarado. They were pleased with his honest manner and sound business methods and urged him to come with them to Southern California.

His first business operation was building a saw mill in Devil's Canyon. This was operated by water power, and while he made some lumber, the investment was not a success financially, and was abandoned. In 1854 Mr. Jensen opened a store at Agua Mansa, near the old church on the hill. He built a substantial store building which is still in good condition. He also owned several flocks of sheep and about two hundred head of horses near Temecula, now in Riverside county. After the great flood of 1862 he sold his store property to Cisto Martinez, father of A. J. Martinez, and purchased one-sixteenth interest in the Robidoux ranch—including the interests of some of the Robidoux heirs—and engaged in grape culture and the making of wines. He raised alfalfa, cattle and sheep until the drought made sheep raising unprofitable.

Cornelius Jensen married Señorita Mercedes Alvarado, eldest daughter of Don Francisco Alvarado, one of the early Spanish settlers of San Bernardino county. This marriage was a fortunate and happy one. They were the parents of twelve children, two of whom

died in infancy, and ten are now living—five sons and five daughters. Joseph, the eldest child, was born in 1855 at Los Angeles; Concepcion is the widow of Fred Milliken; Tomasa is Mrs. Philip Graser of Riverside; Cornelius; Francesca, now Mrs. Gunner Kjlburg, lives near Riverside; Henry; Erolinda, Mrs. A. W. Thorne, Los Angeles; John; Mary, Mrs. Walter Pitney, and Robert. The children not otherwise indicated reside near the old home.

Mr. Jensen was a man of domestic tastes and habits. Though his business frequently called him from home, he always made a point of returning at night. He was twice a member of the board of supervisors of Los Angeles county and made a very efficient public official, but was not a politician. His sturdy good sense and honesty gained for him the



CORNELIUS JENSEN



MERCEDES ALVARADO JENSEN

respect of the whole community, and enabled him to retain it throughout a long life. Mr. Jensen died December 12, 1886, at the age of seventy-two years. His remains repose in the old cemetery at Agua Mansa. Mrs. Jensen resides at the old home, passing her declining years in restful quietude amidst the scenes and surroundings of her earlier days.

DON FRANCISCO ALVARADO, one of the earliest Spanish residents of San Bernardino county, was born in Santa Barbara, the son of Pomoseno Alvarado, who is said to have been the administrador of the San Bernardino Mission under the priests of San Gabriel. He married Juana Maria Abila, daughter of Don Anastacio Abila, of Compton. They settled at Agua Mansa at a very early date when the nearest trading point was Los Angeles. Don Francisco would often ride to Los Angeles and return the same day to procure thread, or some other necessary article. He died in 1898 at the residence of Mrs. Cornelius Jensen, his daughter.

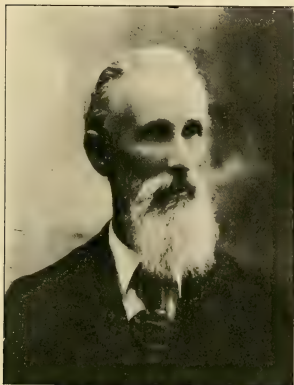
WILLIAM HENRY ROBINSON, of Halleck, was born in Pottawatomie county, Iowa, August 30th, 1851, the son of William Jones Robinson, a veteran of the Mexican war and a native of Missouri. The family moved to Utah in 1852 and about 1858 came to the San Bernardino valley. In 1868 W. H. Robinson located on the Mojave and engaged in stock raising. He now has 800 acres of land and is extensively engaged in the business.

In 1879 he married Miss Josephine, daughter of Theodore and Harriet Mathews. Mr. Mathews was also a Mexican war veteran. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have two sons, William Edwin, born July 18th, 1881, and Theodore, born October 17th, 1885.

HISTORY OF THE CRAM FAMILY.

The name Cram is a familiar one to all pioneers, for the Cram family has borne an important share in the development of this section since the year 1852, when John Cram, with his six stalwart sons—Lorenzo, Goodsel, Henry, John, Rensler and Lewis F.—arrived in California by the southern overland route and settled in San Bernardino county.

The American ancestors of this family were among the forefathers of New England.



LEWIS CRAM

Sanborn Cram, a native of New Hampshire, was born at Unity, in the Connecticut River valley, in 1738. He was a son of John and Mary Sanborn Cram, who lived at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, as the records show that Mary Cram and one child died here, and from this place John Cram enlisted in the American army during the Revolutionary war. John Cram had a family of nine children, of whom Sanborn was the third. In company with two brothers—James and Ebenezer—Sanborn removed to New York at a very early date and settled in the town of Jay, Essex county. Two of the brothers of this family of pioneers, located in the "Western Reserve," now Ohio; another brother settled in Illinois, in the vicinity of Rockford, where he died, and where descendants still reside. Others of the family continued to reside in Essex county, and their children and grand-children are now citizens of that locality.

JOHN H. CRAM, the California pioneer, was a son of Sanborn Cram, and was born in Essex county, New York, in 1788. He grew up in his native place and being of a mechanical turn of mind, learned the trade of cooper; he was also a shoemaker. He inherited from his forefathers the instinct for adventure,

and passed his entire life upon the frontier, always moving in the advance line of civilization. In 1836 he, with his family, began their long westward journey, first removing from New York state to Michigan and settling in the southeastern portion of that territory, two years before it became a state. Here the only daughter, Mariah, married Levi Miller, and when the family three years later again moved, this time to Ohio, she, with two brothers—Sanborn and Chester—remained in that state. The rest located in Middlebury, Summit county, Ohio. In 1843 they pushed further westward to the woods of Illinois and stopped at Bushville, Schuyler county. Here they remained until the discovery of gold in California drew the tide of immigration in that direction. It was natural that John Cram and his sons were among the first to join the throng of gold-seekers. In company with Daniel H. Rogers, S. S. Reeves and Hankinson Kimball, young men of Schuyler county, they started for California with ox teams and wagons. The party made their way south-westward, crossing the Mississippi at Hannibal, Missouri, and the Missouri at Booneville. Upon reaching Independence, they joined with others who were California bound and made up a train of 22 wagons, with Daniel H. Rogers as captain. They started out on the Santa Fe trail and soon fell in with a train of 30 freighting wagons on the way to Santa Fe. This proved a fortunate thing for the Illinois travelers, as they were total strangers to the country through which they must pass, and which was overrun by Indians who preyed upon the "tenderfoot" expeditions at every turn. The Santa Fe traders were "old stagers" who knew how to deal with the Indians and who cheerfully gave to the band of immigrants their assistance and protection. Thus the party reached Santa Fe without seri-

ous trouble. After a brief rest here they bade farewell to their friends of the road and started on the trail, then but little traveled, to Fort Yuma. The route lay through long stretches of dry and desolate country, of which no member of the party—not even Captain Rodgers—had any definite knowledge. The country was full of hostile Indians, and at a point near what was then Santa Cruz, about 200 miles southeast of Tucson, one of the party by the name of Crandall was killed by the Indians. A number of the party, in consequence of exposure to the heat and the use of alkali waters, were stricken with malarial fever. One of these was Mrs. Cram, wife of John Cram and mother of his sons. She had been a strong, hardy frontierswoman, but here in the desert, with no comforts or medical aid possible, she yielded to the fever and died. She was laid by the side of Mr. Crandall.

The hardships of the journey were so great that the company gradually broke up, one after another losing heart and falling out along the route. Supplies were almost exhausted and the want of money and provisions was so great that on reaching Fort Yuma the Crams were compelled to sell their last oxen and cattle. They packed their remaining belongings upon "jacks" for the rest of the way to San Diego.

The party that left Fort Yuma consisted of John Cram and his sons, all of whom were single men, except Goodsell, who was accompanied by his wife and two small children. A man by the name of Clemmenson, with his wife and two children, followed not far in the rear. The Cram family after a slow and wearisome trip reached San Diego and there stopped for rest and recruiting. Four of the sons soon started out to get work and to look over the country to the northward. Henry and Lewis F. found employment on the Chino rancho with Col. Isaac Williams, while John and Lorenzo went on to Los Angeles and found work in the harvest fields near there. About three months later they all met at the Puente rancho, where they hired land and there they raised grain and produce until 1854. They then came to San Bernardino county and took up their residence in the Old Mission. Here they embarked in an enterprise which was of importance to the residents of this frontier settlement.

Thezanja furnished a fine stream of water flowing through their premises, and here they turned their mechanical knowledge to good use by constructing a water wheel to utilize the power at their door. They improvised a turning lathe and other necessary machinery and began the manufacture of furniture from the timber which grew along the creek and in the adjoining foothills. They manufactured upwards of one thousand chairs, with solid frames, and with seats of cowhide, besides making tables, cupboards and bed posts. Ready sale for their product was found not only among the settlers of San Bernardino, but throughout the district surrounding. It is said that A. D. Boren, a well known pioneer resident of San Bernardino, purchased these chairs by the wagon load and peddled them as far as "El Monte." This was the first furniture factory in Southern California, and it turned out substantial work, very different from the flimsy and veneered stuff of today. Some of these chairs are still in use at Puente, San Bernardino and Redlands.

In 1857 the Crams removed their mill up thezanja to what is now Crafton, and thus established the first water right of that neighborhood—a right which has since been the ground of extensive litigation.

In 1850 John Cram, with Henry and Lewis F., homesteaded the land in East Highland which has since that date been the home of the Cram family and is known as the "Cram place." In 1864 John Cram, surrounded by his sons and family, passed away at the homestead, aged seventy-six.

John Cram was married in 1810 at Unity, N. H., to Rebecca, daughter of Captain Isaac Pease, a navigator who sailed the open seas to all the leading seaports of the world. That he was a man of special ability as a mariner is evidenced by a very carefully written log book now in the possession of Mrs. Mary F. Cole, of Old San Bernardino, a great-granddaughter, which records his observations while making a voyage from 1772 to 1774. Mrs. John Cram, as we have seen, died in 1852 while en route to California.

HENRY CRAM, the eldest of the sons who came to California, still lives, one of the respected citizens of East Highlands. He has been an active and successful orange grower and has accumulated considerable property. He never married, but has always made his home with Lewis F. Cram, with whom he has maintained a partnership for forty years or more. He was engaged in the Mexican war with another brother, Goodsell, and belongs to the Mexican War Veterans.

Lorenzo and John Cram lived together many years in East Highland. The former died in 1890 and since then John has lived in San Bernardino.

LEWIS F. CRAM was the sixth son of the family. He was born in New York

state, April 19, 1834, and accompanied his father's family in its wanderings until they finally settled at East Highlands. September 27, 1865, he married Sarah, the daughter of Andrew J. Wakefield, who came from Illinois to California in that year. The Wakefields also crossed the plains and had a long and perilous journey. At that date the United States troops had been largely withdrawn from the western country, and the Indians in consequence were very troublesome. The party was accompanied by about two hundred soldiers, mostly Indians officered by white men, from Council Bluffs. On the North Platte they were joined by about forty trading wagons bound for Salt Lake, and 150 emigrant wagons. The government escort found it difficult to save their party from the attacks of hostile bands. Detachments of soldiers were sent ahead to scout the country and stationed along the line from 50 to 100 miles apart, and as the train brought up the rear, it was common to find along the route and at nearly every station, dead soldiers, stripped of clothing and firearms, and scalped. Only the shoes were never touched; the Indians had no use for these.

At Salt Lake about twelve wagons left the rest to come on to California. They were accompanied by an experienced freighter, George Garner, a brother of Mrs. Wakefield, who was familiar with the route, and reached San Bernardino without further incident. Mr. Wakefield died in 1868. His wife spent her declining years with a daughter, Mrs. Matilda Barr, of Fresno, where she died in 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cram have raised and educated a family of seven children, all of whom were born at the Highlands home and still live in the vicinity.

Andrew, the eldest son, was born August 6, 1867. June 7, 1892, he married Miss Hattie, daughter of Samuel Elkins, of Highland. They have four children—Maggie, Mollie, Mabel and Flossie. Wm. H. Cram, born April 22, 1869, married Miss Lottie, daughter of Theodore Davis, late of San Bernardino, March 22, 1891. They have three children—Clara, Arthur and Harry. Mary E., born October 20, 1870, is the wife of Joseph M. Cole of Old San Bernardino. They have two children—Frank R. and Florence. Lewis F. Cram, Jr., born December 27, 1873, married Miss Kittie, daughter of H. E. Longmire, of Highland. They have one son—Frederick L. Edward J., born July 13, 1876, an orange grower of Highlands. James E. was born May 24, 1879. Robert E. was born March 17, 1881.

DR. BEN BARTON, an early settler of San Bernardino county, was born in South Carolina, June 8, 1823. He was the son of Thomas Barton, a native of the same state, and a descendant of a colonial family which has always been prominent, several members having served in the American armies during the revolution, and one member, Major Barton, being famous for his deeds of bravery in the cause of freedom.

Dr. Barton was brought up on the old family estate, which he left in 1843 to pursue his professional studies in Lexington, Ky. After completing his course in medicine he practiced in Alabama and in Texas until 1854, when he came to California. He first located at El Monte and then went to the northern part of the state, but in 1857 he came to San Bernardino and purchased from the Mormon elders, Lyman and Rich, the property known as the "Old San Bernardino Mission," including about 1000 acres of land. He later acquired title to a large tract of land adjoining this ranch, which he sold in parcels at various times.

In 1858 he built the adobe house now standing on the corner of C and Fourth streets, in the town of San Bernardino. This he occupied as a drug store. He was also postmaster, and the postoffice was located in his store. About 1859 he sold this property and soon afterward gave up the practice of medicine to devote himself exclusively to the care of his ranch. In 1866-67 he built a large brick residence on a commanding site of his ranch property, and here for twenty years he made his home. He then moved into San Bernardino city, where he lived until his death, January 1, 1899. The ranch property was sold in 1888 to a Los Angeles syndicate and the Barton Land and Water Co. was organized to dispose of the "home" tracts into which it was divided. A number of beautiful homes are now located on this tract, and the remnants of the old "mission" and the brick residence built by Dr. Barton are well known landmarks.

Dr. Barton occupied a large place in the early history of the community. Soon after his arrival in the county, in 1861-62, he was elected to the Assembly. He set out the vineyard on his place which has long been famous for its wines, and built a winery. He also had large orchards and raised grain on an extensive scale.

Dr. Barton was married at Bastrop, Texas, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Henry Brite of Missouri. The family consisted of John, born at El Monte, September, 1855; Hiram M., born at San Gabriel, December, 1856; Lelia, born in San Bernardino, 1859, died in infancy; Mary, born at Mission, 1860, and Anne, born at Mission, 1864. Mrs. Barton, with a daughter, Miss Mary, still resides in the family residence at San Bernardino.

DANIEL MCKENZIE BRADFORD, late of San Bernardino, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., March 20, 1832. He was a lineal descendant of William Bradford, first governor of Massachusetts. His father carried a musket at Detroit when Hull surrendered and his grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, having served with Washington at Valley Forge. His mother was of Huguenot descent, her ancestors having been driven from France by the Edict of Nantes. She was a woman of remarkable energy and endurance, the mother of a family of thirteen children, all of whom lived to have families of their own.



DANIEL McK. BRADFORD

D. M. Bradford was born in a log house and grew up amidst the hardships and deprivations of the frontier. At nine years of age he was set to hauling stone, driving an ox team. When he was thirteen he started alone for the territory of Michigan, a brother having preceded him. With a pack on his back and \$5.25 in his pocket, he walked to Buffalo and there took boat for Detroit. From Detroit he had to walk three days to reach his destination in Jackson county. His father's family followed and located on a farm in the then unbroken wilderness. When the son was fifteen the father died and the boy became the chief support of the family. He had a hard struggle with poor health and discouragements. In 1865 his health failed entirely and he was ordered to go west in order to save his life. He purchased a farm near Grinnell, Iowa, and after a long, hard struggle, succeeded in paying for it. His health again gave way and he came to California. He purchased property on Third street and on January 17, 1882, the day when snow fell to the depth of ten inches in this city, he moved into San Bernardino.

Mr. Bradford had few opportunities for education, but his tastes led him to read and acquire knowledge for himself and he was a well-read and well-informed man. He joined the church at the age of thirteen and was a consistent member throughout his life. He was connected with the Congregational church of this city and was long one of its trustees. From the Iowa church he received a life membership in the American Bible Society and the San Bernardino church made him a life member of the Home Missionary Society. He was an honorary member of the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers and a very welcome addition to all their gatherings. He was always a pronounced advocate of temperance and an energetic worker in this cause.

In April, 1855, Mr. Bradford married Miss Lucia Coddington. Mrs. Bradford died in San Bernardino, June 16, 1896. Their only daughter is the wife of Rev. C. H. Davis. Mr. Bradford died in 1904.

LEWIS JACOBS, late of San Bernardino, was a native of Prussia, born January 31, 1832. He spent his youth in his native land and came to America to seek larger opportunities in his twentieth year. He landed at New York in 1851 and at once decided to join the throng who were then rushing to the gold mines of California. He took passage by way of the Isthmus and reached San Francisco in November, 1851. He spent some months mining in the Sacramento valley but did not meet with the success he had anticipated. Coming south by steamer to San Pedro, with a small stock of "Yankee notions" in a pack he made his way on foot from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, arriving here in the fall of 1852. He soon thereafter was able to open a small store. This, which was probably the first store

in San Bernardino outside of the Fort, was located on the west side of C street near the corner of Fourth. Here he laid the foundations of the fortune which he accumulated during his long residence in this city. In connection with the Meyersteins, he was the first banker of San Bernardino county, at first in a small way and as a private bank; but in 1875, he retired from the mercantile business and opened the Bank of San Bernardino, which has since that date remained one of the solid financial institutions of Southern California. It has financed many of the large enterprises of the San Bernardino valley and has been an important factor in the growth and prosperity of the county as well as the city. Mr. Jacobs was largely interested in many directions, and was one of the progressive business men who had faith in the country even under discouraging appearances.

He was a member of the Masonic order and held many offices in Phoenix Lodge and passed through many degrees. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, B'nai B'rith and Chosen Friends.

In 1900 he visited Europe, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Lena Jacobs. On the return voyage he died very suddenly, expiring Sept. 18, 1900.

In 1858 Mr. Jacobs married at San Diego. Mrs. Jacobs died in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs had four children, Mrs. Oscar Newberg and Miss Lena, of San Bernardino; Mrs. H. Roman, of San Francisco and Mrs. Polaski, of Los Angeles.

JOHN WEMPLE SEARLES, deceased, was born at Tribes Hill, Montgomery county, New York, November 16, 1828. His father, George Searles, was the son of Dennis Searles and grandson of Captain Searles of the American army, wounded at the battle of Cambridge in the war of the Revolution. His mother's maiden name was Helen Wemple. She was a woman of superior education, the daughter of Mindred Wemple, who was one of the first settlers of Fonda, N. Y.

John Wemple Searles spent his boyhood on his father's farm near Randolph, New York, and obtained his early education at the district school. He learned the blacksmith trade and worked at his trade at Randolph until 1849, when he started for California, taking passage from New York City via Cape Horn. Arriving in California he joined his brother, Dennis Searles, who had preceded him a few months, and they settled at Indian Creek in Shasta county. They purchased 160 acres of land and two mining claims, one attending to the farm and the other mining. After a few years they sold this property and went to Los Angeles and from there to the Borax mines, where, in April, 1874, they preempted claims of 160 acres each, which eventually made them wealthy men.

John W. Searles was a hunter. His favorite pursuit was hunting bear and deer, with which the country abounded. He was an expert rifle shot and one of his ways of keeping well supplied with money was to go into town, and when all the crack shots assembled together, they would make up a purse, each contributing \$5 or \$10 apiece. After a series of shots the purse would be given to the man who made the largest percentage of perfect shots. He also traveled over the state challenging any one on a wager to beat him at shooting with either rifle or six-shooter. He won out in every case and made money. He died at St. Helena, California, October 7, 1897.

Mr. Searles married Miss Mary Covington in Los Angeles January 1, 1873. She was born at Salt Lake, Utah. Mrs. Searles' death followed the birth of their only child, a son. He never remarried.

Dennis Searles, son of John W. Searles, was born in Los Angeles, February 27, 1874. His childhood was passed at the Borax mines. From 1886 to 1891 he was at Belmont school, Belmont, Cal. He was first president of the alumni association of this school. In 1891-5 he attended Stanford University. In his senior year he was president of the class of 1895. His vacations were always passed at the Borax mines, now the property of the Pacific Borax Company, having been sold before the death of his father. Mr. Searles is in the employ of the new company as superintendent.

Further reference to John W. Searles as a bear hunter will be found in Chapter XV.

ANSON VAN LEUVEN, deceased, was born in Canada, October 16, 1829. He was the son of Benjamin Van Leuven and Catherine Snyder, both Canadian born, and as the name indicates of Dutch descent. The father, Benjamin Van Luevan, a man of religious temperament, early became a convert to the Mormon faith and removed with his family to White county, Illinois, in 1830, to be among those of his own religious faith, and remained there seven years. In 1836 he removed to Atchison county, Missouri, locating about twelve miles from Lyndon, where he lived until he went to Utah in 1851. He settled on a farm at Springville, Utah, about fifty miles from Salt Lake City, and five miles from Provo, where he lived until 1854, then started for California, following the route of the San Bernardino colonists, bringing with him five teams of oxen besides considerable other stock. His wife

died at Atchison, Missouri, in 1850. His children were: Sabra, who had married at Council Bluffs; William Kimball, who also came with the family; John, Rhoda. A daughter, Zilpha, who married Nathan Dillon and lived at Quincy, Ill., and later at Provo, Utah, came to California in 1851.

Anson Van Leuven, together with his brother Louis, came to California in 1852, locating in old San Bernardino. Here he developed a fine ranch and was the pioneer orange grower of the county having set out his first orchard in 1867. These trees were very productive and attracted much attention when they came into bearing.

Anson Van Leuven married Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of William Robinson, January 16, 1863, in San Bernardino. Mrs. Van Leuven was born at Nauvoo, Ill., and came overland, via Salt Lake, in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Van Leuven were the parents of five children—Myron, Sarah (died 1882), Byron A., Henry, Maud, Benjamin (died April, 1868).

Mr. Van Leuven died, after a long and useful life, May 23, 1896.

ORSON VAN LUEVEN of Moreno came to San Bernardino in 1854 with his father's family and lived at old San Bernardino for many years. About 1878 he located on government land, where Redlands now stands, and built a house which still stands on Olive avenue near Center street. Mr. Van Leuven lived here some twelve years, then removed to Moreno, where he is engaged in ranching.

Mr. Van Leuven married Catherine, daughter of John Roberts of San Bernardino. She died in 1901 as the result of a runaway accident. There are now eight living children of this marriage—Frederick, of San Jacinto; Dora, now Mrs. L. J. Fay of Redlands; Lila, Mrs. J. Gass of Redlands Junction; Nettie, Mrs. Allen McKinzie of Redlands; Myrta and Clara. Mrs. Gass was the first child born in Redlands, her birth occurring April 21, 1880.

LYMAN JOHN FAY of Redlands was born November 15, 1866, in Sacramento, Cal., the son of Norman Fay, a native of New York. L. J. Fay lived in the Yucaipa Valley and owned one of the first dairies in the vicinity of Redlands. He now resides in Redlands. In 1888, he married Miss Dora, daughter of Orson Van Leuven. They have one daughter, Alice.

The late JOHN Y. ANDERSON, of San Bernardino, was born in the state of Maryland, February 1, 1827, the son of Samuel and Jane Anderson. His school days were passed in Philadelphia and he first attended Sunday School in 1832, in what was known as the "Brick Maker's Sunday School," corner Third and Walnut streets.

Mr. Anderson went to Wilmington, Delaware, when he was eighteen and learned the trade of machinist. When the war with Mexico was declared, he enlisted in South Carolina and was stationed at Fort Moultrie, S. C. Upon his discharge in 1848, he entered the United States navy and was assigned to the United States frigate "Raritan," at that time the flagship of the home squadron, under Commodore Porter. He entered the navy as landsman and was discharged in April, 1850, as first-class petty officer.

In 1850 he started for California overland. On reaching the Missouri river, he engaged with the government to drive a six-mule team through to Santa Fe. There were 175 wagons in the train and two regiments of soldiers. They had made a good start on the way when for unknown reasons they were ordered back to St. Louis. After some delay, Mr. Anderson started again, this time with a train of twenty-one wagons of supplies for the Mormons at Salt Lake. From Salt Lake he went on and arrived at Hangtown, in August, 1851. He at once began prospecting in the vicinity of Poverty Flat and along the American river. After a year's work, he was able to sell his interests, and with several thousand dollars in hand, he returned east, via the Isthmus, and on October 14, 1852, he was married at Philadelphia to Miss Mary Benner Yerkes. In 1853 he returned to California with his wife and again engaged in mining, prospecting on the American river and in Nevada county, California; later trying his luck in British Columbia and spending six years in the mines at Virginia City, Nevada. In 1868 Mr. Anderson came to San Bernardino county and purchased of Senator Conn the ranch which he occupied for the remainder of his life. This he enlarged and improved and made a valuable property. Mr. Anderson died August 28, 1901.

He lived a temperate and religious life, always being a consistent follower of the Christian religion and advocate of temperance principles. He was a charter member of the First M. E. Church of San Bernardino and for twenty years its recording steward; he was also the first superintendent of its Sunday School.

The first Mrs. Anderson died in Philadelphia, April 29, 1850. Mr. Anderson married Mrs. Louisa Arthur of New York city, in Virginia City, Nev., January 10, 1864. They had three daughters and two sons.

WILLIAM McD. HENDERSON of Rialto was the son of David Henderson. The parents with their eight children emigrated from Lanarkshire, Scotland, to America in 1850.

The father died with cholera at St. Louis while en route, but the family continued their journey and reached Salt Lake, where they resided about a year, then removed to Cedar City, Utah, where the boys of the family were employed in building a sawmill. In September, 1853, a train, consisting of fifteen or sixteen wagons was made up at Cedar City to come overland to California, following the route of the Keir train. They located in Southern California. The family beside the mother, included Margaret, who married Charles Mogeau, and after his death, Henry Yager; David G. of Etiwanda; Jeanette became Mrs. Tom Walkenshaw and later Mrs. William Roberts of Corona; Mary, Mrs. Tom Ashcroft of Corona; John Henderson and William McD., of San Bernardino.

William McD. was employed in freighting by General Banning and David Alexander



WILLIAM McD. HENDERSON



MRS. ISABEL HENDERSON

Mother of William McD. Henderson

between Los Angeles and San Pedro and later between Los Angeles and Salt Lake. In 1856-7 he was employed with government surveyors in the official survey of Utah. For many years he was engaged in freighting, in government work on the frontier and in mining. About 1870 he returned to San Bernardino county and for thirteen years was employed in the lumber business in the mountains. Later he engaged in mercantile business in Rialto. Mr. Henderson was always interested in the material growth and prosperity of the county, which was so long his home and was a valuable citizen in every respect. He died at Long Beach, September 11, 1904, and was buried with Masonic honors from the new Masonic Temple, San Bernardino.

CLARK S. FABUN was born in New York state. He early learned the trade of carpenter, and, after working in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, went to Illinois and Ohio. He first married Avis Ann Haken, and after her death married her sister, Susan. The Haken family were Latter Day Saints, but Mr. Fabun did not join the society. They went to Salt Lake City and then joined the immigrants to California coming in the train of C. C. Rich, which was guided by Captain Hum.

Mr. Fabun bought a tract of land on Warm Creek bottom lying between Third and

Fifth streets. Here his second wife died and later he married Susanna Harris, whose family had also come out with the Seeley train and had lived in the Old Fort. Mr. Fabun's land, forty-five acres, included the five acres upon which the Santa Fe round house and oil tanks are now located. Upon this land he planted one of the largest deciduous fruit orchards then in the county. He was a good mechanic and opened a blacksmith and repair shop in the "Old Fort," and in company with William McDonald, made and repaired wagons and farm implements. He returned to Salt Lake with the Mormons and later moved to Arizona, where he engaged in freighting. At one time he freighted between Anaheim Landing and Salt Lake City, and also to the Ivanpah mines. He was an energetic business man, kind-hearted, and popular with all who knew him. His children now living are: Mrs. Cynthia W. Sparks, Los Alamitos, Cal.; Syrenos S. Fabun, Little River, Cal.; Mrs. Frank Ferris, Hanford, Cal.; Russel; Mrs. Elsie Harris; John B., Thatcher, Arizona; David I., private, Light Battery F, 4th U. S. Artillery, Philippine Islands.

JAMES ALEXANDER BRAZELTON was born in Bushville, Ill., December 4, 1830. His father, Alexander Brazelton, was a hatter by trade and owned a modest property in Bushville. The son, James, attended the district schools, but early showed an instinct of barter and trade, and when nineteen owned a fine team of draught horses with a wagon and outfit, the result of his own accumulation. When the "gold fever" of '49 broke out, he desired to join a party being made up in his vicinity. His parents, however, objected strongly, but in spite of their protests, the young man started for California with his team and equipment. The gold seekers went to Nauvoo, Illinois, and there paused to make the final arrangements for their long overland journey. There the elder Brazelton followed and attempted to detain his son as a minor, but the son evaded capture by lying concealed in the court house of Nauvoo for three days, or until the father had returned home.



JAMES A. BRAZELTON

The party arrived at Sacramento in 1849, and young Brazelton's stock being in good condition, he at once found employment in freighting. He also gained a reputation as a keen horse trader. About 1855 he drifted southward to Los Angeles, and there was associated with Thomas D. Mott in an extensive livery and freighting business. In 1861 he joined the late Gen. Phineas Banning in operating a stage line between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, also carrying the mails and the business of Wells-Fargo Co. This he continued up to 1865, when he formed a partnership with Nathaniel Kinman and for about nine years did a general livery and freight business in San Bernardino, under the firm name of "Brazelton & Kinman."

In 1874 Mr. Kinman sold his interest to A. M. Kenniston and for almost twenty years the firm of Brazelton & Kenniston continued in business, becoming one of the business of this old firm was brought about by the sudden death of Mr. Brazelton, at Los Angeles, June 27, 1894, while on a business trip to that city. Mr. Brazelton was twice married. The first wife was Miss Hannah Huston, of San Bernardino, a daughter of Daniel Huston. She died in April, 1875, leaving four children—Mary; George and Edward, who have succeeded to the business of their father and still carry on a general livery business, and Milton, who was accidentally shot when about

sixteen. In 1876 Mr. Brazelton married Miss Bell Huston, a sister of his former wife, and to this union one son, Robert, and one daughter, Gladys, were born.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HOBBS, proprietor and host of the Hobbs House on Court street, San Bernardino, is an early California pioneer, born near the Catawba river, in Iredell county, North Carolina, April 2, 1828. He was the second child born in the family of Littleberry B. and Rebecca Carrigan Hobbs, and is of English and Scotch descent.

Very early in life he left the home farm in search of more congenial employment and obtained a contract for carrying the United States mail at White Sulphur Springs, Miss., continuing this business for years. In 1853 he started for California, journeying by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, thence by water to San Francisco. He was first employed on a ranch near Napa, California, subsequently engaging in cattle dealing.

Mr. Hobbs made a visit to Virginia City and Carson City, Nevada, and after eleven months returned to California, and in 1860 traveled with mule team to Los Angeles. In 1861 he was mining in Holcomb Valley and the Colorado river region; following this in 1864 he engaged in freighting from Los Angeles to Arizona points. Three years later he bought a farm joining Chino rancho, which he sold in 1882 and opened a boarding house; also conducted a livery stable in San Bernardino.

Mr. Hobbs had the usual experience of the early California pioneer, living an exciting and adventurous life, and, notwithstanding the perils, hardships and narrow escapes, reached a sturdy old age. Besides the hotel which bears his name, Mr. Hobbs was the owner of valuable property in San Bernardino and at Corona.

Mr. Hobbs married Mrs. Martha Jane Giles, daughter of Daniel Cline, a California pioneer. There were no children born of this union. He died in 1904.

JUDSON M. DALEY was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, November 2, 1853, the son of Moses Daley, Jr., and Margaret B. (Henry) Daley. His grandfather, Moses Daley, Sr., came to San Bernardino in 1849, and died here, leaving numerous descendants, well known in the valley.

Moses Daley, Jr., came to San Bernardino July 4, 1858, and settled at a place now known as South Colton, where the family lived until the flood of 1862, when they came to San Bernardino and bought a place at the corner of B and Fifth streets. He went into the business of freighting to Arizona points.

Judson M. Daley attended the Fifth street school in San Bernardino, taught by Mr. Alsop, and afterwards by Will S. Knighten of the M. E. Church. His first work was freighting on the desert. In 1870 he drove one of his father's teams, which was engaged in moving Gen. Crook to Prescott. He followed the business of freighting until the Southern Pacific railway came through this section of the country. He then removed to the ranch at Riverside, where his father died, but returned to San Bernardino and bought the old Wixon place. He went to San Diego and worked at the carpenter trade for eleven months, then came back to San Bernardino county and has lived here ever since.

Mr. Daley married Mary C. Jones, of San Bernardino, July 23, 1883. They have six children—Albert J., William N., Oro L., Herbert C., Cline, Radcliff and Dolly I—all living at home. Mr. Daley is a member of the Order of Foresters of the World.

Mr. Daley figured in an interesting incident of the flood of 1867. John Brackenbury and Samantha Daley occupied a house on Third street, near the present bridge over Warm creek, near Squaw Flats. The water rose so rapidly that the house was entirely surrounded by a stream several hundred feet wide. Mrs. Brackenbury was confined in bed with an infant only a few days old. The people on the banks were much concerned for their safety, expecting the house to be washed away at any moment. Uncle Billy McDonald offered to loan his boat, and Mr. Daley mounted his saddle horse and went at a gallop to bring it to the river. Dragging the boat with a rope attached to the horn of his saddle, he got it to the river bank, where it was taken by Gus Knight, Sr., who got into the boat and, in Indian fashion, paddled it to the house. The woman and baby were quickly placed into the boat and brought ashore. Some of the men on the bank, in their anxiety to prevent accident, waded far out into the stream so as to be ready in case of emergency to render assistance, but fortunately none was needed.

WILLIAM STEWART LA PRAIX (deceased) was a native of the province of Ontario, Canada. He was born Oct. 11, 1832, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father was a mason by trade, and followed his occupation in the line of contracting, in the town of Glenmorris, Brant Co., Canada. In 1852, when he was twenty years of age, Mr. La Prais came to California. He had been in touch with the world, and had a good knowledge of business.

together with an ambition to do something for himself. The discovery of gold in California, seemed to offer the opportunity, and he started west, making the journey by the Isthmus of Panama. Arriving at San Francisco, he proceeded at once to the placer diggings of Sacramento County, and went to mining along the American River. He met with indifferent success in that line, and soon abandoned mining, going to Sacramento, where he was employed for a year or more, by Huntington, Hopkins & Co., as salesman in their hardware business. In 1868 Mr. LaPraix came to San Bernardino County, and engaged in the lumber business in the San Bernardino mountains. He was first employed as head sawyer by Knight & Dickey, remaining with them until they sold their mill property to Beverly Boren, of whom Mr. LaPraix leased it, and subsequently purchased it from him. He removed this mill to Little Bear Valley, where he did a very successful business, and accumulated a fine property. He later purchased a fine mill property of a Los Angeles firm, near the base of San Jacinto mountain, and forming a partnership with Joseph and Charles Tyler, under the firm name of Tyler and LaPraix, removed this mill to Cedar Flats, in the San Bernardino range, where they operated for about five years, until the supply of timber was exhausted. He then bought out the interests of his partners, and removed the mill to Little Bear valley, locating on the site of his old mill property. Mr. LaPraix was a successful man, and accumulated wealth in the lumber business. He established a lumber yard in San Bernardino city.

In May 1887, while engaged in his mill, Mr. LaPraix met with an accident, which, after several days of intense suffering, resulted in his death on the 13th of the month. His loss was cause for expression of general regret by the whole community. He had only a short time previous to his death, announced his determination to close out his active business interests, relieving himself of these responsibilities, that he might quietly settle in San Bernardino, and enjoy the fruits of his labors, and the society of his friends.

Mr. LaPraix married Miss Ida May Wills, of San Bernardino, in 1875. Mrs. LaPraix died March 23, 1876, aged nineteen years and five months. Her infant daughter followed May 31, of the same year. Mr. LaPraix was an active member of Token Lodge I. O. O. F., of San Bernardino.

LORENZO SNOW LYMAN, of Bloomington, was born at Lytle Creek, in San Bernardino valley, while the San Bernardino colonists were camped there, November 6th, 1851. He is said to have been the first boy of American parentage born in the San Bernardino valley. A daughter had been previously born to Andrew Lytle, of the same party. His father was Amasa Lyman, one of the first twelve Apostles under the presidency of Brigham Young, a leader of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He, with Chas C. Rich, was appointed to establish the colony of San Bernardino. The mother was Cornelia Eliza Leavitt, a native of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio. She returned to Utah with the other members of the colony in 1857, and died in Iron county, Utah, when about forty years of age, leaving two children, Lorenzo Snow and Henry Elias, the latter now a fruit grower in Santa Barbara county.

Lorenzo Snow lived in Iron county, Utah, until 1875, then returned to California and has lived in this county since with the exception of the period between 1881 and 1885, when he lived in Utah.

In 1874 Mr. Lyman married Miss Zuie Rowley, in Millard county, Utah. She died in 1888, leaving six children, Mary, Cornelius, Rosa, Nora, Ina and Amasa. In 1892 he was married a second time to Mrs. Alpha, daughter of W. H. H. Easton, of Bloomington. There is one son, Arthur, and a daughter, Ella Lucille, by this marriage. The present Mrs. Lyman was the first teacher at Bloomington in 1892, the school opening with an enrollment of thirty-two. She has since taught four terms in this school. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman are members of the Congregational church of Bloomington.

MATTHEW BYRNE, deceased, of San Bernardino, was a California pioneer of 1852. He was born March 13, 1833, in County Kicklow, Ireland. In the year 1841 his parents emigrated with their family to America, he being at the time only seven years of age. Upon arrival in the United States, they went south to Mississippi, and for several years lived in Vicksburg. There young Byrne attended the local schools, and spent the days of his youth. He joined the exodus westward, and the year 1852 found him in San Francisco. He at once proceeded to the gold fields of Amador County, where he mined for several years with varying success. In the year 1863, he came to San Bernardino, and engaged in mercantile business, and sheep raising. As he accumulated capital, he judiciously invested it in San Bernardino city and county realty, and when the business "boom," of 1887 to 1889 came, he found himself in possession of property that commanded profitable prices.

During this period, Mr. Byrne erected the Byrne block, which is one of the most attractive buildings in the city. In 1890 he made an extended tour of the Eastern states and Mexico, where he contracted a severe cold which developed into la grippe and terminated in his death, January 27th, 1892. He was 59 years of age. Mrs. Byrne's maiden name was Olive Parks, she was the daughter of the late Judge Parks, a San Bernardino pioneer of 1837. She was a little girl of four years of age when her parents located at San Bernardino. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne was solemnized at San Bernardino August 17th, 1869. Mrs. Byrne has three sons and two daughters.

JOHN MAYFIELD, deceased, of San Bernardino county, a California pioneer of 1849, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, September 29th, 1831. About 1845 his parents removed from Kentucky to Hancock



MRS. HARRIET MAYFIELD

county, Illinois, and soon afterwards his father died. Later his mother married Sebert Shelton, a resident of that county. Mr. Shelton, who was a very good man, became connected with the church of Latter Day Saints at Nauvoo, and in the spring of 1846 the family joined a party of emigrants bound for Salt Lake City. The party was composed principally of Mormons who, owing to various difficulties with those of different religious ideas, were making their exodus from the state of Illinois. They proceeded to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and encamped for the winter. In consequence of the breaking out of war between the United States and Mexico, five companies of men were recruited from among the Mormons and organized as the Mormon Battalion. Captain Jefferson Hunt was commissioned captain of Company "A," and among the enlisted men was Frank Mayfield, a brother of John Mayfield, and Sebert Shelton, his step-father. The enlistments for the war made heavy inroads into the band of emigrants. John Mayfield, a boy of fifteen, though not a Mormon, had followed the fortunes of the refugees, but was dissuaded on account of his age from enlisting in the army and left with a few others to protect the women and children. The emigrating party moved on to Fort Leavenworth, then to Pueblo, Colo., thence to Fort Laramie, starting May, 1847, into the Salt Lake Valley where they spent the winter of 1847-48. The following winter Mayfield and his mother's family passed in Ogden and in the spring of 1849, proceeded to California by the way of the northern route to Sutter's Fort and the gold fields of Northern California. In the same year Mr. Mayfield was engaged in mining at Dutch Flats, and afterwards at other camps, with varying success. In 1855 or 1856, he came to San Bernardino county and went to work for Jefferson Hunt, carrying mail between San Bernardino and Salt Lake City, remaining with him for a period of four years. In 1859, he married Miss Harriet, a daughter of Jefferson Hunt, and soon afterwards they took up their residence in San Bernardino county, locating on a farm on the Santa Ana river near Colton, where they lived about three years. The floods of 1862 caused so much damage to their property they were compelled to abandon the place and Mr. Mayfield entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. He was employed in the engineering department under Fred T. Perris, and remained with them nine years, occupying a position of responsibility. The next six years were passed in the office of the sheriff of San Bernardino county, where he was employed as a deputy sheriff, and where his knowledge and judgment rendered him a valuable assistant. He was again in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company as a surveyor, under F. T. Perris. The floods of 1889 did great damage to the bridges of his division, and while on a tour of inspection following, he contracted la grippe, from which he died April 27th, 1889, leaving a widow and three children. John Mayfield was a man whose quiet, unassuming manner covered a generous heart, always open to the appeal of friendless and needy ones, and ever ready in an unostentatious manner to give counsel and aid.

Mrs. Mayfield still resides at the family home 452 Ninth street. She is a woman of strong mentality, retaining a clear recollection of important events in the early history of California, and having a personal acquaintance with many of those who made this history and have already passed away. William, the eldest son of John Mayfield, was born and grew up in

San Bernardino county; for twenty years past he has been a resident of Seattle, Washington. One daughter, Lizzie, is dead; Dora is Mrs. B. F. Day, of San Francisco.

DR. OLIVER M. WOZENCRAFT was born in Ohio, June 26, 1814. He graduated from St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, and adopted medicine as a profession.



DR. OLIVER M. WOZENCRAFT

After completing his medical course he practiced at Nashville Tenn., and later in New Orleans, with marked success. He married Miss Lemiza A., daughter of Col. William R. Ramsey, of Tenn.

He came to California in 1849, and was appointed United States Indian Agent. He took an active part in the early history of California, being a member of the constitutional convention and intimately connected with the organization of the state. He was one of the first advocates of a transcontinental railway and went to Washington with T. D. Judah to advocate such a road. Dr. Wozencraft was a man of unusual originality and ability and was always deeply interested in projects for public improvement; his favorite scheme was that of converting the desert into a productive field by the use of Colorado river waters. He spent much time and thought upon this problem and visited Washington in its interest. Just as his scheme was on the eve of realization, he died, in Washington, D. C., November 22nd, 1887. His remains were placed in the family vault at San Bernardino.

Dr. Wozencraft removed from San Francisco to San Bernardino in the sixties. He was a man of culture and of polished manners and his hospitable home was always a center for social affairs. His widow and one daughter, Mary A. Steinbrenner, survive him.

MANUEL LUJAN, of Colton, is a typical representative of the Spanish citizen of the early days of California. He was born in Los Angeles July 2, 841; the son of Jose Maria Lujan and Maria del Carmen Guillen. His mother was a daughter of Isador Guillen, a native of Sonora, Mexico, who came to Southern California in the early days and was owner of large bands of cattle at Santa Cruz, and later at Los Angeles. His father, Jose M. Lujan, a native of Mexico, was a shoemaker by trade and carried on a successful business in that line in Los Angeles from 1835 to 1858, when he removed with his family to Agua Mansa, where he lived until his death May 20th, 1880. His wife survived until 1895. There was a family of ten children, of whom the following survive: Margarita, widow of Jose Atensio, resides at Santa Ana; Manuel; Luisa, widow of Juan Atensio, of Santa Ana; Antonio, Mrs. T. J. Smith, of Colton; Trinidad, is Mrs. Pablo Trujillo; Isabel, widow of Peter Filanc, lives near Colton; and Virginia, is Mrs. Ygnacio Martinez, of Colton.

Manuel Lujan, even as a boy was fond of books and study. He attended the parochial school of the Mission Santa Barbara, under Bishop Amat, and Rev. Ciprian Rubio, and after returning home engaged in teaching school, both English and Spanish, at Agua Mansa, and also where now is West Riverside. This occupation covered the years from 1865 to 1880. Since the latter year he has engaged in fruit growing and ranching. He has creditably filled the office of Justice of the Peace at both Agua Mansa and Colton. In 1874, Mr. Lujan married Miss Mary Dodero of San Bernardino. They have a family of four children—three sons and one daughter.

JAMES B. GLOVER, of Redlands, was born in Benton county, Mo., June 29th, 1842. His parents were Rev. M. W. and Elizabeth Osborne Glover, both natives of Kentucky. His

father was for many years a traveling preacher in the Methodist Church South. In 1850, he came to California and engaged in quartz and placer mining in Amador county. In 1855, he returned to Missouri and brought his family, via the Isthmus route, to California. In 1858, he joined the Pacific Conference and was assigned to Macedonia Circuit in Sonoma county, and traveled that, with the Santa Rosa circuit, for six years. He was then sent to Ukiah station, Mendocino county, and spent four years there. In 1868, he was sent as a missionary to San Bernardino, where he remained four years. After a year in Los Angeles, he was returned to San Bernardino for two years longer. His next and last appointment was in San Luis Obispo, where he built a church and one year later took a superannuated relation on account of declining health. He died April 17th, 1878, having spent the best part of his life as an active, earnest, itinerant minister of the gospel.

James B. Glover was a boy of thirteen when the family arrived in California. At the age of sixteen he entered a blacksmith shop and served an apprenticeship of one year. After earning a little money he attended school one year at Pleasant Mill, Sonoma county. He farmed in Sonoma and Mendocino counties for several years and came to San Bernardino county in 1869. Here he pre-empted 160 acres of land in Lugonia, and endured all the privations and hardships which the early settlers in this region had to undergo. During the summer months for the first three years, he had to haul all the water used, three miles. Mr. Glover was not discouraged however, and today this same property is a beautiful home, with all comforts and conveniences.

Mr. Glover is a democrat and a strong advocate of the temperance cause. His standing in the community in which he has lived for thirty-five years is attested by the fact that, although a democrat, he is now serving his third term on the Board of County Supervisors, elected from a district which is strongly republican in sentiment. As chairman of the Board, he has stood for honest and commonsense handling of county business. He has taken a leading part in the movement for "good roads," which has given San Bernardino's oiled roads a national reputation. He is himself the inventor of a road-oiling machine which has done effective work.

Mr. Glover joined the M. E. Church South, in 1855, and has ever since been an earnest worker in the cause of Christianity. He has been tendered every office in the church that a layman can hold and at present fills several responsible positions. He was superintendent of the Sunday-School of his church in San Bernardino for nine years, and in Redlands for eleven years.

Mr. Glover married in Sonoma county July 2nd, 1863, Miss Elizabeth Anna, daughter of Cornelius McGuire, and a native of Missouri, who came overland to California when a child of seven. They have had four children, Ida M., Virginia L., Edwin M., and Anna K., who died in infancy.

ARTHUR PARKS, (deceased), was born in Sheffield, England, February 26th, 1823. His father John Parks was a shoemaker of Sheffield. He was early apprenticed to learn the trade of pattern maker in a stove foundry in Sheffield serving his time and becoming a skilled workman.

In the year 1848 he took passage with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, for America, landing in New Orleans, and soon after proceeded to St. Louis. Here he procured work at his trade in a foundry at Frenchtown, a small town near St. Louis, where he lived about five years, and from there removed to Ogden, Utah, where he remained three years. Two years were spent as superintendent of an iron foundry at Cedar City. Not being pleased with the social and economic conditions surrounding him, and seeing little prospect for any change in them, he joined a party made up of settlers of that locality, and under the leadership of Captain Singleton, journeyed across the desert and mountains to San Bernardino, arriving in the summer of 1854. He started in business as a contractor and builder, which he followed for ten years. During this time he was elected Justice of the Peace for the township of San Bernardino, serving two terms. The business of the Justice Court at that time was extensive and many cases of importance were brought before him for trial, and so sound was his judgment in legal matters that when appeals were taken to the superior courts his decisions were generally sustained. He became so well posted in legal matters and proceedings that he experienced no difficulty in passing the required examinations for admission to the San Bernardino county bar, and at the expiration of his terms of office engaged in the practice of law. About 1867, he purchased the Jurupa rancho, a tract of several hundred acres of fine land, now in Riverside county, and engaged in stock raising and professional work, in the latter line generally as counsel. Judge Parks was a pronounced democrat in politics, and a forceful and eloquent speaker upon the issues of the day.

Judge Parks married Miss Mary Ann Fowlston of Sheffield, England. They were the parents of seven children—Betsy, now Mrs. Alva Warren, of Colton; Heber C. Parks, of West



I. R. BRUNN

Riverside, born in England. Olive, widow of Mathew Byrne of San Bernardino; Arthur Parks, Orlanzo Z. Parks of Riverside; Celeena, Mrs. T. J. Boulton, of Los Angeles; and Linda, (deceased) wife of William Preston of Riverside; the three latter were born in San Bernardino.

Mrs. Parks died at Riverside, October 4th, 1889. Judge Parks died at his Riverside home November 11th, 1894. Their remains repose in the old cemetery at San Bernardino, where sleep so many of the early California pioneers.

HEBER C. PARKS, of Riverside county, Cal., was born in Sheffield, England, August 19th 1847. He was the son of Judge Arthur Parks, a San Bernardino county pioneer a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and Mary Ann Fowlston Parks. He was the eldest son of the family and came with his parents to San Bernardino in 1854. He received his education in the public schools of San Bernardino, and at an early age engaged in business with his father and was a most valuable assistant.

Mr. Parks married Miss Ida G. Wallace, daughter of George B. Wallace of San Bernardino, 1875. They have a family of eight children: George H., Gertrude, Elmo, Albert, Russell, Archie, Myron and Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Parks reside on a portion of the Jurupa rancho. Mr. Parks is a successful business man; conservative in his methods, and a substantial citizen.

I. R. BRUNN, of San Bernardino, is a native of Prussia, born in December, 1836. He was the son of Raphael Brunn, a farmer, and Eda Brunn. Mr. Brunn came to America at an early age and lived at Chattanooga, Tenn., until 1852, when he came to California. He made the journey by way of the Isthmus to San Francisco thence to Los Angeles where he clerked in a general merchandise store and afterwards started in business for himself. In 1857 he came to San Bernardino, and in partnership with Louis Jacobs, established a general mercantile business. Later, with C. F. Roe, he formed the firm of Brunn & Roe, which continued in business for many years. About 1885, Mr. Brunn entered the wholesale liquor business which he has conducted since that time.

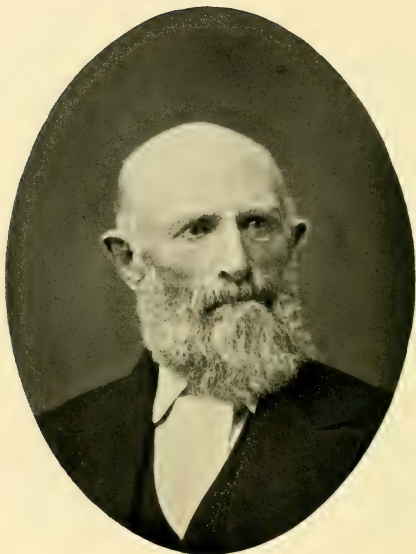
Mr. Brunn, as one of the earliest business men of the city has been identified with the growth and development of San Bernardino in many ways. In early days he was for years a member of the Board of County Supervisors. For eight years he was a member of the Board of City Trustees and four years of that time was president of the board. He is a stockholder and director in the Stewart Hotel property and owner of valuable real estate and other property in the city and vicinity.

Mr. Brunn married Miss Dora Sandman. They have one son and two daughters. The eldest daughter is the wife of Isaac Benjamin, court reporter; Estelle is Mrs. Samuel Livingstone of San Francisco, and the son, Harold, is a practicing physician of San Francisco. Mr. Brunn is a prominent Mason and is the oldest Past Master in the county. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

HENRY MORSE, of San Bernardino, was born at Summit Creek, Iron County, Utah, April 20th, 1851. He is the son of Justus Morse and Nancy Pratt Morse, both parents natives of Massachusetts. His father drifted into Western New York and became acquainted with Joseph Smith in the early days of Mormonism, becoming an ardent disciple of that faith. He was one of the original seventy apostles and remained faithful to the church through various vicissitudes which resulted in the removal of the Mormons to Utah and the founding of Salt Lake City. In 1851 the family were among the early colonists of San Bernardino. Mr. Morse was a millwright by trade and in 1852 built the first mill ever erected on the San Bernardino mountains. It was located about one mile below the place where the Gurnsey mill is now situated. He also put up the first house in San Bernardino. It was built for Henry Rollins and still stands opposite the Southern Hotel on the corner adjoining the city lot. Responding to the call of the church the family returned to Salt Lake City in 1857, but becoming dissatisfied with the leadership and practices of the church Mr. Morse became an apostate and returned to San Bernardino with his family in 1858. He was born in 1809 and died in Decatur county, Iowa, in 1888, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Henry Morse was less than one year of age when the family came to San Bernardino. With the exception of the few months passed at Salt Lake, he has lived in San Bernardino all his life. He has followed prospecting and mining as a business and expects to continue in that line the remainder of his life. He has served the county as a deputy sheriff, constable, deputy marshal and poundmaster, having the distinguished honor of holding three of these offices at the same time.

In 1872 Mr. Morse married Miss Emma Taft of San Bernardino. They have a family of four children living—Effie is Mrs. James Logan; Iva Lois; Herbert Riley and Freda live at home with their parents.



HENRY RABEL

HENRY RABEL was born near Hanover, Germany, August 2nd, 1826. In 1845 he emigrated with his parents to America and settled in Lebanon, Ill. After the death of his parents he removed to St. Louis Mo., and there, on October 8th, 1849, married Miss Elizabeth Hoadway, of Tennessee.

Early in 1850 Mr. Rabel with his young wife started for California with a train comprising a hundred families, nearly all of whom drove ox teams. Mr. Rabel, however, started with horses. They reached Salt Lake, September 17th, and having lost one of their horses were advised not to undertake to cross the Sierras so late in the season. They therefore stopped in Salt Lake eighteen months before continuing their journey. In the spring of 1852, being well outfitted, they again started for California and reached Shingle Springs, now Placerville, in July. Mr. Rabel engaged in milling, mining and stock raising and was very successful. In the spring of 1857, Mr. and Mrs. Rabel came to Southern California and Mr. Rabel bought forty acres of land adjoining Rabel Springs, being the first settler in that neighborhood. A year or two later he bought the eighty acres where the springs are located. About 1870 he purchased a large tract of land in the San Jacinto valley which he devoted to cattle raising. He also purchased land in the vicinity of Santa Ana and took his family there to reside for several years.

Early in the eighties, Mr. Rabel made a visit to his old home in Illinois and while there had a very severe spell of illness from which he never recovered. In the spring time of 1885, he became so ill that he was removed to Los Angeles for medical attendance, but he gradually failed and on July 8th, 1885, passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Rabel had a large family, as follows: Mary M., now Mrs. Webster; Emily R., Mrs. Carter; Isabella A., Mrs. T. J. Wilson; Frederick H., Timothy D., deceased; Hiram D., and S. J., deceased. Mrs. Rabel died January 15th, 1905.

HIRAM D. RABEL son of Henry Rabel, deceased, and Elizabeth Rabel, was born July 9th, 1863. He attended school at the Warm Springs district school and also at Santa Ana, in Orange county, Cal.

July 19th, 1885, Mr. Rabel married Miss Lydia Pool. Mr. Rabel is the owner of twenty acres of land adjoining the Rabel Springs property, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Rabel have no children.

FREDERICK H. RABEL, son of Henry Rabel, deceased, and Elizabeth Rabel, was born April 26th, 1867. He received the advantages of a good local schooling and grew up on the home farm at Rabel Springs.

In 1878 Mr. Rabel married Miss Caroline Fitzhugh, daughter of Samuel Fitzhugh, a pioneer of San Bernardino county. Mr. and Mrs. Rabel own a very comfortable home adjoining the Rabel property where they now reside. They have no children.

AMBROSE HUNT, of Colton, was born at Norfolk, England, June 27th, 1828. His father was a brick-maker by trade. He married Miss Elizabeth Worba and they both lived to a good old age in Norfolk. Ambrose Hunt lived at home until about 1852, and learned the trade of brick-maker, mastering it in all its details. He was ambitious to travel. Emigration from England to Australia was heavy in those days and he first thought of going to Australia, but finally decided to come to America. He joined the crew of the American ship "Golconda," in the port of Liverpool and came to New Orleans. The voyage was stormy and of unusual length. Immediately upon his arrival he took passage up the river to Keokuk, Iowa. There he obtained employment upon the public improvements then in progress and assisted in leveling the precipitous bluffs and aided in laying the foundations of that city. The place at that time was little more than a landing place for passengers for California and the western country. On June 21st, 1853, Mr. Hunt joined a party of immigrants, largely from England, who had landed at Keokuk, and with them came to Salt Lake where he settled near Nephi City. Later a party consisting of Isaac Bessant Captain James Singleton, J. Bebeck, William Watts, W. Whitby, Henry Goodsell, James Whitworth, George Cooley, Sidney Mee, was formed to come to California and Mr. Hunt joined them. They came over the southern route and through the Cajon Pass, reaching San Bernardino in 1857.

Mr. Hunt found employment of various kinds and acquired a team of oxen and a wagon, with which he freighted lumber from the mountains. Subsequently he purchased the ranch which had been originally located and somewhat improved by Jerome Benson, on which Fort Benson was located. Later Mr. Hunt formed a partnership with Geo. Cooley, and under the firm name of Hunt and Cooley, they purchased lands on the banks of the Santa Ana near the present site of Colton, and engaged extensively in diversified farming. This partnership, which proved to be an amicable and profitable one, lasted until 1888. Since its dissolution, Mr. Hunt has lived in comparative quiet at his home near Colton.

Mr. Hunt has been twice married, his first wife was Miss Sophia Wood, of Norfolk, Eng-



MRS. ELIZABETH A. RABEL

land. She died at the Fort Benson home, December 30th, 1891, leaving five children—Alfred Hunt who died in 1899, at the age of forty-three, leaving a wife and two children; Harriet, Mrs. James Dundon, living in Arizona; Sophia, Mrs. Timothy Brushingham, of Pomona; Annie, the wife of Robert Deakins, of Colton, and Isaac, living in Arizona. July 10th, 1898, Mr. Hunt married Mrs. Mabel L. Brown, a daughter of Thomas Raney. Mrs. Hunt is a native of Le Seur county, Minn., and has one son, Donald Brown Hunt, a grandson of the late John Brown, Sr.

ANDREW RUBIO, of Upland, was born November 30th, 1847, in the old Alameda street home of the Rubio family, three miles below Los Angeles. He was the son of Jose and Juana Marron Rubio, both belonging to old and distinguished Spanish-Californian families. Don Jose, a man of enterprising character, freighted goods between Los Angeles and San Pedro, with ox teams; later he freighted to Holcomb Valley, where he owned a store. He was one of the first contract freighters employed by the United States government to deliver army supplies to Fort Tejon. He was the first man to succeed in driving teams over the mountains to the Caribou mines, British Columbia; he took with him a band of horses and mules, but being unfamiliar with the climatic conditions of that region, became snowbound in the mountains and lost his stock. He returned to San Pedro penniless after this venture. Later he became the owner of the La Brea rancho, an extensive tract of land lying west of Los Angeles and was one of the pioneer horticulturists. He imported from Italy, at an expense of \$500.00 each, the first Eureka lemon tree and the first blood orange tree in Southern California. He was also the importer of the Muscatel grape vine cuttings, setting them out on his Alameda street property, propagating them and controlling their sale for a long time. In 1859 Don Jose was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the state but was defeated by John G. Downey.

Andrew Rubio received a common school education in Los Angeles. He grew up in the most exciting and romantic period of the history of that city and was acquainted with the leading Spanish and American pioneers of Southern California. He lived in Los Angeles until 1881, then went to Idaho and found employment in the silver mines of Bodie. Later he returned to California and purchased from Chaffey Bros. a tract of unimproved land at Etiwanda, which he improved and at the same time worked for the Chaffees. He next entered the employ of Frankish and Starum and for sixteen years was manager of their large and important interests in North Ontario. During this time extensive developments were undertaken and carried to completion. Mr. Rubio superintended the construction of the tunnel system that supplies Ontario and adjacent territory with water, and in that connection operated the first diamond drill ever used in water development in Southern California. He built and occupied the first house put up in North Ontario. As manager for the Company he was instrumental in planting the double row of pepper trees lining Euclid avenue for a distance of seven miles. In the meantime he invested his savings in land about North Ontario and Cucamonga and is now occupied in developing and improving his own property. He is also the owner of oil property in Orange county. Mr. Rubio's family consists of himself, wife and eight children.

JOHN ANDRESON, Sr., of San Bernardino, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1834. In 1850 he came to America, sailing around Cape Horn to the Peruvian Guano Islands and returning to London, England. In 1852 he again came around the Horn and after six months in the Argentine Republic, came to California. He continued a sea-faring life for a number of years, being engaged in coasting and finally becoming a vessel owner in the Bay of San Francisco. In 1861, he left the sea and entered into a grocery business in San Francisco; but this proved too confining for his health and he sold out in 1863 and went to Arizona. Here for a number of years he engaged in prospecting and mining. At last he located at La Paz, then a prosperous mining town, and in company with a man who understood brewing, opened a small brewery. In three years he had made a small fortune and returned to his native land to visit. On his return to America, in 1871, he settled in San Bernardino which has since been his residence.

He purchased an acre of land on the northwest corner of E and Third streets, on which was located a small brewery which had been established by M. Suverkrup, a pioneer brewer. Mr. Anderson increased the capacity of the establishment until he was making thirty barrels per day, when he sold the business in 1884. In the meantime he had erected a brick block on the property which he retained. In 1887, he put up the Anderson block, a three-story brick, which was then one of the best buildings in the city. It was occupied by the St. Charles Hotel and contained eighty rooms aside from the offices and stores on the first floor. In 1888, in company with H. L. Drew, he built the postoffice block on the corner of E and Court streets, which with the fixtures and furnishings cost some \$60,000. Mr. Anderson was

one of the large stockholders in the Stewart Hotel and one of the organizers of the Farmer's Exchange Bank, of which he was a director, and since the death of H. L. Drew, has been president. Aside from his large personal affairs, Mr. Andreson has always been closely identified with all important movements for the betterment of San Bernardino city and county. He has served several terms as supervisor and as city trustee, and has been prominent in assisting in all public affairs.

Mr. Andreson married Miss Knapp, a native of Pennsylvania; they have three sons and two daughters.

JOSEPH P. FULLER, deceased, who was a resident of Colton, was born November 3rd, 1834, at Gosfield, Canada. In the fifties he came westward and spent some years in Oregon and Washington, and in 1860 came to San Bernardino county. Here he carried the express between San Bernardino and Holcomb valley during 1861-62, and then located in the Yucaipa valley where he raised potatoes. Later he settled at San Juan Capistrano, but his health failing here he removed to Colton. Here he made heavy investments and built a large house on J street and a dwelling on A street. He died here November 1st, 1894, at sixty years of age.

He was married July 4th, 1861, to Miss Alameda Rouse, a native of Colchester, Canada, born March 14th, 1843. Her father, Samuel, joined the Mormon church and went to Nauvoo and later to Salt Lake, where he followed his trade of blacksmith and was noted for his manufacture of cow bells. He came to San Bernardino in 1857 and purchased a mill which in 1859 he sold to Nathan Meeks, and which for many years was known as the "Meeks' Mill." Later Mr. Rouse removed to Humboldt county and engaged in stock raising. There he was murdered for his money.

Mrs. Fuller has eight living children—Albert of Santa Ana, Alice, Mrs. Edwin Mcbhatt, of Los Angeles; Adolphus, of Tucson, A. T.; Prescott, Colton; Laura, Clara B., Jessie and Dora, now Mrs. J. M. Tully, Colton.

OCTAVIUS DECATUR GASS, of the Yucaipa valley, was born in Richland county, Ohio, February 28th, 1829. His father, John Gass, was a native of Virginia and a farmer. The news of the discovery of gold in California induced Mr. Gass to start for the gold mines via Baltimore, in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn. A part of the cargo of this ship was portable houses, which one, Gillman, was taking to San Francisco. Here they sold at high figures and Mr. Gass' first work on this coast was in unloading these houses, for which he received ten dollars per day. He began mining in the placers of El Dorado county and has spent most of his life in mining in California, Arizona and New Mexico.

In 1853-54 he was janitor of the city of Los Angeles, and he was a member of the first Masonic lodge instituted in that city. In 1858-59 he was interested with Daniel Sexton and others in the Temescal tin mines and lost very heavily in that venture, as many others have done.

He went to Arizona and served two terms in the legislature of that territory, in 1869 being president of the senate, while representing Mojave county as senator. In 1884 he returned to San Bernardino county and located in the Yucaipa valley where he is now developing quartz claims that promise good returns.

Mr. Gass married Miss Mary Simpson of Las Vegas rancho, Nevada, by whom he had six children, Fenton M., located at Redlands Junction; Perry P. and Florin A., twins, now located in San Francisco; O. D. Gass, Jr., of Avalon, Catalina Island; Lela, Mrs. Joseph Slaughter, of Corona; and Ina, Mrs. W. Hollenbeck, of Pasadena.

JOHN TAYLOR, of San Bernardino, was born in Ohio, February 24th, 1830, the son of John and Louisa Hendrick Taylor. His school days were passed in Texas, to which state his father moved in the fall of 1830. At the time of the battle of the Alamo, fearing a raid in the locality, the family went across the Sabine river and located in Louisiana. In 1849 the Taylor family moved to Bell county, Texas, then on the extreme frontier, and engaged in stock raising. Mr. Taylor later located in Comanche county when it was organized and was the first county treasurer of the new county. He was also a member of Captain Collins' company of Texas Rangers.

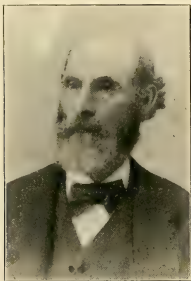
In 1864, Mr. Taylor came to California and located on the Santa Ana river at Rincon. Here he resided almost continuously until 1892. He was then elected Public Administrator and moved into San Bernardino. He built a residence on E street but sold it and purchased ten acres at the corner of Highland avenue and G streets. He still owns the Rincon ranch which comprises about one thousand acres, principally cattle range.

Mr. Taylor married Miss Margaret Reed, January 15th, 1857. They are the parents of nine children, all living—Leolin, Leon, Ela, Isaac, Herma, Clyde, Clarence, and Viola, Mrs. Grant Kirby, of Corona.

JESSE MAYHEW, who died in 1885, at the age of 66, was one of the best known California pioneers of his time. He was a native of Alabama, and was born on the Tombigbee river. In 1849, in company with the late Robert Carlisle, William Rhubotton and others, he started for California, making the slow and dangerous journey with an ox team, by the southern route. He first went to the mining camps of the Russian River valley. Also engaged for a while in brickmaking at Marysville. He followed many other occupations in the early days of California, being at one time the owner of a stage line, hotel and blacksmith shop. He owned land, raised and dealt in stock; bred and sold horses, noted for their speed. In 1860 he came to Los Angeles and engaged in stock raising. He lived at San Gabriel for a number of years and ranged cattle on the present site of Pasadena city and Raymond Hotel. In 1866 he located on the Rincon grant, purchased 2,200 acres of land of Mrs. Robt. Carlisle, and began stock raising on a large scale, operating between Southern California points, Denver, and Forts Bridger and Laramie. In partnership with John G. Downey he also did extensive freighting for the U. S. Government between San Pedro and Wilmington and Arizona points. In 1879 he located at Downey and followed dairyming until his death. He married Eunice Caroline Clay, an accomplished woman, and near relative of the illustrious Henry Clay of Kentucky. She was born in Perry county, Alabama, February 13th, 1830, and died at Oceanside, California, January 11th, 1894. They were married February 10th, 1847, and were the parents of nine children, of whom James, Theodore, Frank, and Mrs. Matty Clark now reside in California.

SAMUEL C. PINE, Sr., late of Rincon, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, July 30th, 1825. His father, Joseph Pine, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and was a son of a Revolutionary patriot who took part in the Battle of Lexington. Joseph Pine emigrated to the frontier of the Western Reserve in 1833, and located in Ohio, where his son, Samuel, grew to manhood.

After lumbering in Illinois, Samuel, in 1850, equipped a train and crossed the plains to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming Territory. Here he established a trading post and engaged in stock raising until 1858, when he again moved westward to California,



SAMUEL C. PINE, Sr.



MRS. SAMUEL C. PINE

and located in San Bernardino county. He first settled in Yucaipa valley where he raised stock. He also erected and operated the first saw-mill in Little Bear valley. In 1867, he purchased a squatter's claim adjoining Chino Grant. The title to this was not clear and it required several years and considerable expense to acquire a patent from the United States. This property he brought under a high state of cultivation, planting fruits of many varieties and also farming extensively. He made this his home until his death, in 1897, and his widow still occupies the old homestead.

Mr. Pine married Jane, daughter of John and Ellen Morrison, of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1855. They had five sons, all of whom live in this vicinity, Samuel, Edward, Edwin, Myron and Dudley.

SAMUEL PINE, Jr., was born in Utah, December 26th, 1856. He came to California with his parents in 1858 and lived with them and shared his father's labors until 1877, when he purchased a farm of 129 acres two miles east of his father's place and in 1878 was married to Miss Beatrice, the daughter of John and Mary Gregory, of Juapa. He resided on his farm



SAMUEL PINE, Jr.



MRS. SAMUEL PINE

until 1884, when he moved to San Diego county and purchased a farm where he engaged in ranching. In 1897 he returned to his Rincon property, bought additional land, bored an artesian well and engaged in dairying and in general farming. Mr. Pine served as road



JOHN GREGORY



MRS. MARY GREGORY

overseer for six years in San Diego county, and in 1902 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors from the fourth district, in San Bernardino county. Mr. and Mrs. Pine have four children—Rena Belle, attending Pomona College at Claremont; Samuel J., Mark and Loraine.

EDWARD PINE was born at San Bernardino, July 26th, 1860. He is the son of the late Samuel Pine. He and a twin brother, Edward, were the third born of the family.

He is a farmer by occupation and farms twenty-five acres of alfalfa and green land on the Rincon grant, adjoining the family seat. He married in San Bernardino, January 1st, 1898, Annie Bell, daughter of J. D. Gilbert, Esq., one of the pioneers of the San Bernardino valley, and they have three children—Gilbert, Edwin and Beryl.

MYRON PINE is the son of the late Samuel Pine. He was born in San Bernardino county and is said to be the first American child born on the Rincon grant, May 22nd, 1868. In 1891 he married Agnes Lester, a daughter of the venerable Edward Lester of the Rincon grant. Mr. and Mrs. Pine have four children, Hazel G., Myrtle G., Ivy G., and Marie F. He is a farmer by occupation.

JAMES T. MAYHEW is a well-known farmer of Chino. He was born in Yuba county, February 5th, 1855. Like his father, he has passed through all the vicissitudes incident to the life of a pioneer. He married December 25th, 1876, Eliza, daughter of John Gregory, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. They have two children—Clay and Alice.

CHRISTIAN KURTZ, late of San Bernardino, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1836. When a young man he emigrated to America and, for a short time, settled in the state of Michigan; he then removed to Illinois, and later to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1857. After the Mountain Meadow massacre in Utah in 1857, believed to have been perpetrated by the Mormons, Mr. Kurtz joined an expedition which was sent by President Buchanan to punish this outrage and, if possible, prevent further atrocities of like character. He remained in service at Camp Floyd, in Utah, for five months.



CHRISTIAN KURTZ

In 1858 he came to San Bernardino, then a frontier town. During the years following his arrival on the coast he traveled extensively over the Pacific slope and had many exciting adventures and experiences until 1864, when he located permanently in San Bernardino. Having learned the baker's trade in the Fatherland, he established himself in this business in his new home and soon became a successful and enterprising business man. He invested heavily in real estate, of which the Southern Hotel formed a part, and eventually gave up his business to take charge of the hotel which he successfully managed until his death, May 14th, 1894. Mr. Kurtz had experienced all the hardships of a pioneer in a new country and had won success where many others failed. He was a man of excellent qualities and was a highly respected citizen of San Bernardino.

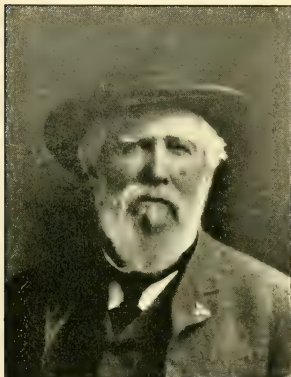
In 1871 Mr. Kurtz married Mrs. Margaret Egan of San Bernardino. They had two daughters who are living—Mrs. Dora Kurtz Buchanan, of Pasadena, and Mrs. Kathryn Tuthill, of Santa Barbara. Mr.

Kurtz was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F., and a consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS CADD, of San Bernardino, was born at Preston, Buckinghamshire, England, June 8th, 1831. His father John Cadd, was a thrifty farmer and his mother, whose maiden name was Ann Bedford, a most excellent housekeeper.

In 1847, when Thomas Cadd had attained his sixteenth year, and had received some education, the entire family emigrated to Australia, then an unexplored country, and located on a farm at Port Hadley. With them on the sailing vessel from Liverpool went Thomas Stuchberry and family, whose daughter Mary, became Mrs. Thomas Cadd, July 8th, 1850. After eight years' residence in Australia, Mr. Cadd and his family embarked for California, and after a passage fraught with danger and disaster, including the loss of the vessel near Honolulu, S. I., landed in San Francisco in 1855. Soon after arrival they took steamship to San Pedro, and proceeded to their destination, San Bernardino, which is still their home. Mr. and Mrs. Cadd were the parents of nine children: Jane, wife of Bart Smithson; Richard B. (deceased); Ann Elizabeth, (deceased); Thomas; Lucinda, wife of Joseph Harris; Albert (deceased); George Henry; Rose Ann, now Mrs. Henry Beggs, and Alvin E.

CHARLES CARROLL CLUSKER was born in Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, March 10th, 1810. He was the son of John and Annie Hart Clusker, one of Scotch descent and the other of Irish parentage.



CHARLES CLUSKER

Mr. Clusker went to Cincinnati in 1843 and there, at the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he enlisted in the 1st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. This regiment was assigned to Gen. Taylor's command and was at the battles of Brownsville, Matamoras, Vera Cruz, Chapultapec, Monterey, Cerro Gordo, Buena Vista, and City of Mexico. At the close of the war the regiment was mustered out in Cincinnati. While in Mexico he had heard much of California and after his return to Ohio, he, with five other men, determined to visit this, then little known and far distant country. They took passage down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Little Rock, Ark., there they outfitted for the overland journey by way of Santa Fe. They found plenty of game along the route and although they saw many Indians, they experienced no trouble with them. They reached Los Angeles, then a little adobe town, in the spring of 1848. There the company separated and Mr. Clusker, after about two weeks, turned about and alone returned to Cincinnati by the route over which the party had traveled.

When the report of the discovery of gold reached the East in 1849, Mr. Clusker, with three friends, again set out for California, this time by way of Independence, Mo., and the north-

ern route, through the Truckee Pass to Sacramento. He located his first mine at Coloma, El Dorado county, where Marshall had first discovered gold. For thirty years thereafter Mr. Clusker was a typical prospector and miner. His experience covers nearly all the Central California mining region and all of the different mining operations and processes in use. He made fortunes—and lost them with equal fortitude—sometimes he had wealth in hand, always he possessed wealth in prospect. In 1864, he went to Arizona and worked on the old Vulture stamp mill at Wickenburg for six years.

Mr. Clusker returned to San Bernardino county in 1870. In 1891 he opened a store in San Timoteo canyon which he operated successfully. He now lives in San Bernardino city. Although past ninety years of age, he is in possession of excellent health and his mental faculties are unimpaired. In politics, he has always been an "Andrew Jackson democrat, dyed in the wool," having voted for Jackson in 1832 when Henry Clay was his opponent, and both were "whigs." He voted, however, for Zachary Taylor, his old commander, in 1848, and remembers with pleasure shaking hands with him when he stopped in Cincinnati, on his way to his inauguration, and attended a reception at the old Pearl Street Hotel.

CHARLES H. TYLER, of San Bernardino, was born at Wading River, Suffolk county, New York, October 21st, 1831. He was the son of John Stockwell Tyler, a descendant of Plymouth Rock ancestry, and Eliza Hudson, daughter of an old Long Island family. His father was a sea-faring man; captain of a trading vessel, often making long trips to foreign ports. He made a voyage to California via Straits of Magellan in 1859. He died in 1869. His wife was Eliza Hudson, of Long Island, a member of an old New York family. They had four children—Mary, Charles H., Elizabeth and Joseph, now of San Bernardino.

C. H. Tyler came to California in 1854 and engaged in placer mining. In 1869, he came to San Bernardino county, and after looking about, engaged in the lumber business with

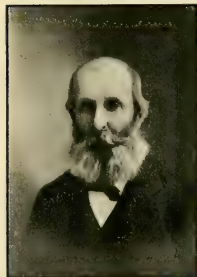
Reuben Anderson and Barney Carter. They bought a mill which was later burned and then rebuilt. Joseph Tyler also came to San Bernardino and the brothers, with Wm. La-Praix, formed the firm of Tyler & La Praix carrying on the lumber business on Seeley Flat, in the San Bernardino mountains, for seven years. They continued in the partnership until 1884. The Tylers then retired to their Grass Valley Milling property, which afterwards passed into the hands of the Arrowhead Water Company. The brothers then located at Highlands, where they engaged in orange growing. They are interested in the City Creek Water Co., and also in the Highland Well Co. July 4th, 1880, Mr. C. H. Tyler married Jerusha, the daughter of Joseph Harcock, an old resident of San Bernardino. They have had two children, Mollie and Charles Joseph.

EDWARD LESTER, of Chino, was born in Covington, Ky., August 20th, 1828, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Holms Lester, both natives of Yorkshire, England. They came to the United States in 1818 and settled in Indiana and later located in Covington, Ky. There

Joseph Lester helped to build and worked in the first cotton factory erected west of the Allegheny mountains. In 1830 he removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, and settled on a farm where he lived until he died. He was the father of thirteen children.

Edward Lester started for California in 1852 via New Orleans, thence to Brownsville, Texas, and across Mexico to Mazatlan. There he took a sailing vessel for San Francisco. He worked for a time in the mines but not meeting with the success anticipated he went to farming.

In 1855 he left California and went to South America, where he located in Lima, Peru. Here he helped to start the first American brick yard in that country. In 1858 he returned to the United States and settled in Lavaca county, Texas, where he engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil war. As he was a strong Union man, he felt obliged to leave the state rather than to go into the rebel army. As it was too late to reach the north with his family, he crossed the border into Mexico and traveled across that country to Guaymas where, with others, he bought an open boat, and came up the Gulf to the mouth of the Colorado river and from there to Yuma by steamer. There he secured an ox team for his family and reached El Monte, Los Angeles county, in 1862. He farmed in this vicinity for three years, and in San Luis Obispo county for nine years. He then located at Rincon and purchased land from various parties until he now has 525 acres of



EDWARD LESTER

land, and has for many years conducted a successful stock business.

Mr. Lester was married in 1850 to Miss Ellen Clegg, of Cincinnati, Ohio, her parentage being English. She was killed by an accidental fall in Pomona in 1880. There were five children by this marriage, Joseph, of Rincon; Annie R., wife of Max Dietrich, of Sorrento, San Diego county; William, (deceased); George H., of Santa Barbara; Agnes, Mrs. Myron Pine, of San Bernardino.

In 1881, Mr. Lester married Miss Mary Taylor, of San Dimas, a native of New York.

J. B. TYLER, of San Bernardino, was born in Suffolk county, New York, February 4th, 1840. He was the son of J. S. and Eliza Hudson Tyler. Of their family, a sister, residing in Boston, J. B. and his brother, Charles H. are the only surviving members.

His school days were passed at Long Island, New York, and he was apprenticed to a ship-builder and served four years, then worked as a journeyman. The panic of 1857 closed the ship-building business and in 1858, in company with his father, he started for California via the Isthmus. On account of the Walker filibustering expedition, they found this route closed and were obliged to turn back. On December 25th, 1858, they again started for California, this time by way of Cape Horn. July 2nd, 1859, they arrived at San Francisco and immediately went to the mining region in the vicinity of Dutch Flat. They were joined by a brother and made numerous ventures here. Mr. Tyler continued mining until 1871, when he and his brother Charles, came to San Bernardino and engaged in the lumber business, first purchasing a saw mill from Anderson & Carter. They carried this on for twenty years and in 1892 sold this property to the Arrowhead Reservoir Co. For fifteen years they

were in partnership with W. S. LePraix and the partners purchased a large tract in the vicinity of Highlands. After the death of Mr. LePraix, the property was divided, and since then, Tyler Bros. have devoted themselves exclusively to their orange business. They own a ranch of twenty-six acres, set to oranges.

J. B. Tyler married Louise Thorn, at Sacramento, October 21st, 1868. They are the parents of five children. Elizabeth Josephine is now the wife of Wm. Russell, of San Bernardino; Lydia Eberlin, wife of Caspar Rench, conductor on the Santa Fe; Charles Berch Tyler Superintendent of his father's ranch at Highlands; Bertha, Amelia and Carrie. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler are attendants of the Congregational church. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge.

BYRON FORD, of Ontario, was born in Clyde, Wayne county, New York, June 7th, 1825. He was the son of Benjamin and Lydia Copeland Ford, both of old New England families. His grandfather, Benjamin Ford, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and fought by the side of General Warren in the battle of Bunker Hill. His father was a millwright and contractor. From 1830 to 1835, the family lived in Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in constructing a section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, (between Washington and the Ohio river), from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry. Upon the completion of this contract there was a disagreement with the government as to the terms of settlement, which led to extended litigation. The case was an important one and Mr. Ford retained as counsel, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. Upon the trial of the case, Mr. Webster made the closing argument, which is famous in legal history and which won for his client the case and a check for \$40,000 from the government. Clay, Calhoun and Webster were numbered among Mr. Ford's personal friends and frequented his office in a friendly way. The family afterward returned to Clyde, New York, where Mr. Ford built and operated a large flouring mill. He and his wife both died here.

Byron Ford left home in 1845 and engaged in a commission and shipping business, handling especially apples and fruits. It is said that he was the first dealer to ship apples through the canal. In 1848, he joined a company organized at Knoxville, Tenn., to make the trip to California. The party numbered forty-two men, 105 horses and mules, and seventeen wagons with a full supply of mining tools and camp equipage. At St. Louis they received a supply of arms and ammunition from the government, and from there shipped their supplies and wagons up the river by boat to Independence, Mo., while they rode their mules to that point. From Independence they went to Ft. Leavenworth and then by the old Santa Fe trail to Santa Fe. Here they traded their horses and wagons for government mules and received a supply of rations from Gen. Sumner, then officer in command of the Post at that place. The party made stops at Albuquerque, Tucson, Yuma and entered California by way of Warner's Ranch and San Diego, having spent nearly a year on the road. They arrived in California destitute, hungry and footsore, but through all the hardships of the long, wearisome journey, they had not lost a man. Being a regularly organized party, they were entitled to government assistance, and were fitted out very comfortably at San Diego, then took passage on a government transport for Monterey. This trip took twenty-one days and they arrived in much distress, having suffered much on account of rough weather. Monterey was then a small but interesting Spanish town, the capital of the state. The party separated here and Mr. Ford, with three others, joined a pack train and went to Mariposa mines, reaching there thirteen months and six days after leaving Knoxville, or June 1st, 1849. He took up a gold claim which he worked for some time with success. In the meantime, unknown to him, his father had come to California by the Isthmus route. When he learned this he joined his father at Sonora, where they engaged in mining and lumbering, and later in carrying on a general merchandise store. They remained at Sonora until 1854, but lost heavily by fire in 1852 and by the disastrous floods of 1853, which made transportation so difficult that prices were exorbitant for all provisions.

In 1859, Mr. Ford returned to New York and remained there six years. In 1865, he again came to California by way of Nicaragua, and went to work for a grocery firm in San Francisco. He next went to Chihuahua, Mexico, and engaged in mining. His experiences in that section of the country were interesting and exciting. He was in the midst of constant revolutions and changes which gave little security for life or property. Notwithstanding, his mining ventures were successful and he returned to California in 1889, locating at Ontario, where he now lives in retirement. He is the owner of a beautiful home and valuable orange grove property.

The life of Mr. Ford has been filled with excitements and adventures. He has crossed the continent seventeen times and has seen this country in all the stages of its progress. He is a genuine, clear, generous, genial, broad minded and honorable.

ROBERT ARBORN, a California pioneer of 1857, is a native of England, and was born in the town of Gravely, Cambridgeshire, May 20, 1825. His father was James Arborn, a farmer of that place, and he is one of thirteen children. He followed the occupation of farming until he was 22, when he went to Australia, where he remained until he sailed for California in 1857. In Australia he married Hannah Stuchbery, a young English girl whom he met on his trip to that country.

They disembarked at San Pedro, upon arriving in California, and first located at San Bernardino, where they remained a few months. They later moved to Spadra, in Los Angeles county, and cultivated a portion of the Louis Phillips ranch. In 1857 they purchased 120 acres of land in the Rincon grant and became a part of that energetic class of settlers whose grit and determination have built up the splendid commonwealth that surrounds them. They raised a family of ten children, all of whom but one are married.

WILLIAM M. GODFREY was born November 9th, 1825, in Washtenaw county, Michigan, the son of Thomas Hartle Godfrey, a general storekeeper and one of the early settlers of that section of the state. William M. grew up in his native county and learned the profession of dentistry which he followed at Ann Arbor. He also learned the art of daguerrotype making. In 1850 he joined an overland party of emigrants and drove an ox team to the coast—a six months' journey. He tried placer mining near Hangtown, without much success. While there a party arrived from the East with an expensive and elaborate daguerrotype outfit which he had brought around the Horn. On arriving at San Francisco, the town was almost deserted, the population having gone to the mines, and the picture maker followed up the Sacramento river. On reaching Hangtown he was seized with gold fever and abandoned his picture-making outfit. Young Godfrey leased the machine and there made the first pictures ever taken with a camera in California. He soon purchased the outfit and pro-



WILLIAM GODFREY



MRS. LUCIA GODFREY

ceeded down the river to San Francisco, taking pictures as he went. He continued his journey down the coast stopping at all the principal towns to take likenesses and thus visited Los Angeles and San Bernardino for the first time. When the art of photography was introduced, he took that up and for a number of years traveled up and down the coast making portraits and views. He located for a time in Los Angeles and conducted a gallery there with Stephen A. Rendall and also with Harry T. Payne. In 1865 he removed to San Bernardino and engaged in dentistry with Dr. Alma Whitlock and opened a photograph gallery with M. A. Franklin. He finally sold his viewing outfit to Adam Vail and his gallery to Harry T. Payne and in 1872 retired from the business.

Mr. Godfrey married, April 25th, 1866, Miss Lucia, daughter of William Dresser Huntington, a resident of San Bernardino. He died November 4th, 1900, in San Bernardino. A widow and seven children survive—Alice, Mrs. Henry Bergman, of Riverside; Will H., of San Bernardino; Nellie, Mrs. Sherman Brennen, of San Francisco; Edna, Mrs. James M.

Battle, of Los Angeles; Lester, of San Bernardino; David E., in the Philippines; Charles F., San Bernardino; Herman H., died at the age of thirty-four.

CHARLES Y. TYLER, of East Highland, was born in Lewis county, New York, May 13th, 1833. His father, Brainerd Tyler, was a farmer and also a hunter of note. He was one of the pioneers in Lewis county and paid for his farm by killing venison and selling it in Albany. He was a descendant of an old Connecticut family, born in Hartford. He had six children of whom Chas. Y. is now the only one living.

Charles Tyler attended the district schools and an academy at Lowville, in his home county. He began life by teaching district schools in New York for four years. In 1859 he came to California via Panama and spent two years in Holcomb valley. Later he went into the cattle business with John R. Simmons on the Mojave, but when the Civil war broke out he was obliged to abandon this and went to the Bannock mines via Utah. In 1867 he returned to San Bernardino by way of the Cajon Pass and engaged in teaming between San Bernardino and Los Angeles. He farmed for many years in the vicinity of San Bernardino and also was engaged in the express business in that place. Later he located at East Highlands where he has since lived.

He was married June 11th, 1865, at Beaver, Utah, to Miss Julia, daughter of Sidney Tanner, a pioneer in Utah and one of the San Bernardino settlers of 1851. They have had a family as follows: Raymond, born February 22nd, 1866; Addie, October 26th, 1867; Wilbur, (deceased), October 19th, 1869; Nellie, (deceased), May 27th, 1871; May, February 9th, 1873; Charles, September 25th, 1875; Burt, March 23rd, 1878; Pratt, September 6th, 1880; Frank, November 13th, 1882; Willie, (deceased), January 9th, 1885; Grace, September 25th, 1889; Mark, January 29th, 1892.

EDWIN BEMIS, deceased, of San Bernardino, came to the valley in 1854 with his brother Amos Bemis, and located on land on the east side of Lytle Creek and Fifth street. A brother, Samuel Bemis, who was killed in the mountains by a bear, lived on adjoining land. In 1870, Mr. Bemis married Miss Mary, daughter of Richard Merchant, an Englishman by birth, who removed to New South Wales, and there died. He left twelve children, six of whom came to San Bernardino with the widowed mother. In 1857 the family went to Salt Lake where they all remained except Mrs. Bemis and Susan, wife of Enoch Parrish, of Yucaipe. Mrs. Bemis was born in Australia and came to this country when about ten years of age. She has four children, Louis E., Emily E., Jeanette, and Clara. Mr. Bemis died in San Bernardino June 6th, 1884, aged fifty-one.

LEVI A. BEMIS, of Rialto, was born in San Bernardino in June, 1861. He was the son of Amos W., and Julia McCullough Bemis, who were among the original colonists of San Bernardino. His grandfather, Levi H. McCullough was a member of the Mormon Battalion and of Fremont's California Battalion. Levi A. Bemis attended school in Mt. Vernon District and has always lived in the San Bernardino valley. In company with his brother, he owned a nursery of orange and lemon stock for a number of years with success. He now has thirty acres in oranges and lemons. He is a member of I. O. O. F. Token Lodge, No. 290, and of the Macabees.

In 1891 Mr. Bemis married Miss Sadie, daughter of Mrs. Jane Files, a native of Maine, who came to California in 1850. They have three children—Roy, Eva and Lillie.

WILLIAM BEMIS, late of Halleck, was born in New York state. His family were among the overland emigrants to California, arriving in the San Bernardino valley in the summer of 1853. Mr. Bemis worked as a laborer in the vicinity of San Bernardino until 1873, when he located in the Mojave country, where he raised stock and farmed until his death, March 30th, 1899, at the age of sixty-four.

He was married in San Bernardino in 1868 to Miss Minerva Strong, daughter of Mrs. Frank Talmadge, a native of California, born in 1852. They were the parents of nine children, all now living: Alvin M., Monima, Strong, Nettie, Samuel, Edward, Guy, Mabel, Opal.

JOHN V. WALLIN, a resident of the Yucaipe valley, is a native of Bath county, Ky., born July 15th, 1835, the son of Isaac Wallin, a carpenter. Mr. Wallin came west in the employ of the government, driving an ox team and a freight wagon to Salt Lake. He reached San Bernardino January 1st, 1858, on foot. For ten years he teamed between San Bernardino and Salt Lake, then he engaged in farming in the San Bernardino valley and located in Yucaipe valley about eight years ago. He has 160 acres of land, and is also interested in mining claims located about a mile from Crafton, which have been worked to some extent and are promising.

Mr. Wallin married Miss Sarah, daughter of H. G. Cable, an old settler of San Ber-

nardino. They have five children, Maggie, wife of John Parrish, of Yucaipe; Elizabeth, Josephine, Frank, living in Los Angeles and Henry in Mexico.

HORACE MONROE FRINK, formerly of San Bernardino, was a native of Livingston county, New York, born May 31st, 1832. His father, Jefferson Frink, was a musician and an expert drummer. The son learned the trade of a mason. He started westward and moved with the current then setting toward the Pacific coast. He lived at Nauvoo, Ill., and later at various points in Missouri. Although never a member of the Mormon church he had business relations with Brigham Young and was one of the first party to reach the site of Salt Lake City in 1847, having driven one of the wagons in the train. The next year he returned to the Missouri river. In 1852 he arrived at Hangtown, in California, and in 1854 located in the San Bernardino valley. He, with a brother, secured 320 acres of land in the San Timoteo valley, at the point now known as El Casco (the Tank). Here they raised stock and in the spring of 1866 sold 1500 head, thus disposing of the business.

In 1862, Mr. Frink guided Captain Prentice with a company of United States troops from San Bernardino to the Colorado river at Fort Yuma, and on the way discovered the springs which were long known as Frink Springs and became a watering station on the old trail. He freighted for a number of years between Salt Lake and San Bernardino. In 1867 he purchased the old Wallace place of 100 acres at Old San Bernardino, which he made his home. He died July 28th, 1874. He was married to Polly Ann, daughter of John Dewitt, in San Bernardino in 1857. Three of their children are now living—Alonzo M., Marcus L. and Polly Ann, now Mrs. H. F. Gansner.

ALONZO M. FRINK, of Mission, was born at El Casco station, January 20th, 1858. He married Lorana Van Leuven, daughter of Lewis Van Leuven. They have one child living—Lizzie, Mrs. Leonard Bahr.

MARCUS L. FRINK, of Mission, was born at Old San Bernardino, March 14th, 1860. In 1880, he married Caroline Wilson. They have four children, Lena A., Amy, Milton L., Howard L.

LOUIS WELLS, of Rincon, was born in Odell, Ill., August 19th, 1879. He is a son of Lloyd Wells, now of Riverside, and owns a general merchandize store and is postmaster at Rincon.

He married, June 26th, 1901, Miss Linda, daughter of the late Fenton M. Slaughter, a pioneer of the county.

EDWARD I. STILES, of San Bernardino, was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, April 2nd, 1858. He is the son of Amos Stiles, a farmer, born in Maine. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Wood O'Brien. The family crossed the plains a few months after his birth and settled in San Bernardino in 1858. There were seven children in the family, three girls and four boys, of which one daughter and two sons survive. They are, Mrs. Rosetta Sparks, wife of Eli Sparks of Anaheim; W. E. Stiles, a rancher on Base Line, and the subject of this sketch, Edward I. Stiles.

After leaving home Edward I. Stiles went to work hauling lumber from the mountains and freighting in the frontier counties of the state. Ten years ago he purchased a ranch, since which time he has given his time and attention to its management.

Mr. Stiles married Miss Annie Pasmore, daughter of E. H. Pasmore, January 1st, 1891. They have one child, a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Stiles are members of the Foresters.

JAMES HEAP was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, November 6th, 1850, the son of William and Barbara Heap, and one of a family of eight childrei, all residents of California—Perley, Mrs. Mary R. Kellar and Mrs. Webster Vale in San Bernardino; Joseph, Riverside; Alfred, in San Bernardino mountains; Mrs. Belle Dunlap, Redlands. The father came to San Bernardino in 1854 and located on a tract of fifty-six acres, part of which is still the "home place," occupied by the family for forty-seven years, and now the residence of James Heap.

James Heap attended school in San Bernardino. For a number of years he was engaged in freighting, hauling lumber from the mountain with a three yoke ox team and hauling from Ivanpah and Ft. Yuma. In 1879-80, he began boring wells and followed this occupation for nine or ten years. He bored many wells in the vicinity of the city, and for the city and the Railroad company, and was considered an authority in this business. He was obliged to give it up on account of his health and since that time has devoted himself to the culture of his ranch of twenty-four acres.

Mr. Heap married Miss Abigail Martin, of San Bernardino in 1878. They have had a

family of seven children—Gertrude, Lena, Georgia, Josie, James, Ida and Barbara, who died in 1898. Mr. Heap is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ALEXANDER KEIR, of San Bernardino, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August, 1844. He is a son of Alexander Keir, Sr. His early school days were passed in San Bernardino. He has always been a rancher, with the exception of the years between 1863 and 1871, when he engaged in the mercantile business in San Bernardino. While never holding a political office he has always been interested in school affairs and was one of the school trustees for the Central district for fifteen years. He was a member of the Board of



ALEXANDER KEIR



MRS. ALEXANDER KEIR

Commissioners that built the present school building, but tendered his resignation before its completion.

Mr. Keir married Miss Mariette Parrish of San Bernardino. They are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living. William Edwin Keir, of San Bernardino; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clark, Bakersfield; Sherwin, San Francisco; John Keene, Bakersfield; Frank, Bakersfield; Robert Burns, San Bernardino and Ida Gertrude, a pupil of the San Bernardino High School. Mr. Keir is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and a Mason.

ANTONIO JOSE MARTINEZ was born on La Puente grant, September 1st, 1854. His father, Sisto Martinez, came to California from New Mexico in 1847 with his father-in-law, Santiago Martinez, who was of direct Spanish descent. The grandfather owned a ranch and at one time owned a part of the Puente grant. Sisto Martinez acquired through his wife, Ruperta Martinez, lands and stock on the Puente. In 1868 he removed with his family to Agua Mansa and passed the remainder of his life in ranching there. He died in 1871. His wife still lives with her son.

Antonio Martinez grew up at Agua Mansa and still owns the place purchased by his father. Since 1888 he has conducted a general merchandise store at Agua Mansa. February 22nd, 1879, he married Filomena Bustamante, daughter of Miguel Bustamante, an old resident of Agua Mansa. They have had five sons and three daughters, Beatrice, Mrs. Antonio E. Spinoza; Carlota, Hortencia, Antonio, Eloy, Delmar, Guido and Louis. Señor Martinez is a past president of the La Sociedad U. P. B. M.

MOSES MARTIN, deceased, was born in the town of New Lisbon, Grafton county, New Hampshire, June 1st, 1812, the son of Moses Martin. While he was still a boy the family removed to Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. He went west to Missouri and later returned to Illinois. For years he traveled extensively in the United States and visited England. Here he married in 1846 Emma Smith, a native of London. They came to the United States in 1848, and traveled overland to California, arriving in 1850 by way of Salt Lake, his wife following him from Salt Lake with their two daughters in 1852. They lived in Northern California until 1855, then located in San Bernardino in 1857 and purchased ten acres at the corner of Fifth and A streets. Here Mr. Martin resided until his

death, May 5, 1900. He was the father of eight children, only three of whom are now living, Constance, Mrs. A. D. Rowell; Charles and Adolphus.

ALFRED WILLIAM BENSON, of the Yucaipa valley, was born in Salt Lake, Utah, January 19th, 1852, the son of Alfred Benson. The family came to San Bernardino in the spring of 1854, and Alfred W. grew up in the San Bernardino valley and engaged in digging and boring wells, an occupation which he followed for seventeen years. He has thus dug many of the numerous wells of the valley. About 1881 he located in the Yucaipa valley where he now has a ranch of 240 acres, 90 acres of which is set to apples, apricots and vineyard. The land is cienega land and in developing water, relics of Indian occupation have been found, notably a granite bowl, twelve inches in diameter and four inches deep, found twelve feet beneath the surface.

Mr. Benson in 1878 married Miss Ida, the daughter of Danford and Jane Atwood, of San Bernardino. They have a daughter and two sons, all living at home.

GEORGE ARNOLD ATWOOD, of San Bernardino, was born in Iowa, December 5th, 1853. He was the son of Danford and Jane Garner Atwood, one a native of Connecticut, the other of Illinois. The family came to California by the Utah route, passing through Mountain Meadows, just after the terrible massacre there, and arriving in San Bernardino November, 1860. His father purchased a ranch three miles east of San Bernardino and there resided until his death in December, 1893. The surviving children are: Emeline, widow of Clement Kirkpatrick; Ernestine, Mrs. Janney, of Barstow; George Arnold; Lydia Ann, Mrs. Wm. Bamford, Covina; Emma Jane, Mrs. John Shay of San Bernardino; Ida, Mrs. A. W. Benson, Yucaipa; Sarah, Mrs. George Holliday, Highland; Lizzie, Mrs. Jud Rush, Los Angeles.

George A. Atwood's school days were spent in San Bernardino and although he has traveled much in this state and in the west, San Bernardino has always been his home. In 1873-4, he worked in the mines of Utah and Nevada. In 1882 he went to Utah and bought a large band of cattle. His principal occupation for the past sixteen or eighteen years has been the care and management of a five thousand acre grain ranch in the Yucaipa valley, eighteen miles east of San Bernardino. He has also been engaged in many interests in various parts of the county. In 1888 he was appointed by Gov. Markham, director of the Eighth Agricultural District, and served as such for four years. In January, 1886, Mr. Atwood married Miss Alice R. Frederick, a native of Ohio, who had come to San Bernardino in 1884. They have one son, Leon Arnold Atwood. Mr. Atwood is a prominent I. O. O. F., having filled all the offices in his lodge and served as a member of the Grand Lodge for nine years. Mrs. Atwood is a prominent Rebekah.

JOHN D. CLARK, of San Bernardino, was born in Springville, Utah, September 27th, 1854. He is the only child of Davis Clark and Priscilla Singleton Clark. His father is a rancher, now living in Utah. Mr. Clark came to San Bernardino with his parents in 1859, and his whole life, except two years, since then, has been passed in this county. He received his education in the public school of San Bernardino, and in a private school under the tuition of T. J. Wilson. He worked on a farm until 1883, when he went into the cattle business on the desert side of the mountain, and continued in that business until the summer of 1900. Mr. Clark is the owner of a ranch of fifty-eight acres of land. Five acres of this is in deciduous fruit, five in oranges and the balance hay and pasture land.

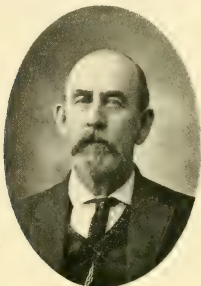
Mr. Clark married Miss Mary I. Haws of San Bernardino, January 11th, 1880. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and both taken away. A son, Francis, died in early infancy; Eva, at the age of sixteen years.

Mr. Clark is a member of Token Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Phoenix Lodge F. A. M. In politics he is a republican, and was elected on the board of county supervisors November, 1900.

JAMES A. COBURN, of San Bernardino, was born in Los Angeles, March 18th, 1852, the son of James M. and Lucinda Coburn. His parents crossed the plains in 1850, coming by way of Salt Lake and locating first in Los Angeles, where they remained until 1854. They then came to San Bernardino and settled one-half mile from Bunker Hill. His father always followed the occupation of rancher. Besides James A. Coburn, he had three daughters, Mrs. Harry Trendenick, of Colton; Mrs. J. C. Blake, now dead; and Mrs. Joe Nicholson. Of a family of half brothers, Henry and George Kinyon still reside where J. M. Coburn first settled. James A. Coburn passed his school days in San Bernardino valley and, with the exception of eight years in the railroad business, has always been engaged in ranching.

November 18th, 1874, Mr. Coburn married Miss Euphama Brown. They have a family of five children, Ada A., James K., Lovina A., Jesse and Clarence. The family attend the Presbyterian church.

SILAS C. COX, of San Bernardino, was born in Fayette county, Alabama, 1843. His family moved to Nauvoo, Ill., while he was an infant and from there went to Salt Lake where they remained two years. In the spring of 1850 the family came to California and in 1852 located in San Bernardino. Silas C. Cox grew up in this vicinity following various

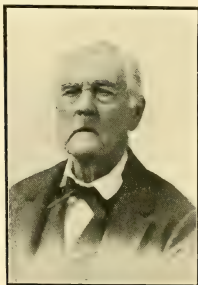


SILAS C. COX



MRS. SILAS C. COX

frontier occupations, mining, herding cattle, running a train of pack animals into Holcomb valley during the palmy days of that mining district, etc. In 1862 he removed to Salt Lake and for a number of years followed the business of freighting between various points in



S. C. COX, Sr.



MRS. S. C. COX

Utah, with trips to Montana, Idaho and Oregon. In 1867 he returned to San Bernardino and engaged in freighting to Arizona and other points until 1871, when he took up a government claim and became a farmer.

In 1861 he married Miss Chloe Ann Dotson, and they had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mrs. Cox was the daughter of James Madison Dotson, who left Council Bluffs with his family for Salt Lake in May, 1850. They left Utah in Novem-

ber, 1850, and reached Salt Springs, in what is now San Bernardino county, on Christmas day, 1850, and New Years day the party reached First Point, on the Mojave river. They arrived in Sycamore Grove, June 18th, 1851.

EDWARD POOLE, of San Bernardino, was born in Manchester, England, July 22nd, 1827, the son of Daniel Poole, a member of a well-to-do family and a shoemaker by trade. The family came to America in 1842 and located in Hancock county, Ill., but the father returned to England in 1844 and there died.

In 1851, he crossed the plains to Salt Lake City and remained there until 1856, when he came to San Bernardino. He brought with him some stock which he traded for sixty acres of land on the Santa Ana river bottoms. The flood of 1862 destroyed his property and left him financially ruined. He is now the owner of 100 acres adjoining the Hunt and Cooley tract.

Mr. Poole married Ann Wiltshire, a native of England. They have a family of eleven children, all married. Clara, the widow of Henry Peak, lives in San Bernardino; W. R. lives in Highland; Charles and Fred in Colton; Walter, Los Angeles; Lizzie is the wife of Hyrum Rabel; Nellie, the wife of Burt Fuller, Santa Ana.

JOSEPH H. BESSANT, was born in Utah, December 19th, 1853, the son of Isaac Bessant and Mary Ann Thomas Bessant. The family came to San Bernardino in 1857 and settled on a ranch south of the town. There were six children in the family, five boys and one girl; Stephen lives at Yucaipe; James, John, Joseph H. and Hiram reside on Base Line. Sarah, is Mrs. George M. Cooley.

Joseph H. Bessant received a common school education at the Warm Creek District school. He has followed the occupation of farmer all his life and with his brother Hiram, owns a forty acre ranch on Base Line. September 9th, 1888, he married Miss Louisa Mott, a native of England, who came to San Bernardino in 1887.

WILLIAM A. DOWNEY, of Halleck, is a native of Provo, Utah, born in 1852, the son of Alvah and Elizabeth Hawes Downey. His father was a native of Illinois. He came to San Bernardino in 1854 and for ten years was a freighter, driving mule teams between San Bernardino and Salt Lake. Later he opened a blacksmith shop in San Bernardino and finally located on a farm near Harlem Springs. Mrs. Downey died in 1871 at San Bernardino.

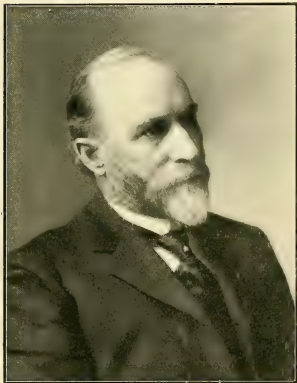
William A. attended the public schools in this county and became a farmer and stock raiser, acquiring large interests on the Mojave river. He has 1280 acres of pasture, alfalfa and fruit land, and is associated with Ephriam Boren, W. H. Robinson, James B. Blodsoe in flowing wells and cattle range in southeast corner of Kern county. They have about 600 head of cattle. Mr. Downey now owns the old Captain A. G. Lane place, one of the first to be occupied in the Mojave river country. There are 1100 acres and it is used principally as pasture. Fruits, especially apples and pears do well. Mr. Downey married, in 1872, Miss Marietta, daughter of Beverly Boren. They have three children living.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, of Colton, was born at Cornwall, England, November 15, 1841. He was the son of Nicholas and Margaret Andrews. While quite young his father died, and with a sister he came to America and located in the copper region of Michigan, where he found employment in the copper mines and remained there until 1870, when he went to Vermont, and remained three years, after which he returned to Michigan and was employed in Calumet and Hecla mines until 1881. From 1881-2 he had charge of the Naiaid Queen mine in New Mexico. He came to California in 1887, in the employ of Wells-Fargo and later was employed by the Southern Pacific at Colton. In 1891, he settled on his orchard property, which was one of the oldest groves in the place and since that time has devoted himself to horticulture and ranching.

Mr. Andrews married in 1865, Miss Jane George, a native of England, then residing at the Cliff Mine, Mich. They are the parents of ten living children, Mary, Lottie, Margaret, Jennie, George, Jay, Samuel, Frank, Delia and Esther.

GENERAL BIOGRAPHIES.

The HON. TRUMAN REEVES was born August 17th, 1840, at Chardon, Geauga county Ohio. His parents were of English ancestry. He lived on his father's farm until 1857, when he entered the shop of Julius King, Warren, Ohio, to learn the trade of watch-



HON. TRUMAN REEVES

maker and jeweler. He worked at this until the opening of the war. Then he responded to the first call for troops and served for three years with the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, doing valiant service. At the battle of Cold Harbor, on May 28th, 1864, his left arm was so shattered by a bullet that he lost it and was confined to the hospital for seven months. He entered the army as a private and was discharged as brevet first lieutenant.

In March, 1865, he was appointed postmaster at Orwell, O., then his home, and held the position for three years. He was then elected county recorder of Ashtabula county, which office he held for six years.

His health being impaired, he decided to remove to California and in 1874 came to San Bernardino and entered into partnership with N. B. Hale in the jewelry business. Although deprived of his arm, Mr. Reeves invented and constructed an ingenious device which enabled him to perform with deftness and dispatch, the most difficult watch work. For fourteen years he conducted the jewelry business in this city.

In 1883, he purchased ten acres of land in Lugonia, which he set to orange trees and where he has his home. In 1882, Mr. Reeves was elected to the State General Assembly and served two terms. In 1890, he

was elected county treasurer and the duties of tax collector were added to that office. He held this office continuously until 1898, when he was elected State Treasurer on the Republican ticket and has since been re-elected twice.

Mr. Reeves was married to Miss Marian E. McConkey, of Oberlin, O., in 1867. Two children were born to this marriage—Clarence H. and Clara B. Reeves.

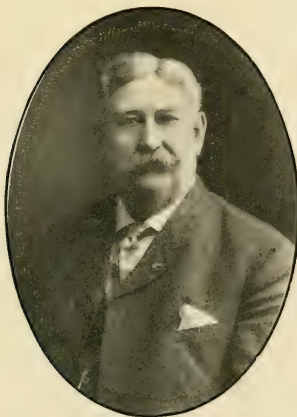
Clarence H. Reeves was born in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1870. He went to South China in 1891, as superintendent of mission work under the Christian Alliance. He opened up the Province of Yantze, being the pioneer in this district, and the youngest superintendent in the field. In 1897, he was stricken with malignant small pox and died. He was buried at Homan, China, the spot where he first inaugurated his work. He left a widow, who is now in mission work at their old home in China.

JOHN ANDRESON, JR., was born in San Bernardino January 7th, 1873. He is the son of John and Emma Krapp Andreson. He was educated in the private schools of his city and graduated from Sturges Academy. His first employment was with a party of surveyors on the Belt Line. He then entered the Farmer's Exchange Bank as book-keeper and has been in their employ since; he is now assistant cashier of the bank. Mr. Andreson is a "Native Son," and has been an active member of that organization for a number of years,

filling many offices in the San Bernardino Parlor and serving as treasurer at present. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Masonic orders and of the Elks.

April 17th, 1900, Mr. Andreson was married to Miss Minnie E. Riley, of San Bernardino.

EDWARD L. DUNHAM, of San Bernardino, was born in Watertown, Canada, June 2nd, 1846, the son of Hiram and Elizabeth Dunham. His father was a blacksmith and later removed to Sterling, Iowa, where he followed his trade. He then located at Bennington, Kansas, where both parents died.



EDWARD L. DUNHAM

Edward L. Dunham spent his early years on a farm. When seventeen, he joined the 24th Iowa Infantry and served under Gen. N. P. Banks and later under Gen. Sherman, making the famous march to the sea. After the fall of Richmond, he returned to Boone, Iowa, where he clerked in a store. He then engaged in the hotel business at Missouri Valley Junction, where he owned two hotels and likewise owned the St. Elmo Hotel at Sioux City, Iowa. In 1870 he went to Salt Lake and was connected with Oscar Young, a son of Brigham Young, in mining operations; also owned and ran the Planters Hotel and Anaheim Hotel.

Mr. Dunham came to California in 1876 and for four years operated the historic Pico House in Los Angeles—in the days when the Pico House was the "first-class" hotel of the city. Later he operated the Cosmopolitan, which he named the St. Elmo, and he was the first manager of the Nadeau Hotel, conducting it in its palmy days when it was the "swell" tourist hotel of Los Angeles. He also owned and carried on at different times, the Redondo Beach Hotel and the Rivera, at Long Beach. While living in Los Angeles, Col. Dunham acquired and improved 160 acres in La Canada valley and established a public house there, which he still owns. He also owned for a time a half interest in the White Sulphur Springs, Napa county.

Mr. Dunham is now the popular host of the Stewart Hotel, San Bernardino, and with W. E. Hadley, he owns the Hotel Palms, Los Angeles. Col. Dunham is one of the best known and most successful hotel men in Southern California.

FRED ALVIDSON, of Chino, was born January 19th, 1859, in the town of Norkjoping, Sweden. He came to America in 1881 with \$500 cash to start life in the new world, among entire strangers. He went first to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he found employment and later went to Minneapolis, where for nine years he held a good position at good wages. He came to California in 1894—to Pasadena—and later in the same year came to Chino. Here he has raised beets and barley, cattle and poultry. He now owns two tracts of land, ten acres in one piece and twenty in the other and is one of the thrifty ranchers of this thrifty community.

He was married in Los Angeles in February, 1894, to Miss Amelia Matson, also a native of Sweden. They have four children, Hildah, Clarence, Emma and Milton.

ALFRED M. APLIN, of East Highland, was born in Norwich, Ohio, October 14th, 1837, the son of Benjamin Aplin, who was one of the pioneers of that section of the state, a farmer and a wholesale shoe merchant. In 1865 the family went west to Iowa and located in Scott county for five years then removed to Chetopah, Kansas, where Mr. Aplin was interested in the stock business.

In 1875 Mr. Aplin came to California and at once located at East Highland, here he took up a homestead and later purchased railroad land. He now owns twenty acres, mostly in oranges. He has seen the citrus fruit business develop and has been most successful himself in raising citrus fruits. He was one of the first to engage in drying fruit on an extensive scale.

Mr. Aplin was married to Miss M. E. Winn, in Athens county, Ohio, she being a native of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Aplin have four children: Guy E. Aplin, M. D., graduated from Chaffey College and from Hahnemann Medical College, Kansas City, now practicing; Myrtle A., physician at the Napa State Hospital; Donald G., graduate of Claremont and of Berkeley, now engaged in mining at Slate Range, Cal.; Ethel, student of Medicine at Medical College of State University, San Francisco.

ISAAC BENJAMIN, of San Bernardino, was born in Newark, N. J., April 19th, 1857. He is the son of S. C. and Augusta Rosenbach Benjamin. His school days were passed in Los Angeles; from 1874 to 1876 he attended the U. of C., at Berkeley. He read law for a time after leaving Berkeley and taught school for one year. In 1879, he took up the study of stenography in San Francisco. He came to San Bernardino and was appointed official reporter of Department No. 1, of the Superior Court of San Bernardino county, January 5th, 1880, and has held the office continuously to the present time. He has served under all the judges presiding over Department One of the Superior Court, and also did the reportorial work in Department Two for a time after this court was created, in 1887.



ISAAC BENJAMIN

In June, 1886, he married Miss Eda Brunn, daughter of I. R. Brunn, of San Bernardino. They are the parents of three sons, A. B., A. A. and M. B. Benjamin. Mr. Benjamin is a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

VICTOR GUSTAFSON is a native of Sweden, born near Stockholm, July 16th, 1865. His father, Gustav Larson, was a farmer. Victor had three brothers, who also emigrated to America—Louis, John and Charles. The latter returned to Sweden in 1897, and the two former live at Los Alamitos. Victor remained on his father's farm until he arrived at manhood, during which time he learned the trade of stone cutting. Coming to California in 1888, he pursued his trade for a short time at Santa Barbara, removing to Chino in 1891. He first embarked in the culture of sugar beets, but subsequently purchased land and engaged in the raising of alfalfa. He is known as a thrifty, public-spirited and progressive citizen, and has an attractive and comfortable home near Chino. On February 26th, 1896, he married Miss Laura Hein, of Anaheim. She died in 1903. She was known as a noble and pious woman, and her loss was greatly deplored by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Gustafson is a member of the school board of the Chino district and officiates as clerk of the board.

J. W. ROBERTS, the late president of the San Bernardino National Bank and of the First National Bank of Colton, was born in North Wales, July 22nd, 1835. In 1841, the family came to America and settled on a farm in Lewis county, New York. In 1854, J. W. Roberts started westward and settled in Columbia county, Wis. Here he engaged in the general merchandise business, also acting as express agent and making his office a general exchange and banking institution for the country about him. He later became interested in the flour milling business and purchased an interest in the Danville Flour Mills, selling out his interests in Columbia county. He established headquarters in Philadelphia, in connection with H. H. Mears & Co., for the handling of his flour and they built up a very heavy business in shipping flour and grain to Europe, as well as American points. In 1873 Mr. Roberts entered into partnership with I. A. Steele, and for eighteen years they carried on a large wholesale flour business in Pittsburg, Pa. In 1886 Mr. Roberts came to California and took the presidency of the First National Bank of Colton. In 1891, Mr. Roberts assumed the

presidency of the San Bernardino National Bank, at the same time buying a controlling interest in the business. He retained this position and built up the standing and the business of the institution, until it is one of the most solid and reliable enterprises of the city.

In 1860, Rr. Roberts married Eliza Williams of Cambria Wis., a native of England. Of this union, two children, Mrs. J. W. Davis, of Colton, and Edward Davis Roberts. In 1867, Mrs. Roberts died in 1883, Mr. Roberts married Winifred Evans, a native of New York. Of this union, two sons, Walter and Richard were born. Mr. Roberts died in San Bernardino January 19th, 1903.

EDWARD DAVID ROBERTS, of San Bernardino, was born in Cambria, Columbia county, Wisconsin, July 18th, 1864, the son of John W. and Eliza Williams Roberts. Mr. Roberts spent his youth in his native state and after completing the common schools took a course in a commercial college in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Upon completing his training he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, being employed in Chicago and in Milwaukee until he came to California in 1885. He engaged in banking at Colton with his father and brother-in-law, J. W. Davis, establishing the First National Bank of Colton. While living in Colton Mr. Roberts served as city trustee. In 1892, Mr. Roberts became interested with his father in the San Bernardino National Bank, of which he is now president. He is a member of the Masonic order, Knights Templar and Elks, and is prominently identified with the business life of the city.

Mr. Roberts was married in 1889 to Miss Maude Adams. They have two daughters, Louise Eliza and Maud Marie.

WILLIAM CURTIS, was born at Pontiac, Oakland county, Mich., April 1st, 1826, the son of Jeremiah and Ruth Stratton Curtis, the father a native of Connecticut and the mother of Pennsylvania, and of Irish parentage. Mr. Curtis grew up on the frontier, farming, hunting and trapping in Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Texas. He resided in Texas for a number of years and served as sheriff of Bander county for six years. In 1861 he started from San Antonio, Texas, with an ox team and drove to California, where he located at San Bernardino and has since that time resided in this vicinity. He has engaged at different times in farming, mining and horticulture. Mr. Curtis was married in Fredericksburg, Texas, to Henrietta Raseg, August 15th, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have had a large family, of whom, Henrietta A., Mrs. John Furney; Mary A., Mrs. H. H. Cole; George W., Eli, Jeremiah, Newell, Robert, all live in this vicinity. On August 15th, 1900, the family united in celebrating the golden wedding anniversary of the honored head of the family, all the children, grand-children and great grand-children, except one, being present on this occasion.



WILLIAM CURTIS

ROBERT T. CURTIS, secretary of the Horticultural Commission of San Bernardino County, was born at Old San Bernardino, August 2nd, 1871. He was the son of William and Mary Raseg Curtis. His father owns a ranch near Redlands, where he has raised a family of eight children. With one exception, these children are all living and make their homes within the county. Robert T. Curtis grew to manhood on his father's ranch in Mission district, and there attended the district school. He also attended what was known as Sturgis Academy, on Fourth street, San Bernardino, and closed his school days by taking a commercial course at that institution. After leaving school he took up ranching as a business, and still owns ten acres of orange grove, two and one-half miles from Redlands, in this county. May 1st, 1897, he was appointed secretary of the County Horticultural Commission; his early training and experience in the business of raising citrus fruits for the eastern markets, especially fitting him for the work devolving upon this commission, that of seeking out the enemies of these crops and devising means of eliminating them. On October 15th, 1893, he married Ella May Strever. They have one child, a boy; Robert Strever Curtis. Mr. Curtis is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Redlands.

F. X. AMMANN, of Needles, was born in Germany, December 7th, 1866. He is the son of F. X. Ammann and Louise Marquot Ammann; one of a family of twelve children,

all of them in this country. His school days were passed in Germany. The family removed to America, landing in New York, August 13th, 1882. His father was a brewer by trade, and the family removed to Northern New Jersey, where he engaged in business, owning and operating a brewery. He learned the baker's trade in Germany and engaged in the same business after coming to America. He lived in New Jersey until he came to California in 1887, locating in Needles, and with the exception of one year spent in Williams, Arizona, has lived there ever since.

Mr. Ammann married Miss Mary Dotzler of New Brunswick, N. J. They have a family of two children—Frank X. and Mary Margareta.

HENRY HERSCHEL LINVILLE, of Highland, was born in Oregon, June 26, 1861, the son of W. J. and Amanda Davidson Linville. His father was a native of Illinois, and a pioneer settler of Oregon. He built and operated extensive lumber and woolen mills in Oregon. Later he removed to Napa, Cal., where he engaged in the lumber business on a large scale. He was one of the projectors of the Riverside colony and one of the first to arrive on the ground in 1870 when that colony was instituted. He lived there several years, then in company with his sons, owned and operated one of the largest lumber mills in the San Bernardino mountains and also a lumber yard and planing mill in San Bernardino. He died in San Bernardino in March, 1900.



H. H. LINVILLE

H. H. Linville came to Riverside with his parents and grew up in the San Bernardino valley. He engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of planing work and in the lumber business for several years. In 1890 he became interested in the nursery business and now conducts a thriving business in nursery stock at Highland. He has a large tract of land devoted to citrus stock and has trees ready for the market at all times. He also owns a handsome business block in Highland.

LEWIS SMITH DAVIS, of Redlands, was born in Stoney Brook, N. Y., June 29, 1823. His parents were Henry and Mary Smith Davis, both descendants of the original settlers of Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y. The Davis family came originally from Wales and located at New Haven,

Conn. In 1785 Mr. Davis' grandfather, Caleb Davis, purchased a ninety-acre farm at Stoney Brook, L. I., from Merritt Smith. Captain Davis still owns this farm. His father was a ship master. Stoney Brook was a harbor for the coasting trade and its inhabitants were largely seafaring folk. Lewis S. was a cabin boy on a coasting vessel and passed through all the stages from cabin boy to captain before he was twenty years of age. For many years he sailed packets along the coast between New York and southern ports, including occasional trips to foreign ports, as Cuba and Marseilles, France.

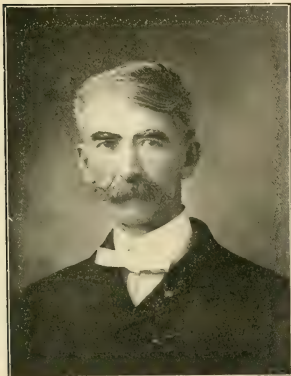
He left the sea to become captain of port for Jonas Smith & Co., of New York, who owned a large line of vessels. Many vessels were built under his supervision and he became an expert in shipbuilding in all of its details. After the death of Jonas Smith in 1867 he joined the company and remained with it until he retired from business. He was a member of the Marine Exchange of the port of New York, also of the Board of Trade, and holds a life membership in the Marine Society of New York, one of the oldest organizations of that city, composed of the American Masters of the Merchant Marine alone.

In 1894 Captain Davis came to California to pass the remainder of his days in well earned rest. He located at Redlands and purchased an orange grove of forty acres and his beautiful home is known as "Snug Harbor."

Captain Davis was married January 24, 1853, to Christina A., daughter of Joseph

Harvey Smith, of Greenport, L. I. Seven children were born to them and all the living members of the family are now located in California. Edward Harvey Davis lives at Mesa Grande, San Diego County; Mrs. C. S. Alverson resides at San Diego; Irving G. and Emma C. make their home at Snug Harbor. Henry Lewis, Oriette Louise and Geneva are deceased.

WILLIAM STEWART BOGGS, of San Bernardino, was born in Millersburg, Holmes County, Ohio, September 8th, 1852, the son of Rev. John Marshall Boggs, a native of Pennsylvania, and a Presbyterian minister, and Adaline Marshall, a native of Ohio, both of Scotch-Irish descent.



WILLIAM S. BOGGS

In 1856, the father located as a home missionary at Independence, Iowa, and his son received a common school and commercial education in the schools of that state, and began life for himself, as a farm boy at \$10.00 per month. He records that for his first season's work, he received \$5.00 cash and a barrel of Iowa sorghum. He also served a full apprenticeship as clerk and chore boy in a "country store"; for twelve years was with the Independence Mills Company, as bookkeeper, then as treasurer and manager, then engaged in business on his own account, as "W. S. Boggs and Brother." In 1887 he came to California, and located at Highlands, where he engaged in raising oranges. He was connected with the San Bernardino National Bank for thirteen years, as assistant cashier. In 1901 was one of the incorporators of the California State Bank of San Bernardino, of which institution he is the cashier, and a member of the board of directors; is a member of the American Institute of Civics, New York; Society of the American Revolution, San Francisco; a member of the Masonic body, a Knights Templar and a member of the Elks, of which he is one of the trustees.

Mr. Boggs was married in 1878 to Virginia M., daughter of Asa B. and Margaret Hedges Clarke. Asa B. Clarke was a "49er," having left New York by steamer to the mouth of the Rio Grande river, then up that river as far as boats could go, across Mexico and the Colorado Desert to California. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs have two children, Grace Josephine, a graduate of the City High School and of the State University, at Berkeley, receiving her degree of B. L. in 1902; and Leland Clarke Boggs, now attending the city schools.

HENRY BOHNERT, of Rialto, was born in Washington, Mo., January 9th, 1872. His father, Frank Bohnert, was a native of Baden Baden, Germany, and a cabinet maker by trade. He came to America in 1866 and in 1875 reached California. He located on his present property in 1883, purchasing eighty acres of John McCall. Of this, twenty-seven acres is now in grapes and ten in oranges, the balance is used as a bee ranch with an apiary of 300 stands. Besides the son, Henry, there is one daughter, Mary, Mrs. Joseph Lonegan, of Los Angeles.

Henry Bohnert is a member of the order of Maccabees and of the Fraternal Brotherhood.

JOHN ALFORD of Chino, is a native of Wisconsin, and was born May 16th, 1850. His parents, Thomas F. and Mary (Hawkins) Alford, were of English birth, his father being a native of the City of London. They came to California and located at Orange, in Orange county, where Mary Alford died in 1869, her husband survived her until 1892, being 74

years of age at the time of his death. Soon after reaching California, John Alford engaged in mining, working in various camps in Colorado, New Mexico and in San Diego county, California. In 1803 he began the occupation of farming, first in the Santa Maria valley, in San Diego county, and in 1804 purchased land in the Chino grant, where he is now comfortably situated, having some forty acres of the most fertile land in the valley, which he farms in a progressive manner, and keeps in a high state of cultivation.

January 10th, 1892, he married Miss Mary J. Fender, a daughter of John Fender, a resident of Pomona, Cal., and native of Missouri. They have three children, Tillie M., Clarence F., and Katie E.

THOMAS J. MELLEN, of Beaumont, is a native of Nova Scotia, Canada born in June 1849, the son of Daniel Mellen, a farmer. Mr. Mellen started out in life as cook on a coasting vessel between Boston and Nova Scotia. He followed the sea until 1869, after which he lived in Providence, R. I., for a year and then in Boston until he came to California in 1876. In 1879 he went to work for Dr. W. F. Edgar, of San Geronio Pass and remained on this ranch for four years. He then preemted 160 acres; he also homesteaded 160 acres and has since added to his property until he holds 760 acres of land. He raises hay and grain and has an orchard of 26 acres. He has many varieties of fruit and made an exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, which received a medal and diploma. Thirty-six boxes of fruit, including fourteen varieties of plums, three of pears, two of cherries, nectarines and peaches, French prunes, loquats and cured raisins, were dried and packed, in original designs, by Mrs. Mellen. The fruit was all grown on their place and was entered in competition with that of many other nations. Mr. Mellen was married at San Bernardino in 1885 to Miss Helen Mayo, a native of Bangor, Me.



THOMAS J. MELLEN

WILLIAM PEMBERTON CAVE, the pioneer photographer of San Bernardino, was born in Kentucky December 24th, 1842. He was the son of John Pemberton and Lucy A. Cave. His school days were passed in Kentucky, and later he attended school in Dallas, Texas, to which place his family had removed. In 1862 five brothers left Dallas, Texas, for California: Bennett W., living

at Redlands; John Pemberton, now dead; John Hardin returned to Texas and was killed in the performance of his duty as deputy sheriff in that state; James W. lived at Crafton, where he died, and the subject of this sketch, William Pemberton Cave. His first work in San Bernardino was as clerk in Mr. Levy's store, and later he was employed by Aeneas Quinn. He was one of the locators of the Old Prospect placer claim in Lytle Creek Canyon, where he was employed sluicing for a time. When he left there he established himself as a photographer in San Bernardino. Three years later he gave up that business and did some contract work in the line of painting and building. He then was employed by the Santa Fe Route, under Fred T. Perris, as a draughtsman and map-maker on the topographical survey conducted by that road. Later he made maps for the county, and was in the abstract office of Henry Wozencraft for three years. Then for a time he engaged in doing general surveying, and was also employed in the office of the city recorder. His last work was with a painting crew on the line of the Santa Fe near Needles. He died of heart disease, December 24th, 1898.

On the 19th day of January, 1869, in San Bernardino, he married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Rousseau, daughter of Dr. J. A. Rousseau, county superintendent of schools of San Bernardino County, for many years. They had seven children. William Lee, employed at the Eagle Soda works at San Bernardino; Florence Evelyn, now the wife of Mr. Bigelow; Sarah Jane, now Mrs. J. A. Maloney, of San Jose, Cal.; James J., an engineer on the Santa Fe Ry.; Walter P., a fireman on the Southern Cal. Ry.; Daisy May, a telephone operator in San Bernardino, and Lester Percival, who is still attending school.

A. R. CLARK, of San Bernardino, was born in Powsheik county, Iowa. He came to California in 1881 and learned photography at Santa Ana. The years from 1891 to 1895 he spent in Chicago, engaged in the photographing business. He returned to California and since 1898 has been in business in San Bernardino, conducting a photographic gallery.

May 31st, 1900, he married Miss Hope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Goodlett of San Bernardino. They have one child.

G. H. BUBLITZ, of San Bernardino, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 9th, 1858. He was the son of Charles Bublitz and Louisa Foltz.



G. H. BUBLITZ

He received his education in the the Milwaukee High School, and Fort Wayne, Indiana Academy. After leaving school he went to St. Paul, Minn., and was employed by Noyes Bros. & Cutler, wholesale druggists, and later to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was employed as book-keeper for Dohmen & Schmidt, also wholesale druggists. About this time, June 30, 1881, he married Miss Caroline Maurer, of Fort Wayne, Ills., and leaving the drug business went to work for the C. M. & St. P. Ry. With T. G. Shaughnessy, now president of the Canadian Pacific Ry., he organized the store department of the C. M. & St. P. Ry., and was general material clerk of the entire system, having six clerks under him. Owing to the ill health of Mrs. Bublitz, he was compelled to give up this position, and in 1886 he removed to California. For three years and a half following he kept books for J. F. Holbrook of Los Angeles, and for one year and a half of that time was foreman of the pipe shop. He was next employed as book-keeper at the Fulton Engine Works, Los Angeles, where he remained six years—until the incorporation of the business, when his position was taken by a member of the new firm. He was then engaged by Adloff and Hauerwaas, bottlers, as traveling agent, in the interest of Schlitz beer. After the George Beam failure in San Bernardino, he was sent

to take charge of their business, and has been manager of the San Bernardino Wleland Bottling Works since. In 1901, he bought out the interests of Adloff & Hauerwaas.

CHARLES E. ADAMS, of Redlands, was born in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, January 21st, 1872. At sixteen years of age he went to New Mexico and later to Arizona. He came to California in 1894, and was for a time engaged in contracting, chiefly for water development work. He did a large amount of work for the South Mountain Water company in the Yucaipe valley, and is now engaged in fruit and stock raising in this valley, having a ranch of 238 acres, which was known as the old Birch place.

In 1899, Mr. Adams was married to Miss Daisy, daughter of W. H. Russell, of Puente.

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG, of Ontario, is a native of Sheffield, Ontario, Canada, born October 11th, 1865, the son of Joseph and Eliza Bell Armstrong, both natives of Ireland, and almost life-long residents of Canada. The father was a graduate of the Dublin Normal school and successfully followed his profession of teaching throughout his life. He lived for many years and died at St. George, Canada. The mother has, since 1890, been a resident of Ontario. Besides John S., there are living of the family, Mrs. T. Herrett of Upland; Mrs. Arthur Yarnell, of Los Angeles; Miss Alice, of Los Angeles; Joseph W., of Pomona, and William R., of Riverside.

John S. Armstrong learned the trade of cabinet making which he practised until he came

to Ontario in 1889. He then engaged in carpenter work for a time but soon entered the employment of Horsley and Eaton, pioneer nurserymen of the Ontario colony, and then opened a small business for himself. He is now one of the most extensive growers of nursery stock in the San Bernardino valley. He issues an attractive catalogue annually and his business covers a wide extent of territory. Mr. Armstrong married, September 2nd, 1896, Challie, daughter of William Cooper, of Clinton, Canada. They have now two children, Awdry and Olive. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Masonic order and of the Fraternal Aid Association, also of the M. E. church. He has served on the board of town trustees and is a Republican in political affinity.

CAPTAIN CASPER ANDERSON, of Ontario, was born in Denmark, Feb. 29, 1844, the son of F. M. and Boleta Koefoed Anderson.

After a common school education in his native land, the young man began a sea-faring life in 1857 and followed that occupation until 1897. In 1861, he landed in New York City and remained there until 1862, when he engaged as sailor on a vessel bound to San Francisco. The voyage was made by way of Cape Horn and lasted one hundred and fifty-two days. For thirty-five years Captain Anderson made San Francisco his home while he continued to follow the sea. In 1897 he came to Ontario and located on a ranch.

In 1879, Captain Anderson married Miss Anna Marie Haas, daughter of Paul Haas, of Bavaria, Germany. He is a member of Doric Lodge, F. A., of San Francisco, and of Valley Lodge, A. O. U. W., of San Bernardino.

ORRIN W. DALGLIESH, of Rialto, was born near Ithaca, Mich., August 26, 1874. His father was Walter W. Dalgliesh, a native of Scotland, who came with his parents to Ohio at an early date. He served for four years during the civil war in Battery B, First Ohio Light Artillery. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Gratiot County, Mich., where he now lives.

Orrin W. lived at home on a farm until he came to California in 1895. After living in Los Angeles and Covina he located in Rialto in 1901. February 14, 1900, he married Grace, daughter of J. R. McKinley. They have one son, Walter McKinley. Mr. Dalgliesh is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, Fraternal Aid and of the Congregational church, Rialto.

MALON ADELBERT BAGLEY, of Colton, was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Nov. 11, 1851, the son of William and Annie E. Wright Bagley. His father and mother both died in Earlville, LaSalle Co., Ill., when he was fourteen years of age. Mr. Bagley was educated in the public schools of Earlville and then learned the trade of house and sign painter, which employment occupied him until about 1874. He then went to Colorado Springs and worked at his trade until he had an attack of gold fever and went to mining at Springdale, Boulder County.



MALON A. BAGLEY

In 1887, he came to California and was first employed as a book-keeper by the Colton Marble and Lime Co. He afterwards engaged in his old business of painting and followed it for several years. In 1894, he was appointed constable and in Nov. 1895, was elected to that office. He has been three times elected to the school board of Colton, and has been clerk of that body. He has also been employed as a water tax collector, chief of fire department and deputy sheriff.

Mr. Bagley married, at Springdale, Colo., Miss Ellen Augustus. They have a son, Van Augustus, and a daughter Annie Bagley. Mr. Bagley is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Foresters.

T. J. S. CLAPP, of Del Rosa, is a native of England, born in London, Oct. 25, 1850, the son of Dr. W. J. and Euphemia Jane Aitken Clapp.

Mr. Clapp was educated at Monmouth Grammar School and Epsom College and for two years studied law, then abandoned the idea of a profession and took a position as an accountant in the house of Clapp & Co., coal dealers, of Newport, Monmouthshire, England. After five years in this employment he came to America and direct to Los Angeles and to San Bernardino in

1888. Here he engaged in mining until 1895 when he purchased property at Del Rosa and has since been secretary of the Del Rosa Water Company. He has a home place of six and a half acres of lemons and a ten-acre orange grove.



T. J. S. CLAPP

Mr. Clapp was married in 1893 to Miss Ella Jane, daughter of Alexander Hamilton, of Urbita. Mrs. Clapp died Feb. 8, 1901, leaving two little daughters, Anna Louisa and Euphemia Jane. Mr. Clapp is a member of the Phoenix Lodge, of San Bernardino and of the Episcopal church of San Bernardino.

JOHN GERALD SHAW, late of Highland, was a native of Bath, Maine, born December 29, 1847, the son of George Shaw, a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick, and a ship carpenter by trade. He entered the union army in the late war and was never heard from again, presumably dying in battle.

John G. Shaw was a contractor and builder in the east. In 1886 he came to California with his family and located at Highland where he did a large amount of work at his trade. He took up eighty acres of government land, improved it and sold off forty acres. Mr. Shaw was married in Jersey City, Sept. 3, 1880, to Miss Sarah Agnes, daughter of Henry Burgess and Margret Hill Wands. Mr. Wands was a wood engraver. He entered the union army in 1864 and went to the front where he contracted disease from exposure and returned home to die. Mr. and Mrs.

Shaw had nine children. Florence M., Gerald, Ella R., Raymond, Margie A., Eva R., Lillian, George B., Carroll; Florence M. is now Mrs. E. E. Gow.

Mr. Shaw died at Highland, December 23, 1902, of typhoid pneumonia.

JOSEPH DRISKELL, of Halleck, was born near Hartford, Warren County, Iowa, Dec. 7, 1855, the son of William Riley and Mabel T. Lewin Driskell. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent and a pioneer resident of Burlington, Ia. He was a veteran of the Blackhawk war and was an Indian trader while his wife acted as interpreter. Their oldest daughter, Harriet, was the first white child born in Burlington. This was about 1831.

Joseph left home at twelve years of age and went to Colorado. He has spent most of his life on the frontier as a vaquero, freighter, cattle-trader and miner. He came to California in 1872 and since then has devoted himself to mining, farming and fruit growing, and has a farm of 120 acres. He owns a third interest in the Side Winder mine, located fifteen miles east of Oro Grande.

He was married in 1893 to Miss Marie, daughter of H. H. Thomsen. She is a native of Germany, born in the Duchy of Schleswig. She came to America in 1883.

CLYDE DARROW, of Bloomington, was born at Kinsman, Trumbull County, Ohio, March 26, 1858. He was the son of Nathan Darrow, a painter by trade and a farmer by occupation. His father removed in 1865 from Ohio to Erie County, Pa., where he engaged in his trade. Later he lived for eight years at Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas. In 1887 he came to Riverside and later to Rialto where he died in 1891, aged 63, and was buried at Colton.

Clyde Darrow learned the painter's trade and worked with his father. In 1887 he came to Rialto and with his brother-in-law, Ezra Graft, painted the first buildings and resi-

deness in the town. Mr. Darrow now owns fifteen acres of land one mile east of Bloomington which is planted to peaches, apricots and oranges.

In 1883 Mr. Darrow married Miss Cora Belle Way, at Council Grove, Kansas. They have two children, M. Maud, now Mrs. Frank E. Page, of Colton, and Fred H.

LOUIS I. COY, of San Bernardino, was born in Will County, Illinois, May 8, 1859, the son of Pierce and Maria E. Flanders Coy. His father now is an orange grower of Highlands, and two of his brothers, Proctor F. and John P. Coy, reside at the same place.



LOUIS I. COY

He was educated at Grinnell, Iowa, where his parents had moved in 1869 and began his business career as an assistant cashier and book-keeper in a bank at Odebolt, Sac County, Iowa. He also engaged in farming in this county.

In March, 1886, he came to San Bernardino County and purchased a ranch at Highlands, which he improved and sold. He has since bought, improved and sold a number of ranches in this vicinity and now owns twelve acres in oranges.

In 1898, Mr. Coy was elected tax collector for San Bernardino County.

Mr. Coy married Miss Jennie McFarland, in Elwood, Iowa, February 1, 1882. They have four children, Ada M., Winifred, Samuel P., and Milton L. Coy. Mr. and Mrs. Coy are members of the Congregational church at Highlands. He is also a member of Pythias Lodge and of the Fraternal Aid Association.

LEONIDAS W. COLEMAN, of Rialto, was a native of Alabama, born in 1842, his father, James Archer Coleman, being a member of an old Virginia family. At the age of twenty-three, Mr. Coleman removed to Henderson, Ky., where he remained until 1870. He then went to Kansas and engaged in farming and stock-raising for a time. Returning to Kentucky, he became editor and publisher of the Henderson Reporter and was elected president of the Western Press Association of Kentucky. In 1882 he returned to Kansas and there raised and dealt in blooded stock. In 1893, Mr. Coleman came to San Bernardino County to reside permanently on a ranch, which he Rialto tract, and which he has made a valuable and pro-

had purchased previously in the ductive citrus fruit orchard.

Mr. Coleman has been twice married. First, in 1869, to Miss Isophena Martin, of Indiana, who died in 1881. In 1887, he married Miss Alice Rockwood, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. The children of his first marriage are: W. J. Coleman, graduate of the Kansas State University, at Lawrence, Kansas, and now a merchant of that city; John A. Coleman, of Boise City, Idaho; Lon M. Coleman, of San Bernardino. The only child of the second marriage is Herbert Coleman. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are members of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM CRUICKSHANK, Rialto, was born November 9, 1860, on the Orkney Islands, off the coast of Scotland. His father, William Cruickshank, was a farmer and a dealer in horses and cattle. About 1862 he removed to Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and there the son grew to manhood and was occupied as a farmer. In 1889 he came to America and located in California where a younger brother, John, had preceded him. He also has a brother, Alexander, in Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Cruickshank married in Aberdeenshire, Miss Maggie Ross-Watt and they have four sons and two daughters,—George, William, Douglas, Helen, Christina, and Donald. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Cruickshank has a ranch in Rialto of twenty acres.

MARION L. COOK, of San Bernardino, was born near Raleigh, S. C., the son of John H. Cook. In 1865 his parents removed to Ohio where his father engaged in business in Wayne county and became interested in the grain-buying business in Wooster City. Marion L. was sent to school in Cleveland, Ohio, and there received his degree as civil and mining engineer. In 1888 he went to Colorado where he followed his profession. In

1890 he came to California and located at San Bernardino. In 1894 he was elected to the office of county surveyor and has since that time filled that office, having been re-elected twice.

Mr. Cook married Miss Ella, daughter of Hugh Allison, of San Bernardino and they have one son.

JOSIAH PHINEAS SQUIRES, August 22, 1825. He passed his youth



J. P. SQUIRES

late of Redlands, was born in Dansville, N. Y., on a farm and received a common school education. He then entered the University of Buffalo and took a medical and surgical course, graduating in 1850. Soon afterward he removed to Makesan, Wis., and began a practice which he continued for twenty years. In 1864 he joined the army as an assistant surgeon and was stationed most of the time, until the close of the war, at Fort Scott, Missouri. Dr. Squire then settled at Austin, Minn., where he resumed the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1887 he came to Redlands with his family where he engaged in practice until his death, February 14, 1890. He was the first justice of peace in Redlands township and opened the first city recorder's court, February 15, 1889. He had been appointed postmaster just before his death. He had been for many years a member of the Knights Templar and of St. Bernard Commandery and also of the G. A. R.

He was twice married, first to Miss Mary Albright, of Dansville, N. Y., who died in 1865. In 1866 he married Miss Emily Welter, of Rochester, Minn., who resides with her two children in Redlands. There was one child, a son by the first marriage, who is also in California.

RICHARD A. DENTON, of Bloomington, was born in Halifax County, Virginia, December 13, 1829. He was a son of Benjamin Denton, also a native of Virginia and a descendant of an old Virginia family, dating back to Colonial days. Benjamin Denton was

a planter, raising corn and wheat, mostly, and was not a slave owner, from principle. Richard A. began his business career at twelve years of age. From 1848 till 1861 he was in mercantile business and from 1861-65 he was a cattle trader and beef packer and shipper. During the war he sold supplies to the government. After the war he removed to Linn County, Kansas, and there engaged in ranching and also had a saw mill. He came to California in 1896 and after spending three years in Los Angeles, located at Bloomington.

October 30, 1854, Mr. Denton married Miss Naomi P., daughter of Nathan and Jerusha Lee. They have two daughters, Ella L., widow of John A. Young; Mollie R. is Mrs. Frank Harmon, of Bloomington.

FRANK H. HARMON, of Bloomington, was born near Lacygne, Kansas. His father, Oliver D. Harmon, was for several years U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, later a successful farmer and grocer, doing business at Lacygne. Frank H. grew up at Lacygne; he received a common school education and while still very young became a brakeman on the Missouri-Pacific Railroad. In 1888 he came to California and was employed by the Santa Fe as conductor on the overland trains between San Bernardino and Barstow. He has also served as conductor on the Southern Pacific and Oregon Short Line roads. In June, 1903, he located permanently on his ranch at Bloomington.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmon are the parents of three children, Otto Denton, Mayme Comfort, and Frank Chauncey.

DAVID B. ALVERSON, of Redlands, is a native of Troy, N. Y., born November 29th, 1835, the son of Peter and Eliza Brockway Alverson. His father was a carriage maker by trade and was car builder and master mechanic for the Hartford and New Haven Railroad company. He built the first passenger coaches for that line. The family removed to New Haven in 1836 and David B. attended school there until 1846, when his father moved to Buffalo, New York, and from thence to Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Alverson located at Racine Wis., in 1856, and with a brother engaged in carriage making. In 1861, he enlisted in Co.

B, 4th Wis. Infantry, later known as 4th Wis. Cavalry, and served with the army of the Potomac, taking part in Butler's campaign and being present at the capture of New Orleans, the first attacks on Vicksburg and Baton Rouge. On account of disability he was discharged in October, 1862, but soon after joined Solomon's Brigade band at Milwaukee, and served until the close of the war, playing the B flat cornet. He returned to Chicago and for several years traveled as a musician, playing in various bands.

He came to California in 1884 and located at Lugonia, where he secured twelve acres of land. He still owns six and a half acres on Church street and High avenue, where he has his home. He has also followed the trade of carriage painting, since living in Redlands.

Mr. Alverson was married January 1st, 1866, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Susan M. Dodge. Mrs. Alverson died in March, 1892. One son, F. B. Alverson and a daughter, Clara A., are living. Mr. Alverson is an active member of the G. A. R., belonging to the G. A. R. Post here, No. 162; also a charter member of Centennial Lodge, No. 205, F. and A. M., of Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

LOUIS A. DESMOND, of Highland, was born at Wilmington, Will County, Illinois, September 12, 1859. He was the son of Timothy and Hanna Fineran Desmond, his father a native of New York City and a contractor and builder by trade. Louis A. received a common school education in his native town and learned telegraphy. He became a fireman on the Wabash road and was for fifteen years in the railway service. He came to California in 1887, and was for four years station agent at Anaheim. He was the first agent at Highland, opening the office August 17, 1891. There was then no town here, only two houses in the place,—Wolsey residence and the S. L. Grow house were the only residences. Mr. Desmond soon afterward started a lumber, hay and grain business. He has continued a resident of the town and one of its best known business men. He has been for six years a member of the school board and is a leading member of the M. E. church and superintendent of its Sabbath school. He has also been justice of the peace and notary public.

In 1885 Mr. Desmond was married to Miss Cora, daughter of Mrs. L. V. Jones, now of Highland, at Ritchie, Ill. They have four living children, Edna, Mable, Argyle and Harold.

S. H. ADAMS, of Chino, was born in Sceneatalas, Onondago County, New York, February 28, 1855. His father, William, and his mother, May Ellsburg Adams, were both natives of England. His father was a carriage-maker by trade and made a specialty of fine work—particularly in making cutters. He carried on this business in Onondago County for many years. In 1849 he came to California and mined successfully in the placer diggings, returning to New York state in 1858. Soon afterward he removed to Atchison County, Kansas, where he took part in the exciting events that marked the early history of that state. He died there April 29, 1889. His wife died December 15, 1895. They had three children of whom S. H. Adams is the youngest.

S. H. Adams grew to manhood in the Kansas home. He first came to California in 1887. In 1895, he returned to California to locate permanently. He first lived at Pasadena, and in 1901, purchased twenty acres on the Chino grant and began making substantial improvements.

He was married, at Pomona, Cal., May 31, 1887, to Ida daughter of Zenas and Ruth Bloom Hitchcock. They have two children, W. J., born March 19, 1890, and Geo. E., born October 10th, 1891.

FRANCIS W. CONRAD, Superintendent of the San Bernardino city schools, was born in Prairie du Sac, Wis., May 17, 1850. He was the son of Peter and Eliza J. Bennett Conrad. His father, a Baptist clergyman, was one of the early pioneers of Wisconsin, organizing the first Baptist church in the city of Milwaukee, and doing missionary work throughout the state.

In 1859 the family removed to New York state. Returning to Wisconsin Mr. Conrad remained there until his seventeenth year, then removed to Illinois. Here he graduated from the Grained Prairie Seminary and in 1874 graduated from the Illinois State Normal School at Bloomington. He began teaching in the State Normal School of Castine, Mo., but resigned at the end of his first year to join his parents in Santa Barbara, Cal., where his father died in July, 1875. His mother died in San Bernardino in 1890, aged 82. Mr. Conrad taught at Santa Barbara and Montecito until 1891, six years of that time being city superintendent of schools in Santa Barbara. In 1891 Mr. Conrad came to Rialto and taught there four years; he then came to San Bernardino, where he was principal of the F-street school for six years, and in 1903 was made city superintendent. He holds a High School life diplomas in this state.

Mr. Conrad married Miss Sarah W. Adams at Middleton, Conn., December 25, 1884. Mrs. Conrad is a member of the Adams family of Massachusetts. They are the parents of five children, Horace M., George F., Stanley A., John P. and Mary S. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad are members of the Baptist church and he is a member of the Loyal Mystic Legion.

JONATHAN DOWNER, of Bloomington, was born at Hanover, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1836, the son of Zedock Downer, a blacksmith and manufacturer of edged tools. He raised a family of sixteen children, of which Jonathan is the fourth. He grew up in Ohio and engaged in the lumber business and owned a saw mill. When the war broke out he enlisted in the 104 Ohio Volunteers and was transferred into the quartermaster's department. He was in the 23d Corps under Gen. Sherman. He served two years and ten months and was mustered out at Cleveland after the fall of Richmond.

He again engaged in the lumber milling business and at different times owned lumber yards in Ohio, Nebraska, Arkansas and Virginia. He sawed and shipped the lumber for his house from Larana Peak, Wyoming. He was twice elected sheriff of Nickoll county, Nebraska.

He married Miss Sarah Johns who was born near Canton, Ohio. They knew the McKinleys and Miss Saxton there. Mr. and Mrs. Downer have four children living and seven dead. In 1892, Mr. Downer left Nebraska and came to California, where he located at Bloomington. He has a beautiful ranch of twenty acres and is engaged in growing oranges and apricots.

OLIVER A. ALLEN, of San Bernardino, was born at Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, October 5, 1850, the son of Ira and Rebecca Calkins Allen. He attended the public school of Homer, Michigan, to which place the family had removed, and there learned the trade of blacksmith, which may be termed a family trade, as his grandfather, father, several brothers, himself, and now his son, have all followed this occupation. He worked at his trade steadily while he remained in Michigan, with the exception of three years, when he was employed in a wind mill manufactory at Albion, beginning as a blacksmith and closing his connection with the establishment as superintendent. Mr. Allen came to San Bernardino in 1884. He was employed three years by Mr. Lehman, then purchased the business which he has carried on with success and in the same location down to the present. He is also the owner of considerable real estate in San Bernardino.

Mr. Allen married Miss Rose Knapp, of Albion, Mich., September 20, 1872. Mrs. Allen died in San Bernardino, November, 1889, leaving two children.—Edna and Byron W., who is now a blacksmith in his father's shop. Later Mr. Allen married Miss Sarah Hiller, of Litchfield, Mich. They are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Allen is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the San Bernardino Board of Trade.

Byron W. Allen served as a member of Co. "K," 7th Reg. United States Volunteers, in the Spanish-American war, going out with the company as corporal and returning as third sergeant. He has since served as lieutenant of the company.

HOWARD B. SMITH, of Colton, was born in the state of Wisconsin, in 1863. He attended the schools of his native state and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1885. The next year he came to California and located at Colton where he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Colton as assistant cashier in 1887. In 1888 he became cashier of the bank, a position which he has since filled.

The REV. JAMES FRANKLIN HAMILTON, formerly of Redlands, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, May 31, 1847. He was the son of Robert Hamilton, of Scotch birth, and Mary Ibbetson Hamilton, a native of England. He was educated at Princeton, and graduated from Princeton Theological School in the spring of 1874. He became pastor of what is now the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of Columbus, Ohio, and remained until failing health compelled his removal to California in 1886. After a few months at San Bernardino he located in Redlands in 1887 and purchased ten acres of land where the present home is situated, on East Olive avenue. It was in his home that the First Presbyterian church of Redlands was organized and he was the treasurer of the society and bore the burden of the finances of the church for some years. He often supplied the pulpit also when vacancies occurred, even though his health was delicate and he was physically unequal to the strain.

He put up a building on Orange street and also erected what is known as the Hamilton block on the corner of State and Fifth streets. He was interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of Redlands and took a deep concern in the work of the Y. M. C. A. He died October 9, 1899.

He was married, December 15, 1874, at Zanesville, Ohio, to Miss Matilda C., daughter of Robert and Sarah Leader Hazlett. Mrs. Hamilton was a native of Cincinnati, O., and was educated at private school and the McIntyre Academy. They were the parents of four children of whom two survive, Mrs. R. R. Richey, of Redlands, and Miss Sara L., at home.

JOHN P. FISK, of Redlands, was born in Beloit, Wis., September 11, 1857. He was educated in the public and High schools of that city and graduated from Beloit College with the class of 1880. After teaching for several years he took an additional course of study and then became a teacher in the Academical department of Beloit College. The close confinement of this work injured his health and after traveling in the south for a time, Mr. Fisk came to California and located at Riverside in November, 1885. In 1887 he removed to Redlands and began his business career in this city as a real estate and insurance agent. When the Union Bank building was completed Mr. Fisk opened in it the first office in a permanent building in the city. In the first year, beside many other sales, he effected the sale of the Terrace Villa hotel to Messrs. Hubbard and Lambeth; sold the Barton tract of 1,150 acres to a Los Angeles syndicate, for \$300,000, and purchased the sites of the two depots. Since that date he has been continuously and actively engaged in business, having handled a large amount of real estate and been a factor in some of the largest deals in the community. He also handles a large insurance and loan business and acts as agent for many non-residents.

Mr. Fisk was married in 1890 to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Eddy. He is a member of the Congregational church and has always been active in Y. M. C. A. work. He has held many positions of trust and been prominent in the social and municipal growth of the city.

W. H. BEAN, of San Bernardino, is the only child of L. B. and Mary J. (Hobbs) Bean. He was born in Kentucky, August 1878. Here his early school days were passed and after removing to Phoenix, Arizona, where the family resided one year, in 1893 they came to California and settled at Redlands, where his father still resides.

Mr. W. H. Bean is a graduate of the Redlands High school, and also a graduate of the Northern Indiana Normal Institute at Valparaiso. At this latter institution he attained the honors of his class, graduating with highest percentage in three of the five studies, and in a class of four hundred students. He came to San Bernardino in 1896, and in partnership with S. S. Stephens established the firm of Bean & Stephens, grocers. In April, 1899, this was changed to L. B. Bean & Co.

On December 24th, 1900, Mr. Bean married Miss Eva Gaylord of Redlands. Mr. Bean is president of the Connis Club and a member of the Arrow Head Club.

WILLIAM J. BODENHAMER, of Uplands, was born at Springfield, Mo., July 5, 1842. He was the son of Captain W. Bodenhamer, a farmer and stock-raiser of Missouri, and a native of Tennessee. William J. prepared for college but in the excitement that prevailed in Missouri previous to the breaking out of the civil war he joined the Union League of Webster county, an organization which later developed into a union regiment. Mr. Bodenhamer, with others of his associates, were members of the 6th Missouri Cavalry. In 1862 he was appointed captain of Company E, 8th Missouri Cavalry. Later he served as major in the same regiment, west of the Mississippi river, in the army of the Frontier and in the Seventh Army Corps. He was frequently wounded and lost several horses in action. He was mustered out with honors in 1865. After farming for a year or two at Springfield and engaging in the manufacture of tobacco, he was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office. At the same time he was extensively engaged in personal business affairs incident to the rapid growth of the city of Springfield.

In 1883 he came to California and invested extensively in the colony of Ontario. He has since that time made a special study of the development of water in California and has been connected with some of the important water developments of this section.

JAMES H. YERKES, of Highland, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1856, the son of Huston and Catherine Leshner Yerkes, both natives of Pennsylvania and of Dutch descent. Mr. Yerkes' father was a miller by trade and owned a mill. The son remained in Pennsylvania until 1876 then went to Colorado where he acted as manager for the Marshall-Cole Mining Co.'s store for three years. He then engaged in business for himself, carrying on a grocery store at Louisville, Colorado, and later acted as manager and cashier for different Denver houses. In 1892 he came to Los Angeles as representative for the Allen Bros.' Co., fruit packers and shippers, and in the winter of 1893-4 located at Highland in the interests of the same firm. He built a packing house and

managed it for about four years. In 1898 he took charge as manager for the Highland Orange Growers' Association and put up one of the best packing houses in the county. This he managed for two years. He was afterward agent for the Earl Fruit Company until the formation of the Citrus Union which merged the exchanges and larger packing houses.

Mr. Yerkes was married in 1883 to Miss Emma Alice, daughter of Philetus and Phoebe Choate, of Philadelphia. They are the parents of two sons, Claude Lafayette and Marcellus Reed, both born in Colorado.

HON. H. M. BARTON, of San Bernardino, was born at San Gabriel, Cal., December 18, 1856. He is the son of Dr. Ben Barton, a sketch and portrait of whom appears in this work. His school days were passed principally at Old San Bernardino, attending a private school at the old Mission. After leaving school he engaged in ranching and fruit growing for twelve years; then disposed of his property and moved into the City of San Bernardino. In 1886 Mr. Barton was elected member of the state legislature to represent San Bernardino county; and has been a member of the city council one term.

Mr. Barton has been twice married; his first wife Miss Ida Hawes, of San Jose, Cal., died in 1887. His second wife was Miss Florence Gibson, of San Bernardino. They have two children—Bessie F. Barton, and Clara M. Barton.

Mr. Barton is largely interested in ranch and fruit lands in the county, and his time fully occupied superintending his own property interests. He is president of the San Bernardino Hotel Association, owners of the Stewart Hotel property. He was a charter member of the Native Sons Parlor of this city, but is not at present connected with the organization. Mr. and Mrs. Barton attend the M. E. church, of which Mrs. Barton is a member.

O. H. KOHL, of San Bernardino, was born in Centralia, Illinois, June 28, 1863, the son of Ferdinand Kohl. His father was a native of Germany who came to this country when a young man. He located in Centralia and was one of the founders of the Old National Bank of Centralia and served as its cashier for forty years. He had five sons, all of whom were schooled in the banking business. Two of them, O. H. and Walter, came to California and located permanently, purchasing the Harlem Motor Road and Harlem Springs. O. H. Kohl married Miss Emma, daughter of John Andreson, Sr., of San Bernardino, in 1890. They have one daughter, Helen. The Kohl brothers live in San Bernardino.

WALTER KOHL, was born May 29, 1870, at Centralia, Illinois, and married Miss Frances, daughter of John Andreson, Sr., of San Bernardino, Nov. 1, 1890.

GEORGE H. BARKER, of Chino, was born in Kendall county, Illinois, September 16, 1856, the son of William Barker, a farmer, who died in 1858. The son grew up in his native place on a farm and at the age of sixteen began to take care of himself. He resided in Kendall and Grundy counties until he came to California in 1887. He was engaged in grocery business in San Bernardino, Redlands and Pomona until about 1900, when he located in Chino. He is now a resident of Los Angeles.

Mr. Barker married Mrs. Mary Farrell, whose maiden name was Bundy, in 1895. They have one son, George. Mr. Barker is a member of the Masonic lodge at Redlands.

LEMUEL PARKER, of Del Rosa, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, July 23, 1837. His father was Alfred C. Parker, a farmer in the township of Compton.

Mr. Parker lived on his father's farm until sixteen, then went to Wisconsin and engaged in farming there until the outbreaking of the civil war. He enlisted in the 13th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war. He was in the army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans and Sherman. After the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee, Mr. Parker went to Texas under Sheridan. After some campaigning in that state he was discharged at Victoria on account of disability and returned to Wisconsin. Later he went to Iowa and purchased a farm in Delaware county, where he lived until he came to California in 1892. He purchased at Del Rosa, ten acres of J. M. Steen and now devotes himself to citrus culture. He is a member of the G. A. R., having been a charter member of Henry Howard Post, at Strawberry Point, Iowa. He is also a Mason.

In 1867 Mr. Parker was married at Albany, Wis., to Miss Adaline, daughter of Philip A. Strong. They have one son living at Del Rosa, George H. He is married and has two children, Fred L. and Marion.

DWIGHT B. BAILEY, of Rialto, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, November 9, 1837, the son of Andrew and Emily Goodrich Bailey. His father was a native of New York state who removed to Ohio in 1829 and became a settler of Ashtabula county. He was a mechanic and a manufacturer of wood work, building material, pumps, etc. He patented the first mortising machines and the first rotary pump in the United States.

Dwight B. Bailey lived in his native county until his twenty-third year. He was educated at the Grand River Institute and was admitted to the Ohio bar as attorney in 1860. He then went to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he taught school. In 1863, he settled at Appleton, Wis., where he engaged in a general merchandise business and remained for thirty-three years. He has been for thirty years a member and an officer of the Temple of Honor and has held the office of Most Worthy Templar of the World and Grand Worthy Templar of Wisconsin. He was made Most Worthy Templar at New York in 1892 and was re-elected at St. John, N. B., in 1894,—the only head that ever succeeded himself since the organization of the order in 1845.

Mr. Bailey has been for thirty years a member and officer of the Royal Arcanum. He was one of the charter members of the United Order of Foresters, which was organized in Waukesha, Wis., in 1894. He was one of the ten members to put up \$1,000 each to pay off the first losses. The order now has a reserve fund of \$134,000.

In 1863, Mr. Bailey married Miss Delia Spencer, in Appleton, Wis. They had four sons and one daughter. In 1885 he married a second time, Miss Hattie Payzant, by whom he has one daughter. Ralph Waldo Bailey is president of the Ornamental Iron and Brass Works, 108-120 Ord street, Los Angeles; Charles is a printer in Los Angeles; Andrew is a dentist at Menominee, Mich.; D. B. Bailey, Jr., is secretary and treasurer of the Ornamental Iron and Brass Works, Los Angeles., Ruth is the wife of Charles Barnes, of Boulder, Colorado, and Nellie May is at home. In 1899 Mr. Bailey came to California and located at Rialto where he purchased a twenty-acre orange ranch.

HENRY L. McLAIN, of Del Rosa, was born in Hollidaysburg, Penn., July 19, 1845, the son of James McLain, a prominent business man of that place. Mr. McLain learned the trade of architect and builder and was supervising architect for Los Angeles. He came to California in 1888, and after coming to this vicinity, in 1890, built the first house, with the exception of a couple of adobes in West Highlands, for Dr. Thompson. Mr. McLain now has twenty-six acres in lemons and devotes his attention to citrus culture. He has also a fine stock of poultry.

He was married at Pittsburg, Penn., in 1869, to Miss Mary D. Blood, daughter of Rev. Francis Blood, an Englishman by birth; they have two children, Francis G., a carpenter and builder in Redlands, and Belle, now Mrs. Ernest L. Howell, of San Bernardino. The family are members of the Methodist church at Del Rosa.

CLARENCE W. BURGESS, of San Bernardino, was born at Rockford, Ill., Nov. 22, 1859, the son of David and Laura A. Hall Burgess. His father was a mill-wright by trade. He served during the civil war as a private, in Co., "K", 92d, Ill., Inf., and also in the Mississippi Squadron operations, under General's Grant and Banks. At the close of the war, the family moved to Iowa, and in 1870 came to California, settling at Cortland. As a boy, he was employed as a herder and did other work on the ranch. He then entered the Railway shops, at Sacramento, and worked five years as a machinist's apprentice, after which he worked at his trade at various points in California and Arizona. In 1884, he entered the U. S. Navy, and was assigned to the Flagship "Hartford," then cruising along the South American Coast. When the ship was ordered home, Mr. Burgess remained, and for four years worked on railroads in Peru, and on steamboats along the Peruvian coast. He then went to England and shipped in the merchant service as a marine. He thus visited India, Java, China and the Mediterranean ports, and in course of his sailor's life went around the globe six and a half times. Mr. Burgess came to San Bernardino in Dec. 1891. He first worked for the Santa Fe Co. at Needles, until 1894, when he came to San Bernardino, and begun making oil burners for the company, and was four years and a half employed as oil expert in the Santa Fe shops. In 1898, he started in business for himself, opening a bicycle and repair shop, at first on Court street, since removed to Third street, where he carries on a thriving business. The same year he joined the San Bernardino Fire Department, and was for two years "call man" and was then elected Assistant Foreman.

Dec. 31, 1893, Mr. Burgess married Miss Addie A. Spaulding, a teacher of the San Bernardino schools. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Phoenix Lodge, F. & A. M.

Dr. JAMES P. BOOTH, was born May 17, 1847, at Eufaula, Alabama. He was the son of Judge John P. Booth, of the Circuit Court Bench, of Ala., and Martha R. W. Hodges-Booth. His father was prominent in his state in ante-bellum days,—a man of brilliant intellectual acquisitions, an eloquent speaker, and highly esteemed in his profession.

Dr. James P. Booth, received his early education in Alabama, and matriculated at Georgetown College, near Washington, D. C. In 1861, on the breaking out of the civil war, he withdrew from this college, and completed his classical course at Spring Hill College, near Mobile, Ala. Upon completing his course, he enlisted with nine other students of the institution, in what was known as "Tobin's Battery of Flying Artillery," in the Confederate army. The history of this battery is one of thrilling interest. It was almost annihilated during the early years of the war, and was then recruited near Mobile, with the best and bravest of Alabama's younger sons. During Dr. Booth's service it was principally engaged in patrol duty along the Alabama and Florida Coast.

After the war, Dr. Booth removed to Texas, and in 1868 began the study of medicine with Dr. Greenville Dowell, an eminent surgeon and medical authority of the state. On completing his studies, Dr. Booth entered upon the active practice of his profession. Later he entered the newspaper field, as managing editor of the Fort Worth Democrat, associated with B. E. Paddock. Afterwards Dr. Booth established the "Evening Star" of Fort Worth. He sold his interest in this paper, and went to New Mexico, where he settled at Las Cruces and practiced medicine; he was here elected as Representative of his district in the Territorial Legislative Assembly. He also founded the Mesilla County Democrat, of Las Cruces.

Dr. Booth came to Needles, Cal., in 1887, as local surgeon of the A. & P. Ry. Co., under Gen. Surgeon Aubright, and continued in this position until 1900. In 1892, he was elected sheriff of San Bernardino county, and served a two years term. This election may be taken as evidence of his popularity, as he received a majority of 300 votes, on the Democratic ticket, while the republican county ticket received a majority of 1,100 votes.

Dr. Booth, married Miss Kate Byrne, at Galveston, Texas, June 23, 1871. They have a family of five children,—Alice Booth Lawler, Jerome, James, Leo and Paul. Dr. and Mrs. Booth are members of the Roman Catholic church. Dr. Booth is prominent as a Knight of Pythias, having been Chancellor Commander of the Lodge at Needles. He is an enthusiast in his profession, and belongs to the County Medical Association, the Southern California Association and the American Medical Association.

THOMAS H. LACKEY, of Rialto, is a native of Ottawa, Canada, born March 27, 1852. His father, Averill Lackey, was a Canadian by birth, and a farmer. William H. learned the carpenter trade and later became manufacturing confectioner, and a wholesale and retail fruit dealer.

In 1864 he joined a body of 382 men, who went from Canada as boatmen, and formed a part of the expedition led by Gen. Wolsey, in Egypt, for the relief of Gen. Gordon, who was in the Egyptian Soudan. The party were away for nine months, and twenty of the men died of disease or were drowned.

About 1886 Mr. Lackey came to California, and located at San Bernardino, where he worked as a carpenter. Later he purchased a ranch at Rialto. He is now president of the Cal. Gem Mining Co., which owns valuable gem claims, twenty-five miles northwest of Barstow. Their mines yield especially fine opals of rainbow hues, white black, green and amber.

Mr. Lackey was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Wise. They have three children, Julia, Mrs. Frank Lingo; Albert and Rubia. Mr. Lackey is a member of the Knights of Maccabees, Rialto.

CHARLES H. BOHANNON, of Rialto, was born near Sedalia, Mo., in 1854. He followed the occupation of railroad telegrapher, in Missouri until 1885. In the spring of 1886 he came to California and was appointed station agent for the S. P. Ry. Co., and retained that position until he was made station agent at Rialto, by the Santa Fe Co., in 1889. During the same time he was agent for the Newport Lumber Co., in Rialto. In 1895, he engaged in the grocery business, and in 1899, formed a partnership with W. H. Martin, whose interests in the business he purchased the next year.

In 1883, Mr. Bohannon married Miss Lulu Masters, of Cooper Co. Mo. They are members of the Methodist church, and Mrs. Bohannon is active in W. C. T. U. work. He is a member of the Order of the Mystic Legion, also of the Fraternal Brotherhood, and of the Maccabees.

MRS. ELLEN BROWN SEYMOUR, of Redlands, was born in Norfolk, Litchfield County Connecticut, April 11, 1832. Her great grandfather was a direct descendant of Peter Brown, one of the colonists who came over on the Mayflower. She was educated in the common schools, and the academy of her native town, and when only sixteen, began teaching school. In 1853, she was married at Norfolk to R. H. Seymour. After the loss of her husband in 1864, she went to Hampton, Virginia, and became a teacher in the Industrial department of General Armstrong's school. She later taught at Hilton Head, South Carolina, and Wilmington, North Carolina. Returning to New England, she was engaged as matron of a school kept in the old Jonathan Edwards house, in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, until she began the study of medicine under Dr. Hamilton, at Saratoga, New York. In 1871 she entered the medical department of the Woman's College in New York City, and graduated two years later. After practicing for some years in New Britain, Conn., she came to Redlands, in 1881, thus becoming one of the first settlers in the new colony, then scarcely organized. On Nov. 26, 1882, Mrs. Seymour opened the Prospect House, the first hotel, or boarding house in Redlands. Mrs. Seymour tells many interesting stories of the conditions and early life in this new country. She took an active part in the social life of the community. She was one of those who canvassed for funds for the Terrace church, the first built in this end of the valley, and secured \$600 for that purpose. She was one of the original directors of the Redlands Water Company, and was the first physician in the community. Mrs. Seymour is one of the pioneer women of Redlands, who is loved and respected by the entire community.

FRED H. BAILLIE, of San Bernardino, was born in Wayne county, Penn., April 12, 1864. His father, David Baillie, was born in Edinburg, Scotland, and his mother, Margaret Garrity Baillie, in Dublin, Ireland.

Mr. Baillie received a good education, finishing with a business course and then learned the business of decorator and paper-hanger from his father who was an expert in that line. In 1895 he removed from Grand Island, Nebraska, and located in Los Angeles. He was employed by the L. A. & Redondo Railway and in 1897 he came to San Bernardino to take a position as coach painter with the Santa Fe.

In 1898, he purchased an interest in a wall paper and paint store under the firm name of Parsons and Baillie and in 1900 purchased the entire business, which he still carries on with success. Mr. Baillie is a member of the K. of P., and Knights of Maccabees.

ENOCH K. PARRISH was born near Brownsville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 6, 1835, the son of Ezra Parrish, a ship corker by trade and also a farmer. The family left New York state early in the thirties and located in Hancock county, Illinois. They crossed the plains to Salt Lake in 1850 and came to San Bernardino Valley in 1860. Enoch Parrish had come to San Bernardino in 1857 engaged in freight and trading between San Bernardino and Salt Lake for a time and in 1867 located in the Yucaipa valley. His father died at his home here in 1883, aged seventy-eight.

Mr. Parrish now owns 327 acres of mountain and fruit lands. He was married in 1863 to Susan M., daughter of Richard Merchant, of San Bernardino, and they have seven children, living at home and in Redlands.

DR. WILLIAM CRAIG, late of Crafton, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 2nd, 1818. In June of the following year his family removed to Clark county, Ohio, where he received a limited education in the common schools of the day. During his nineteenth year he went to Muncie, Indiana, where he began teaching school and the study of medicine. To complete his medical course he entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and received his degree in March, 1849. After practicing a short time in Ohio, he removed to Winchester, Indiana, where he was for five years a druggist and a stationer, as well as a practicing physician. He then returned to Muncie and engaged in the drug and book business and in manufacturing "Craig's Baking Powder and Flavoring Extracts."

In the fall of 1870 he sold out and started for California. He located on the ground where the Riverside now stands, November 2nd, 1870, and soon afterward built the first hotel in that place, which was opened in January, 1871. In April, 1873, he purchased the ranch in Crafton where he resided at the time of his death. He leased the hotel at Riverside and the family removed to the ranch where they lived until 1876, when they returned to Riverside and took charge of the hotel until its destruction by fire in 1880. Dr. Craig then returned to his ranch and made this his permanent home, expending much energy and care in creating an ideal ranch property.

Dr. Craig was made a Mason in 1849 and has filled almost every station from Tyler to

Eminent Commander. He was the first Eminent Commander of Muncie Commandery No. 18, and his services were so distinguished and so appreciated that this body ever afterward declined to accept any dues from him. When he first came to California he was frequently called upon to assist in the work of the Los Angeles chapter, as he was the only Mason in this part of the country at that time in possession of the High Priest's work. In 1879, Evergreen Lodge, Riverside, was formed and Dr. Craig was chosen Worshipful Master and filled that chair until his removal from the town. He retained his membership in this lodge until 1890 when he became one of the charter members of Redlands Lodge No. 300. On the completion of his fiftieth year as a Mason his lodge presented him with a fitting testimonial of their regard for him. He was also a member of Redlands Chapter, R. A. M., and St. Bernard Commandery, San Bernardino. He was a member of the order of Melchisedek, admission to which is restricted to those Masons who have actually passed through the chair of the High Priest and performed the work of the same. He had attained the highest degree of the York Rite.

Dr. Craig held the office of elder in the Presbyterian church for more than fifty years. He helped to organize the Presbyterian church of San Bernardino and aided in building the Congregational church of Riverside. He assisted in organizing the Arlington Presbyterian church and was active in the formation and support of his church in Redlands.

In March, 1839, Dr. Craig was married at Muncie, Indiana, to Miss Joanna G. Moore, who died the following October. March 30th, 1846, he was married to Miss Charlotte A. Moses, who still survives him. There are living a son, Scipio Craig, of Redlands, and two daughters, Mrs. C. R. Paine, of Crafton, and Mrs. C. J. Crafts, of Redlands.

Dr. Craig died very suddenly at his home in Crafton, July 25, 1903. He was buried with all the honors of the Masonic Ritual and in the presence of a large assembly of the friends and neighbors who had loved and honored him.

CALVIN BAKER was born in Rensselaer county, New York, May 28, 1852. He is the son of Jonas Baker and Lucy Dodge Baker. Mr. Baker passed his school days and lived in the state of New York until his removal to San Bernardino, June 1, 1896. His father was a lumberman and sawyer and he was brought up in that business, and has been in the lumber business all his life. He shipped his machinery from the east and set up his mill in the San Bernardino mountains about three miles north of Squirrel Inn, on the Arrowhead road, and three miles east of the Guernsey mill. He employs twenty-five men and manufactures material for making boxes.

Mr. Baker married Miss Hattie A. Link of Saratoga county, New York, June 18, 1872. Their family consists of two daughters and one son: Cora, Annie and Harold R. J. Baker. The family attend the Baptist church.

WILLIAM WALLACE, of Los Angeles, is a native of Ohio, born near Fairview, Guernsey county, January 25, 1833, the son of Thomas and Jane Hutchinson Wallace. He attended the public schools in the vicinity and grew to manhood here. In 1852 his father came to California and engaged in mining with fair success. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Downieville, this state. The son did not come to California until 1862, then he came and remained until 1867 when he returned east. In 1873 he again came to California and for fourteen years was engaged in freighting between Downieville, Marysville and Forest City. He came to Southern California about 1887 and located at Highland where he owns a ten acre vineyard.

Mr. Wallace was married in 1869 to Miss Mary E., daughter of Hugh Gemmell, in Cass county, Missouri. Mrs. Wallace was a native of New York city and her family dates back to the early history of that city. They have five children, Carrie, Mrs. James Milliken, of San Francisco; Cora B., Mrs. H. H. Linville, of Highland; Addie I., a school teacher; William H. and Earle, at home.

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM was born at San Bernardino November 4th, 1854, where he lived until the family took up their residence on his ranch at the Azusa. In 1895, he located on the Chino Grant, near the town of Chino, where he owns a valuable farm of 20 acres, and is known as one of the substantial citizens of that place.

Mr. Cunningham was twice married, his first wife being Minnie, a daughter of Warner Johnson, a pioneer of Banning. Their marriage was solemnized at San Fernando in 1879. His first wife died in 1890, leaving three children, Archibald L., Walter N. and Clarence C. April 14th, 1894, he married Miss Alice M. Hamilton, and by this union there are two children, Gladys M. and William J.

W. J., or "JACK," BLAIR, of San Bernardino county, was born in Missouri, February 27th, 1885, the son of Thomas B. and Sarah Downing Blair. The family crossed the plains with an ox team to California in 1864 and "Jack" Blair's school days were passed in the saddle on the frontier.

In 1885, Mr. Blair came to San Bernardino county and has since spent most of his time in prospecting on the desert. He has made many good locations, being one of the original locators of oil lands and instrumental in starting the movement for the development of the oil industry in Southern California. In 1900, Mr. Blair went to Cape Nome, Alaska, and remained one year. He has been interested in politics and had the honor to be the defeated candidate for member of the State Legislature in 1898. He is a "good fellow," genial, good hearted, and always happy and has a host of friends. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

HENRY H. JONES, deceased, was for a time a resident of Highland. He was born in Hopetown, Ohio, July 7, 1832, the son of John Jones, a farmer. Mr. Jones farmed for many years in Will county, Illinois. In 1885, he visited California and purchased twenty acres at Highland. In 1887, he returned with his family and located at Highland where he lived until his death. Mr. Jones was a member of the Methodist church and donated the land on which the church is built in Highland.

November 1st, 1855, Mr. Jones married Miss Linda Victoria, daughter of Anson Packard, at Wilmington, Will county, Illinois. Her father was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was a stock dealer and farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Jones had seven children, all but two of whom reside in California.

William H., lives at Highland; Fannie M. is Mrs. Irwin C. Morgan, of Ritchie, Will county, Illinois; Bertha R. is Mrs. William Leasure, of the same place; Cora E. is Mrs. L. A. Desmond, of Highlands; Mable C., Mrs. John A. Inglehart, Highland; Charles A., and Vinnie Maud, Mrs. Eugene Barnes, of Highland.

JAMES R. BROWN, Chino, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, 1833. His parents were both of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Wm. C. Brown, emigrated with his family of three children to America in 1835 and located in Beaver county Pennsylvania. Here his parents both died. James R. left Pennsylvania in 1857 and first located near Leavenworth, Kansas, where he farmed. Later he mined and engaged in freighting and in lumbering in Colorado and Idaho. He came to California and settled near Los Angeles where he engaged in the dairying business until 1897. He then came to Chino where he carries on a dairy and grain farm.

In 1882, he married Mrs. Sarah (Franklin) Smith, of Los Angeles. They have four children, Alfred R., Elmer, Ruth and Roy L.

S. F. BROOKS, of Colton, was born in Clinton county, New York, September 7th, 1848. He was the son of Schuyler Brooks, a native of Massachusetts, who removed to New York early in the thirties and, following his trade of cabinet maker, owned and operated a chair factory on the Black River. S. F. Brooks left his home at an early age and joined a brother who was engaged in the freighting business at Whitehall, New York, remaining with him about six years. From there he went to Michigan where he lived about twenty years and was engaged in the lumber business in the vicinity of Newaygo county. He came to California in 1887 and located at Colton.

Mr. Brooks married Evelyn A. Strobbridge, daughter of James Strobbridge, a pioneer lumberman of Hesperia, White River, Michigan, July 21st, 1872.

E. I. MARTIN, of Redlands, was born in Iowa, April 4th, 1860. He is the son of I. N. Martin and Mary A. (Johnson) Martin. He has one brother, W. B. Martin, residing in Redlands.

Mr. Martin received his early education in the state of Iowa, finishing at the Western Normal College, Shenandoah, where he graduated from the Commercial department. His first work after leaving school was in a nursery at Shenandoah, where he thoroughly learned the business. In partnership with another young man he went into the nursery business, starting in a small way. The venture proving successful the business was gradually enlarged until they were able to purchase an old established nursery business, which they continued until 1892. In that year Mr. Martin came to Southern California, and in January, 1893, located at East Redlands. He engaged in the nursery business, and is now the owner of five nurseries, besides operating a sales yard. He has the largest nursery stock in Southern California; owning a nursery at West Redlands, Lugonia Park, E. Redlands and two at Crafton. Mr. Martin has lately interested himself in real estate, purchasing quite ex-

tensively. He is a member of the Foresters and has been Chief Ranger of the Redlands Lodge, and also deputy and state deputy. He is a member of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Martin takes an active interest in politics. While he is independent, he has generally affiliated with the Democratic party, having been president of the Redlands Democratic Club, and a delegate to the Democratic county and state conventions.

CAPTAIN JOHN F. BRENNER, of Colton, was born in 1827, in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. His father was a shoemaker at the State College of Boalsburg, Center county, but the son followed farming until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted, first in 13th Ohio Infantry, and later 148th Pennsylvania Infantry, of which Ex-Governor Beaver was colonel. He entered the regiment as a sergeant and was discharged as captain of Company "C." He participated in thirty-one battles, including Gettysburg and was severely wounded in the foot.

About 1884, Captain Brenner came to California on account of his wife's health. In 1854, he married Mary Sowers and of this union two children were born, Nancy Elizabeth, the wife of Rev. Mr. Smock, of Penfield, New York, and Elmer T., a jeweler of Colton.

MATTHEW BUSH CANTWELL, of San Bernardino, was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, September 8th, 1833, the son of Samuel and Frances Bush Cantwell. His father was a mechanic and builder. About 1836 the family moved to Inn county, Missouri, where Matthew grew to manhood and attended the common schools. He learned the trade of wheelwright and cabinet maker. In 1849 the family removed to Texas where they lived in Denton county and later in Fannin county. Here Mr. Cantwell was married to Miss Louise Logsdon, of Illinois. In 1861, partly on account of his strong abolition sentiments, Mr. Cantwell with his family joined a party consisting of sixty-three wagons and about 103 able bodied men, many of them with families, which was made up at Bonham, Texas, and which proceeded overland by way of Mexico to Tucson, Arizona, thence to California, arriving in San Bernardino in October, 1861. The party drove oxen and had started with a large band of horses and cattle, many of which were stolen by Indians en route. They met with more than the usual difficulties of overland travelers, as they lost their trail through an ignorant guide and were caught in a storm in a cañon where a cloudburst did great damage. Many wagons were overturned, two of the party killed and one crippled. Mountain fever broke out in the party and three were buried at the foot of the fatal cañon. There were thirty-three deaths among the party on the journey, one being the young son of Mr. Cantwell.

Mr. Cantwell worked at his trade in San Bernardino for a couple of years after his arrival then went to Tulare county where he remained four years. Returning south he spent five years on the peat lands in the Los Bolsas district. He filed a claim for a homestead in what is now Riverside county and lived on it for two years then returned to his old home in San Bernardino where he has resided ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Cantwell are the parents of seven living children, who are all married and residents of Southern California.

E. J. BRIGGS was born in Kansas City, Missouri, December 1, 1878, the son of Caleb Briggs, a blacksmith, and Betsy Heacock Briggs. He is one of a family of ten children, eight living and all residents of San Bernardino valley, with exception of a brother in Arizona.

Mr. Briggs attended the public schools of Rialto until 1893, when the family removed to Colton, but after a few months returned to Rialto where they purchased a twenty acre lemon ranch which is still in possession of the family. After leaving school Mr. Briggs went to work in a grocery store belonging to his brother, in Colton. He next came to San Bernardino and entered the employ of Russel & Dodson, and later for J. B. Parazette; then for Russel Bros. At the end of that time he was able to engage in business for himself, and opened a grocery store in the old Base Line store on D street, where he is building up a prosperous business, and laying the foundation for a successful future. Mr. Briggs is a member of the K. O. T. M.

GEORGE JORDAN, of San Bernardino, was born in Germany, July 17, 1841. He was the only child of George and Caroline Thiel Jordan. His father was a watchmaker and the family came to New York in 1854. After remaining in that city two years they removed to Columbus, Georgia, where the father obtained employment as watch-maker in a jewelry store and the son was apprenticed to another firm to learn the trade of watchmaking. There he learned his trade and remained about ten years, until the death of his father; then, shortly after, about 1861 with his mother, he returned to Germany. After a stay of two years in Hamburg, where he followed his chosen trade, he came back to the United States,

and in 1867 accepted a position with a San Francisco jewelry house, which concern he eventually succeeded. He remained in the jewelry business in San Francisco twenty years, then removed his business to San Bernardino and is now a resident of Los Angeles.

Mr. Jordan married Miss Elizabeth Lyle in San Francisco in 1884. They are the parents of two children, Walter and Helen. Mr. Jordan is a member of the Redland lodge of Elks, the I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum and A. O. U. W. He is a member of the Unitarian church.

JAMES BLAIR BLEDSOE, of Halleck, was born in Lavaca county, Texas, August 16, 1858, the son of Joseph H. and Mary J. Bledsoe. His father was a Kentuckian by birth and a descendant of an old and influential family which dates back to the Revolutionary period. The family came overland to California in 1858 and after a short stay in San Bernardino went north and located in Oregon. About 1870 the family returned to San Bernardino county and since that time several of the sons have been well known residents of the county. J. B. Bledsoe lived in Ventura county until 1878 then located on the Mojave where he has since resided, being one of the stock men of that district. He has acted as a member of the school board and has been a deputy sheriff, taking an active part in ridding the country of cattle thieves, etc.

Mr. Bledsoe is a Mason, San Bernardino Lodge, F. and A. M., Valley Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, Rathbone Sisters and Gate Chapter of the Eastern Star.

ROBERT JOHNSTON MARTIN, of Colton, was born December 14, 1841, at Greenfield, Mercer county, Pa. His father, Thomas Martin, was a merchant and farmer; his mother, Ann Johnstone Martin, was the daughter of a clergyman. When Robert Martin was nineteen years of age he removed from Pennsylvania to Iowa, and soon afterwards enlisted in the 31st. Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment two years in the Red River country, and forty-two days in front of Vicksburg, closing his military service with the flag raising at Appomatox court-house. In 1866, Mr. Martin married Miss Lizzie L. Fox, a sister of the late Dr. Fox of Colton. He engaged in teaching school, and was a deputy sheriff of Jasper county, Iowa, until his departure for California in 1883. Three years after locating in Colton, Mrs. Martin died, leaving two daughters; Sadie A., now the wife of W. A. Reed, of Telluride, a mining engineer; Miss Kittie O., who was for eight years a teacher in the Colton schools and who is now teaching in Los Angeles.

Mr. Martin's experience in municipal government has been recognized since coming to his western home. He has been elected member of the City Council and also of the School Board of Colton. He is a Vice Commander of the Dist. Div., G. A. R. He is a Mason, Senior Warden of his lodge, and a Knight Templar.

GEORGE W. CUNNINGHAM, of Chino, was born in San Bernardino, June 10, 1863. He was a son of Dr. Chas. P. Cunningham, a pioneer citizen of San Bernardino county, and is the ninth of a family of twelve children. He grew up in San Bernardino and on the Azusa Rancho, a part of which his father owned and occupied. He now owns a productive alfalfa ranch near the town of Chino. He married Miss Addie, a daughter of Hiram James, who came to California from Iowa in 1882. They have six children, Lloyd G., Oella F., Grant E., Ruth and Bernard—twins—and Hazel.

JOHN P. BORTHWICK, of Ontario, was born in Edinburg, Scotland; December 6, 1839, where he served an apprenticeship as watch-maker from 1852 to 1859. Enlarging his experience in later years by travel and its opportunities, he was employed by a distinctly first-class firm in Newcastle on Tyne, Belfast and his native city.

In 1870, he emigrated with his family to America and settled in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. He spent many years in the employ of the leading establishment of that town—that of Timothy Parker and Son. Failing health however compelled him to seek favorable conditions in California. He spent some time in San Francisco, Oroville and Santa Barbara, then removed to Los Angeles. But his health demanded outdoor exercise and through the kindness of Chaffey Brothers, the founders of Ontario, he left the watch bench for a whole year and assisted the working staff in the planting of trees and the laying out of Ontario in 1883-4.

Mr. Borthwick filled an engagement in Los Angeles and returned in January, 1887, when the growth of the colony permitted him to begin permanent business as the pioneer jeweler of Ontario.

REUBEN H. FRANKLIN, of Colton, was born in Miller county, Missouri, in 1845. His father, John S. Franklin, was a native of Kentucky who removed to Missouri in 1824, thus becoming one of the pioneers of the state.

At the breaking out of the Civil War young Franklin enrolled in the state militia under Captain Goodman and in 1864 he joined the 48th Missouri Volunteers and fought bravely in the ranks until the close of the war.

With the exception of a year and a half in Dakota, Mr. Franklin resided in Missouri until 1888 when, with his family, he removed to California and located at Colton. Ever since his advent in this town he has served the public as city marshal, tax collector, justice of the peace, and city recorder. He is now a member of the city board of trustees. For many years he was the principal furniture dealer in the place and he continues to be one of Colton's enterprising business men.

In 1869, Mr. Franklin married, in Missouri, Miss Ellen M. Austin. In 1899, they were called upon to mourn the death of a son, H. Clay Franklin, who died in Colton, leaving a widow and two children.

THE CONSOLIDAED ABSTRACT & TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY of San Bernardino was incorporated April 6, 1891. It is a combination of three abstract companies previously doing business in the county, viz: Woxencraft Abstract Company, Abstract & Title Company of San Bernardino and Hill Records. They have in their offices all the valuable records in existence at that date. Their records are kept up on the same general plan as that of the Title Insurance & Trust Company of Los Angeles.

CHARLES T. BROWN was one of the first settlers of the Hermosa tract. He was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, July 14, 1862. He is the son of William Brown, a tradesman, and of the fifth generation in descent from Peter Brown, one of the Mayflower pilgrims. His mother's maiden name was Ruth Homes. Both his parents died while he was very young and he made his home with his maternal grandfather, B. B. Homes, until fourteen years of age when his grandfather died and he was thrown on his own resources.

Mr. Brown is in partnership with his cousin, A. H. Leonard, and they own forty acres of land at Hermosa. They were the first purchasers after these lands were put on the market. They have set out their land to fruit, about one half citrus and the other deciduous fruits.

Mr. Brown married Miss Linda Huffman, of St. Louis, Missouri, February 5, 1890. They have one child, a daughter, Julia.

FRANK MONAGHAN, for many years a resident of Needles, was born in New York city, May 13, 1850. When a young man he entered the employ of a railroad company and he came to Southern California in the employ of the So. Pacific as a conductor. When the railroad construction gang reached Needles in 1883, Mr. Monaghan, in company with Dan Murphy, opened a general merchandise store in tents. This became the largest and most important mercantile business in Needles and Mr. Monaghan is still interested in it. In 1893, the firm of Monaghan and Murphy put in a water works plant and an ice factory at Needles. Needles was made an icing station for the refrigerator service and the plant supplied ice. They have also engaged extensively in mining developments.

Mr. Monaghan served as Justice of the Peace from 1884-87 and was a member of Needles school board. He was married in 1875 to Mrs. M. E. Guthrie of Wilmington, Cal. They have two sons, Frank E. and Chas. B., and a daughter, Lillian. The family now reside in Santa Ana, where Mr. Monaghan is interested in Brea Cañon oil developments.

JOHN EMORY BROOKINGS, of Redlands, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, September 3, 1846. His father, Charles Brookings, was also a native of Cecil county; his mother, Eliza Johnstone Brookings, was a member of the Protestant family of Johnstones of Fermannah county, Ireland.

Mr. Brookings began his business career as a grain buyer on the Chicago Board of Trade, for W. N. Sturgis, commonly known as "King Jack." He subsequently engaged in the same line of business on his own account, establishing agencies along the different railroads centering at Keokuk, Iowa. In October, 1898, Mr. Brookings came to California, and with an experience of twenty years gained in the manufacturing and selling of lumber in Michigan, he at once organized the Brookings Lumber & Box Company in conjunction with his son W. DuB. Brookings, and Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis. They purchased the Highland Lumber Co's property, consisting of five thousand acres of heavily timbered land and a large saw mill in the San Bernardino mountains; the City Creek Toll Road and the Box Factory at Highlands. They are the owners of large tracts of timber in the vicinity of Fredalpa Park, near the city of Redlands. Activity has always pervaded every branch of business conducted by the Brookings Lumber & Box Company and their investments are most important features in the industries of San Bernardino county. It is proper

to state that they are the most extensive manufacturers of box lumber in Southern California and their mills the most complete in equipment of any in this section of the state.

In 1869 Mr. Brookings married Miss Emma E. duBois, of Covington, Indiana. They have two children: Walter duBois Brookings, and Miss Georgia Brookings, both at present residing at the family home in Redlands.

WALTER duBOIS BROOKINGS, of Redlands, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, February 28, 1873. He is the son of John Emory Brookings, born in Cecil county, Maryland, whose ancestors were of English descent, and of Emma Du Bois, of Covington, Indiana, whose parents were of French Huguenot stock.

Walter D. Brookings attended the Grand Rapids, Michigan, high school and graduated in 1890. He then entered Philips Exeter Academy and went from there to Harvard University where he graduated in 1895. He completed the course of Harvard Law School in 1898 and was soon afterward admitted to practice at the bar in the state of Illinois.

In June, 1900, the Brookings family removed to California and the young man was actively engaged with his father in the organization of the Brookings Lumber and Box Co., of which he is secretary and treasurer.

While a student of the Harvard Law School, Mr. Brookings compiled and published the well-known text book, "Briefs for Debate." Although many years a student, he devoted considerable attention to his father's lumber enterprises and gained a knowledge of the lumber business which has proved valuable in his present occupation.

FRANK H. COLE, of Highland, was born in Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois, November 17, 1872, the son of W. S. Cole, also a native of Illinois, and a farmer. He came to California in 1894. In 1897 he purchased a six acre orange grove in Highland. This is now in the center of town. He purchased the drug and stationery business of A. A. True and J. H. Poage, which business he still carries on.

He was married in 1897 to Miss Edna, daughter of W. H. Wilmot, of Highlands.

ASA DAY is one of the venerable and esteemed citizens of Chino, born January 31st, 1824, in the town of Depeyster, St. Lawrence county, New York. His father, David Day, married Betsey Bristol, a daughter of Samuel Bristol who was a pioneer of St. Lawrence county, having located in Depeyster as early as 1802. They had twelve children. Mr. Day has ever led the life of an industrious farmer. He married in the town of Depeyster, Miss Edna Bristol, a native of that town. In 1862, they located in McHenry county, Illinois, near the town of Woodstock where they lived until 1895 when they settled in their present home on the Chino Grant. They have six children, Leticia, widow of Chas. Dundass of Pomona; David C., Edwin and Chas. of Chino; Stella, Mrs. Jas. Brown, of Oklahoma, and Emma, Mrs. Geo. Perkins, of Chino.

EDWIN M. DAY, of Chino, was born January 30th, 1851, in the town of Depeyster, St. Lawrence county, New York. He was the son of Asa and Edna (Bristol) Day. The earlier years of his life were spent on a farm in Nebraska where the family lived for many years. In 1891, he came to California, where he purchased thirty-five acres of the Chino Grant, which he has developed into a productive walnut grove and apricot orchard.

He married Eliza Wagner, who died in 1900 leaving three children, Albert C., Blanche E. and Claud. Afterward, Mr. Day married Mrs. Hattie Bristol, widow of the late Frank Bristol; she has two daughters, Bertha and Gertie. Mr. Day is a member of the I. O. O. F., the D. of R. and F. A.

LEONARD GOODING, of Barstow, was born in Bristol, Ontario county, New York, November 10, 1832. He was the son of Ephraim and Corinthia Spencer Gooding. The family are descendants of early Puritan colonists. Mr. Gooding received his education in the public schools of Bristol, finishing with one year at Lyman Seminary, Lyman, New York. After leaving school he was employed on a farm during the summer season and teaching school winters, an occupation which he followed many years. Later, removing to Canandaigua, New York, he engaged in business as coal merchant; and from thence went to Saginaw, Michigan, where he lived five years.

Mr. Gooding came to Barstow, March 31, 1887. His son, George E. Gooding, had preceded him and was employed as station agent for the California Southern Railway at Barstow. The hotel, having burned they operated a lunch counter until the new hotel was built. Mr. Gooding then purchased the general mercantile business of John H. Beatty, and receiving the appointment of postmaster has maintained the two ever since, having been postmaster continuously since 1887.

Mr. Gooding has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Cornelia Reed, who died September 20, 1864, leaving three children, two daughters still living at Bristol, and a son, George R. Gooding, now agent for the Santa Fe railway at Kingman, Arizona. He afterward married Miss Annie Raines, of Onondaga, New York. They have a family of two sons, Joseph E., who is in business with his father at Barstow; and Guy, now employed in the freight office of the Southern Pacific railway at Barstow. Mr. Gooding is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a Royal Arch Mason and charter member of the Needles Masonic lodge.

VINCENT DES NOYERS, of Chino, was born at Montreal, Canada, October 20, 1854. His parents were Vincent and Francois Des Jardins Des Noyers. The father lived on a farm near Montreal and here young Vincent grew up, and attended the public schools of the city and spent two years in a local academy. Being of an adventurous disposition, after a considerable experience as a dry goods salesman, he went to New York City and in 1875, embarked for California via the Isthmus, and after visiting San Francisco, came south and spent a couple of years working on ranches in the vicinity of Los Angeles. He spent some time in Washington Territory and then went to the mining regions of Alaska and returned to Cal. After two years in the mining districts of Arizona, he spent six years in mining at Calico and other points. In 1891, he purchased sixteen acres on the Chino Grant which he has planted to walnuts and where he has made his permanent home.

In 1882, Mr. Des Noyers visited his native place and there married Evangeline, daughter of Hermengild Fortier, of Montreal. She was educated at the convent of Notre Dame in Montreal and is an accomplished musician and pianist. They have three children, Josephine C., Maurice J., and Adrienne L. Mr. and Mrs. Des Noyers are members of the Catholic church.

MILTON L. CARSON, of Ontario, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, June 26, 1849, the son of John T. and Martha Lupton Carson. His mother was a daughter of Martin Lupton, a native of Massachusetts and a pioneer of Mahoning county. His grandfather, John Carson, was of Irish descent. Milton L. was the only son and lived at home on his father's farm until the family removed to Cedar county, Iowa when he was about fourteen and became early settlers of Springdale. They lived here for twenty-five years and developed a valuable property, then removed to Guthrie county, where Mr. Carson remained until he came to California in 1887. He spent some time in Pasadena. Later he was one of the first settlers at Rialto and took an active part in developing that colony. He kept a livery stable there and was the first man to open up the Bloomington ditch. In 1893 he settled at Chino. He also has property and lives in Ontario.

Mr. Carlson married Miss Edna Tabor, a native of Canada and daughter of Zeno C. Tabor, in Springfield, Iowa. Her father was a native of Vermont and has resided in Pasadena for the past fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Carson have four children, Ethel, wife of Clark C. Bailey, of Chino Grant; John M., Earl Z. and Mary M.

GEORGE BOALICH, of Colton, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1833. He grew up here and learned his trade of shoemaker. In 1878, he with John Hamerly, Daniel Schwartz and F. P. Furey, started from Osceola Mills, Pennsylvania, for California and located in Colton, then a new town just started. Mr. Boalich purchased and improved a home and remained until 1893 when he moved to Ontario and resided there, following his trade, until 1902, when he returned to Colton.

In 1854, Mr. Boalich married Anna, daughter of Rev. Joshua Mitchell, of the Advent church of Christ, and a relative, by marriage, of Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. and Mrs. Boalich have one daughter, Mary, now Mrs. Wm. Hoagland, of Urbana, and a son, Benjamin F., in the east. Mr. Boalich is a member of Ashler Lodge, F. & A. M., Colton and of St. Bernard Commandery, San Bernardino.

PORTER BRIMMER, of Rialto, was born in Jefferson county, New York, March 4, 1830. He was raised on a farm in the "Empire state" and in 1851, emigrated to Wisconsin where he engaged in farming. In 1884, Mr. Brimmer sold his farm in Wisconsin and moved to Humeston, Wayne county, Iowa. In 1894, preceded by a daughter, Mrs. Kendall, and two sons, Fred, since deceased, and Merton, Mr. and Mrs. Brimmer came to California and purchased an orange grove near Rialto. Mr. Brimmer married Miss Elizabeth Ann Wadsworth, of Wayne county, New York, January 13, 1853. The surviving children of their marriage are: Mrs. Amelia Kendall, Arthur, Merton and Harry. The three sons each own orchards of citrus fruits in the vicinity of the father's property. Mr. and Mrs. Brimmer have long been members of the Christian church and are prominent among the supporters of that denomination in San Bernardino city.

DAVID J. CUSHING, of Del Rosa, is a native of Illinois, born near Rockford, October, 15, 1861, the son of Joseph and Nancy Cushing, the father born in Keene, New Hampshire, the mother on Long Island, New York. His grandfather was a shipbuilder in New York and the family at one time owned Plumb Island, a small island off the coast of Long Island.

Mr. Cushing learned the carpenter trade with his father but on going to Nebraska he took up land and farmed until he came to California in 1893. Here he purchased twenty acres, five of which is set to oranges.

He was married in Nebraska to Miss Eliza, daughter of George Montgomery. They have three children, Irving, John and George. Mr. Cushing is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church and was also trustee for the school district.

OTIS DEAN, of Ontario, was born in Bristol, Baynham county, Massachusetts, March 1, 1821. He was the son of Chandler Robbins and Abigail Bessie Dean, both natives of Massachusetts and descending from families dating back to the days of the pilgrims.

Otis Dean worked on a farm when a boy and then engaged in the manufacture of hat and shoe boxes at East Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Later he learned the trade of boot and shoe maker, which he followed for thirty years, or until machine work came into vogue.

December 30, 1863, he enlisted in the 56th Massachusetts Volunteers which regiment was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Fairfax C. H., Petersburg and others. Mr. Dean was wounded in the left forearm and taken prisoner at Plegam farm. Later he was exchanged and returned to the front again. At Petersburg he was wounded in the leg and reported killed.

After the war he returned to Massachusetts and in 1879 removed to Iowa where he lived twelve years. In 1890 he came to California and located at Ontario, where he has since resided. He owns a ten acre ranch at the corner of San Antonio avenue and Sixth street.

He was married January 4, 1848, to Miss Augusta, daughter of Ebenezer Dunbar, of Sharon, Norfolk county, Massachusetts. They lived for thirty years at Foxborough, Massachusetts. They have one daughter, Mary Augusta, and five sons living, Frederic Elmer, of San Francisco; Arthur Leander, Edwin Percy, William Edgar, living in Ontario, and Harry Adelbert, of Elburn, Illinois.

J. B. BREED, late a resident of Redlands, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, December 28, 1821. The family removed to New Hope, Pennsylvania, and later to New York. Here Mr. Breed engaged in the manufacture of wall papers and later was interested in the same business in Philadelphia. He came to Redlands in 1887 to look after the estate of his wife's father, Isaac N. Judson, who was one of the early investors in the place. After making several trips to California he located permanently in Redlands in 1891 and purchased the Prospect Hill property; he moved the house and made many improvements. He at once took an active part in the business and civic life of his new home, being president of the Redlands Orange Grove and Water Co., of the Humane Society and of the Anti-Saloon League; he was vice-president of the Smiley Library board from its formation up to the time of his death, and was a director in many other local organizations. He was always an active member of the Presbyterian church and was connected with the Redlands church as elder from its establishment, his interest never fluctuating up to the day of his death. Mr. Breed died February 11, 1903.

He was twice married, his first wife having been Miss Rebecca Morton, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, by whom he had two daughters and one son, William Breed, now residing in Redlands. His second wife was Miss Emily, daughter of I. N. Judson. She still survives him.

W. H. H. EASTON, of Bloomington, is a native of Ohio, born in Middlefield, Geauga county, February 21, 1845, the son of James Easton, a native of Vermont and one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. As a young man Mr. Easton settled in Onawa, Monona county, Iowa, where he taught school. After a residence of sixteen years here, he came to California and was the first settler in the Bloomington district. He was a member of the first school board of Bloomington and served as such for six years. He has for the past twelve years acted as postmaster of Bloomington. He owns a ten acre tract where he has a comfortable home surrounded by fruit trees and shrubbery.

WILLIAM H. DELPHEY, of Chino, is a native of Monroe county, Michigan, being born in the town of Erie, September 27, 1871. His father was of English and his mother

of Dutch descent. There were in the family eight children, William being the youngest. His early life was spent in attending the district school and working upon his father's farm and in his mills. At the age of nineteen he came to California with two sisters who were seeking health and was at first employed on what is now known as the Boston ranch in El Cajon valley, San Diego county. In December, 1894, he located at Chino and a year later purchased forty acres of land adjoining the town. This is now one of the best alfalfa ranches in the locality.

In 1898, Mr. Delphey married Miss Flora, daughter of Charles Stine. They now have two sons, Calvin and William Jr.

JAMES CURTNER, Victor, was born in Texas, August 27, 1865, son of William and Mary McAllister Curtner. He was educated in the public schools of Clarksville, Texas, after which he engaged in stock raising for six years. He served in the Texas Rangers under Captain Jenks. He spent several years in Colorado, Montana, British Columbia and Arizona, lumbering and railroading. He came to California in 1887, made brick at Escondido, and in 1891 located in Victor. He has followed various occupations, been a constable and now has a general merchandise store.

Mr. Curtner married Miss Rebecca Hood of Los Angeles, July 10, 1896. He is a member of the K. of P., and the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES LIVINGSTON CLOCK, of Redlands, was born in Painesville, Ohio, Lake county, May 10, 1841, and lived there until 1852, when with his mother and two brothers he moved to Warren, Joe Daviess county, Illinois.

Mr. Clock was among the first to respond to the call for troops on the breaking out of the Civil War. He enlisted in May, 1861, in Company E, 15th Illinois Infantry, and served some time, when his health being poor, he was discharged for disability, but was soon appointed as forage master of the 4th Division, 16th Army Corps, and afterwards 2d General Frank P. Blair's headquarters, 17th Army Corps, and continued there until the close of the war.

After the war he made his residence at Geneva, Franklin county, Iowa, locating on a section of unimproved land and continued farming until 1877, when he was elected County Auditor of Franklin county, and moved to Hampton, the county seat. So successfully did he conduct the affairs of the office that at the expiration of his term, he was nominated and re-elected to the same office; at the close of his second term he received the nomination for County Treasurer on the Republican ticket and so great was his popularity he was given the entire vote of the county. At the expiration of his term as County Treasurer, he was tendered the nomination, but refused to be a candidate, his health being poor.

He and a brother, H. A. Clock, and a nephew, Eugene Clock, engaged in the mercantile business at Latimer, Iowa, and also dealt in grain, lumber and coal. The firm did a very successful business. Later the business was conducted by C. L. Clock and three sons, F. H., H. L. and C. H. Clock, who were at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. After this change Mr. Clock was appointed postmaster at Latimer which he held until moving to California. He was also elected supervisor of Franklin county, while at Latimer and served one term but declined the renomination. The Hampton Franklin County Recorder pays Mr. Clock a handsome compliment under date of January 6, 1899, stating he was the most popular man in the county. On account of overwork in office and store Mr. Clock moved to Redlands in the spring of 1895 purchasing the property where he now resides, a 20 acre Washington Navel orange grove, to which he added 5 acres making 25 acres, one of the most typical and productive orange orchards in Redlands. He and his sons also own 70 acres of fine trees, navels and valencias, in Lugonia.

Mr. Clock was married in 1867 to Rebecca Haskell, of Nora, Illinois. They are the parents of three sons: Fred H., Harry L. and Charles H. Clock. Fred H. was married in 1895 to Jessie Satchell, of Wichita, Kansas.

They have four children: Fred L., Charles S., Dorothy Helen and Ruth Irene Clock. H. L. and C. H. Clock live at 51 E. Palm avenue.

C. L. Clock and wife have been members of the First Methodist Episcopal church since 1870, and have always taken an active part in its affairs. He has held the office of president of the board of trustees for the last seven years.

Mr. Clock has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1862, and belongs to the Royal Arch degree. He and his wife are also members of the Eastern Star. He is one of the directors of the Redlands Board of Trade, and belongs to the Bear Valley Post, G. A. R., has always been considered a safe conservative man, prompt in business and very liberal according to his means in all public and private affairs.

TROELS FREDERICK BENTEN, of San Bernardino, was born in Denmark, April 18, 1858, the son of Daniel and Marien Jorgenson Benteen. There are two other members of his family now in this country, living in New York.

Mr. Benteen attended school in his native country and then worked on a farm. He came to America in 1881, landing in New York City, and going at once to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he worked for six years in a nail factory. In 1887, he came to California and was employed by the Santa Fe company in San Bernardino until June, 1894, when he purchased his present ranch property of ten acres inside the city limits and started a dairy business which he is at present successfully conducting.

Mr. Benteen married Miss Carrie Hansen, at Wheeling, May 16, 1885. They have three children, Bertha, Mary and Clara. - Mr. Benteen is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

J. H. COX was born in Illinois, December 17, 1857, the son of John and Nancy Farmer Cox. His father was a farmer and active in political affairs, holding county offices most of the time. He has three brothers in the county, A. A. Cox and Emanuel M. Cox of Rialto, and F. L. Cox, of Victor.

Mr. Cox attended school in Fayette county, Illinois, and after leaving school went to work on his father's farm. He has followed the occupation of farmer all his life. He came to California April, 1887, direct from Fayette county. He commenced work on a ranch by the month, but has since purchased a thrifty orange grove on Muscotte avenue, north of Base Line.

Mr. Cox married Miss Lucy Belcher, of Fayette county, Illinois, March 9, 1881. They have a family of five children: Omer Victor, Lloyd Edwin, Nellie, Fred and Mildred Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Loyal Mystic Legion of America.

JOHN A. HOLDEN, of San Bernardino, was born in Lincoln county, Ohio, December 23, 1823, the son of Mahlon and Ann Vance Holden. His father was born in Virginia but the family removed to Ohio when he was three years of age and were among the first settlers in the Western Reserve. John A. Holden learned his trade of blacksmithing in Granville, Ohio, and worked as a journeyman through the middle states until 1856 when he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama and opened a shop at Grass Valley, near Sacramento. He then had a shop at North San Juan until 1862 when he went to Virginia City, Nevada, where for many years he carried on a shop and worked for the Bonanza Mining companies of that place. In 1877, he came to San Bernardino and purchased his present home of twenty-five acres.

He was married at Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1852, to Miss Theresa Doning, a native of Indiana. She died in San Bernardino about 1896. The children are also all deceased.

N. DAVENPORT, of Colton, was born in Mobile, Alabama, December 19, 1847, the son of Gorham Davenport, a merchant of that city and a member of an old Maine family. Mr. Davenport was educated at St. Joseph College, near Mobile and left school to enter the Confederate army. In 1868, he landed in San Francisco and for the first year acted as accountant for the wholesale firm of Sanderson & Horn. In 1869, he went to San Diego where he was engaged in business. He aided in the survey of the San Diego and San Bernardino Railway made in 1870 and later became interested in the Ivanpah and Panamint mines. In 1876, he located in Colton and entered the firm of Hathaway & Davenport, the first general store in the town of Colton. He has since made Colton his home and since disposing of his interest in the mercantile business has been interested in mining and other developments.

Mr. Davenport was married December 25, 1874, in the San Bernardino Catholic church to Miss Sylvia, daughter of John Brown, Sr. They have four children living, John F., Marie L., and Noel J., residents of Los Angeles, and Daisy F., at home.

L. G. CURRIER, J. P., of Barstow California was born in South Bend, Indiana, November 9, 1843. He was the son of William Currier and Rebecca Chittenden Currier, and is the only one of the family in the far west.

Mr. Currier received a common school education at Bushnell, Illinois, where the family had removed in 1845. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War, on August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company "D" 102, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years until the close of the war, and was discharged at Washington, D. C. During service his regiment was with the 20th Army Corps under General Joe Hooker, most of the time in the west, but went with Sherman on his march to the sea. Mr. Currier was commended by the late Ex-President Harrison, who was commander of his brigade, for efficient service

rendered in handling 500 six-mule teams which were sent in 1862 into the enemy's country along the Cumberland river, to forage for supplies. The three years after discharge from the army he engaged in lumbering in Mississippi and Louisiana; the next five as a contractor on the line of the Northern Pacific railway at Brainerd, Minnesota. In 1876, he went to the Black Hills of Dakota, and engaged in putting up hay and mining for a couple of years. He was in the Black Hills during the Sitting Bull Indian outbreak and went through the campaign with General Nelson A. Miles. He afterwards settled at Miles City, Montana, and was employed as manager for a large mercantile and transportation company, then as hotel keeper, and later as contractor; which was followed by fourteen years work as ferryman. He lived at Miles City twenty years.

Judge Currier came to Barstow in 1899, and has been engaged in prospecting and at house building ever since. He was appointed Justice of the Peace by the County Board of Supervisors, March 1, 1901; re-elected November, 1903, for four years more.

Mr. Currier married Miss Annie Egan, at Miles City, Montana, in 1884. They are the parents of one son. W. L. Currier, married to Miss Mary Josephine Phelps at Los Angeles, July 28, 1903, and a daughter was born to them August 6, 1904.

CHRISTIAN JESSEN, of Oak Glen, was born in Newton county, Indiana, April 5, 1864, the son of Christian Jessen, a farmer. He was reared on a farm and followed this occupation until he came to California in 1890. He located at Redlands and soon became connected with the Oak Glen Co. He was for a number of years connected with this company and has aided in their water developments. He is at present one of the Horticultural Inspectors of the county. He owns a home at Oak Glen.

Mr. Jessen was married, January 19, 1903, to Miss Flora, daughter of John Stuart Harris, of Alhambra, California. Mrs. Jessen is a graduate of the Los Angeles State Normal, of the class of 1897 and has taught in Riverside and Los Angeles counties since her graduation until her marriage.

MRS. SUSAN C. BUFFINGTON was born at Adamsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, November 1, 1846. She was the daughter of Dennison and Elizabeth Adams Ross, the first a native of Rhode Island, the latter of Ohio. Mrs. Buffington was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois. After teaching for a time, she attended the McIntyre Academy at Zanesville, Ohio, and then resumed teaching in Illinois.

In 1869 she was married to Moses C. Buffington, a native of Pennsylvania, born March 9, 1842. Mr. Buffington was the inventor of several important machines, among which was a wheel machine that was used in making buggy wheels. In 1878 he engaged in the manufacture of the Buffington Improved Sarven Wheel, of which he was the inventor at Burlington, Iowa.

Mr. Buffington's failing health led to the removal of the family to California in 1883. They located in North Ontario and engaged in fruit growing. Here Mr. Buffington died, September 21, 1886. He had for twenty years been a prominent member of the Methodist church, to which Mrs. Buffington also belongs.

Mr. and Mrs. Buffington had three children, one dying in infancy. Charles C. Buffington married Maud L. Mosgrove in 1896; they have one child, Elizabeth, and he is manager of a citrus packing house at Corona. The other living son is Frank C. Buffington.

H. H. DANIELS was born in West Point, Kansas, January 31, 1859. After completing his education he went into business in Kansas and Nebraska, coming to Redlands in February, 1887. Soon after, in company with W. E. Sibley, he embarked in the real estate business.

In the fall of the same year Mr. Clark, who had been investigating business openings in other sections of the state, came to Redlands and the firm's name was changed to Clark & Daniels. This was at the time of the boom, and when the foundations of Redlands were being laid. Mr. Daniels was never an idle man. Energy and hard work seemed to be a part of his nature, and he at once prepared to do his full share toward developing the place which he had chosen for his future home. The Holden Villa Tract, bounded by Clark street and Fern avenue, Alvarado and Eureka streets; the Altadena Tract, lying east from Cajon street, between Fern avenue and Home Place; and the Bonnie Brae Tract, on the west side of Eureka street between Clark street and Olive avenue were all plotted and improved by him. He also developed acreage property at West Redlands in what was then known as Terracina, planted orange groves, constructed pipe lines, and there as well as elsewhere did good work in the upbuilding of Redlands and its surrounding territory. During the last few years of his life he was engaged in the real estate business almost

exclusively, which he prosecuted with his usual vigor and success. In all his labors he was ever actuated by a desire for the well-being of his fellow-men.

His death occurred February 10, 1899, twelve years after his arrival in Redlands, and it is safe to say that no one in that time did more than he towards the improvement and up-building of the city and community.

DAVID ROWLAND BROWN, of Rincon, was born in Nova Scotia, August 4, 1841, the son of James and Sarah A. Weaver Brown, both natives of Nova Scotia. His father was a ship builder and the son of Michael, a sergeant in a British regiment which served during the Revolutionary war. His mother was a direct descendant of the de Montcalm family of France, from which came General Montcalm. Mr. Brown was brought up on a farm and educated in the public schools of the day. He learned the carpenter's and builder's trade, which he followed for many years. In 1865 he went to Boston, Mass. He then spent three years in the new state of Kansas, but returned to Boston and in 1876 came to California and located at Los Angeles, where he was occupied as a carpenter and builder for some time. In 1878 he settled on a claim in what was supposed to be the Jurupa Grant, in the southwestern corner of San Bernardino county. When the final survey was made the land was found to be outside of the grant limits and on an odd numbered section, consequently the Southern Pacific Railroad Company laid claim to it. Mr. Brown was given a United States patent, but the railway company began suit to have it set aside and the case continued in the Federal courts for nearly sixteen years before it was finally settled in favor of Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown was married in 1869 in the state of Kansas to Mary E. Lear, a native of England, who came to this country in her childhood. They have two children, William Lear Brown, who is a graduate of Stanford University and is at present principal of the San Bernardino city schools. He married Miss Minnie Lacey of Riverside, and they have two children, Laurence Lacey and Helen. The daughter, Miss Alena Brown, is a graduate of the Riverside High School and a teacher in the public schools.

During his long residence in the Rincon District, Mr. Brown has served as constable and justice of the peace for several years. He is a member of the Masonic order.

EDWIN P. CHAFFEE, of Upland, was born December 1, 1851, at Tippecanoe City, Ohio. He is the son of John E.—a native of Connecticut—and Sarah Ann Chaffee of Pennsylvanian. He was brought up on a farm and received a common school education. Leaving home in 1873, he went to Toledo, Ohio, and engaged as locomotive fireman on one of the roads running out of that city, and afterwards went to Chicago, where he was employed as a switchman. He came from Chicago to North Ontario in 1893. He first engaged in the business of general painting, but afterwards went to work for the North Ontario Fruit Exchange, where he is still employed.

Mr. Chaffee married Miss Eleanor D. Shober of Montpelier, O., May 5, 1881. They have had a family of seven children, only three of whom are now living: Harry A., Mabel G. and Edna B. Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Chaffee has been interested in politics since coming to this county, and was chosen delegate to the Republican County convention of 1900. He is a member of Euclid Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge session at San Francisco, May 5, 1900. He was largely instrumental in the organization of Euclid Lodge, was a charter member, and is a trustee of the lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee are also charter members of the Rebekah Lodge, organized in connection with Euclid Lodge.

C. W. BRENELL, of Chino, is a native of Sweden, born near the town of Jonkoping, May 16, 1860. He learned the carpenter's trade and in 1881 came to America. He lived six years at Austin, Texas, and in 1887 came to California. After six months in Pasadena he came to Chino to work in the wagon shop for Mr. Gird. Here he did general carpenter and repair work, was a wheelwright, etc. In company with Mr. L. Sheld, he opened a blacksmith shop in the town of Chino in 1869 and in 1897 bought out his partner's interest. He conducts a successful business and owns valuable residence property.

In 1886 he was married at Austin, Texas, to Miss Matilda Marie Holmes, also of Swedish birth.

ALFRED T. CLOTHIER, of Chino, was born in Copperopolis, Calaveras county, Cal., May 21, 1868, the son of Thomas M. and Anna Tower Clothier. The father was a native of Massachusetts, who came to California via the Horn in 1849 and was one of the first of the "49ers." He mined in various camps and lived in Copperopolis, Stockton and Calaveras county until 1887, when the family located in Orange county, where the father died. The mother still lives with her son Alfred.

Mr. Clothier worked in the store of C. D. Sholl & Co., Santa Ana, for four years. He then came to Chino and for eight years was employed by M. Moyes. May 1, 1902, he opened a store and started in business for himself.

Mr. Clothier was married at Santa Ana in 1893, to Miss Maud L., daughter of A. D. Stine, now engaged in stock business at Chino. She was a native of Orange county. They have two children, Floyd and Alice. Mr. Clothier is a member of the Foresters and I. O. O. F.

CHARLES BURKHART, of San Bernardino, is a native of Ohio, born April 20, 1832, the son of Joseph and Mary Rockhoff Burkhart.

Mr. Burkhart received a common school education in the city of Cleveland, and there learned his trade of carpenter and builder. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in Company "A," 23rd Ohio Infantry, and served four years and five months. His regiment was with the Western Virginia Army Corps and saw plenty of fighting. Mr. Burkhart himself received a bullet wound and two saber cuts. Upon his discharge he returned to Ohio and for twelve years acted as policeman in the city of Cleveland. In 1881 Mr. Burkhart left Ohio and came directly to San Bernardino, where he has lived and followed his trade as builder and contractor ever since. January 4, 1864, Mr. Burkhart married Miss Helen Smith, a native of Ohio. They have had a family of seven children, only two of whom—Elva and Lillian—are now living. Mr. Burkhart is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F.

CORNELIUS G. H. BENNINK, of Ontario, was born in Holland in 1842. He came with his parents to America in 1845. They located at Cambridge, Mass., and here he received his education and made his home for fifty years. During the civil war he served for three years in General Sickles "Excelsior Brigade," which took part in twenty-four battles, in numerous skirmishes, etc. This brigade was engaged in the battles of Williamsburg, Va., the Peninsular campaign, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness. Out of 101 men enlisted only ten responded to their names for discharge in front of Petersburg. Mr. Bennink himself was in the hospital having been wounded in the Wilderness fight. He was discharged as orderly sergeant.

After the war he returned to Cambridge, where he was engaged in a general merchandising business. He was for six years a member of the city council, the last year serving as president of the body. In 1866-67 he served as a member of the house in the Massachusetts legislature.

He first came to California with the national encampment of the G. A. R. in 1886 and was so favorably impressed with the country that he returned east with a strong desire to seek a home in this state. In 1894 he returned to California and soon afterward located at Ontario. Since his arrival here he has been active in public affairs and has served four years as a member of the City Board of Trustees, two years of that time acting as president. In September, 1900, he received the nomination and the November following was elected to represent the 78th District in the state legislature. In 1869 Mr. Bennink married Miss Lois A. Ellis, a descendant of one of the Pilgrim settlers of Massachusetts. They have had five sons, three of whom are living; two are now residents of California.

DANIEL J. CARPENTER, of San Bernardino, was born in Illinois, September 26, 1857. In 1870 he settled in Lyon county, Iowa, which was his home until he came to California in 1891. He first purchased a ranch at Santa Ana and remained there until 1898; he then came to San Bernardino and bought the book, stationary and notion stock of L. G. Allen, a business which he has increased and made successful. Later he became the owner of a large orange grove, comprising 150 acres, at Highlands, where he makes his home.

In 1876 Mr. Carpenter married Miss Mary L. Tillotson of Beloit, Iowa. They have a family of five children, Wilbur F., Jerome, Thankful, Isabel and Daniel J. Carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are members of the M. E. church and are both active workers. Mrs. Carpenter is a prominent and active worker in the W. C. T. U., having served as president of the County Union. Mr. Carpenter is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

CHARLES EDWIN BRINK, one of the early settlers of Lugonia, was born in Marathon, N. Y., April 39, 1846. In 1848 his family removed to Painesville, Ohio. There Edwin graduated from the High School and later attended the Chicago University, but was obliged to withdraw in junior year on account of failing health. In 1875 he came to California and after looking about, settled at Crafton on account of the freedom from fogs and winds. There he was joined by his family in 1876. He was a Baptist, but joined in all good work and was most helpful to the little band of Congregationalists which had been organized in 1876. When a Sabbath school was started in the Lugonia schoolhouse

he was the first superintendent. At his suggestion a society of Christian workers, somewhat after the plan of the Y. M. C. A., was formed, and he was elected its president.

Over fatigue and exposure in his work as chairman of the executive committee of the Sunnyside Ditch Company hastened his death, which occurred August 1, 1879. Mr. Brink was tactful, energetic and a natural organizer and leader. He had the respect and generally the liking of his opponents and his friendships were very strong.

December 28, 1870, he married Eulalia A., daughter of Gilbert S. Bailey, D. D., secretary of the Divinity School of Chicago University. They were the parents of four children, Irwin W., secretary of the Colton Fruit Exchange; Gilbert N., superintendent of schools in the Philippines; Edwin T., a student of medicine in San Francisco; Maisie A., the wife of Geo. W. Ogle, a prominent citizen of Pomona, Cal. Mrs. Brink after her husband's death removed to Pomona, where she was engaged as teacher for a number of years.

ALBERT A. COLLIER, of San Bernardino, was born in New York, in December, 1849, the son of John and Harriet Allen Collier. After leaving school, Mr. Collier's first work was on a farm in New York state. About 1869 he went to Charlotte, Mich., where he learned the painter's trade. He resided at different points in Michigan until 1884, when he came to California. On arriving in San Bernardino, in March, 1884, he first opened a shop with C. E. Lehman, carriage builder, now of Redlands. Later he opened a carriage paint shop on Winkler Alley, where he remained eleven years. He then removed to his present quarters on Third street. He confines his business exclusively to carriage painting.

He married, in Charlotte, Mich., August 20, 1873, Elizabeth S. Dolson. They have one daughter, Grace, the wife of George A. Young, who has one child. Mr. Collier attends the Presbyterian church and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Mystic Legion.

THOMAS R. BENNINGTON, formerly of Oro Grande, was born in Marshall county, Ill., February 26, 1855, the son of Joseph Bennington, a farmer. He grew up on the farm and in 1884 came to California and located in Los Angeles, where he engaged in fruit culture. Later he removed to Santa Monica and took charge of the Santa Monica Hotel. In 1888 he came to Oro Grande with Colonel R. M. Moore and invested in the Oro Grand Reduction Works, which had been built for the milling of ore. Owing to lack of patronage, this venture did not prove successful.

Mr. Bennington began prospecting and on the opening up of the Alaska gold fields went north and spent five years in that region. On returning, he began mining in Butte county, and by an accidental explosion of a stick of dynamite was killed September 8, 1897.

In 1876 Mr. Bennington married Margaret Ellen, daughter of Jacob Dorff, of Marshall county, Ill. They had three sons and one daughter, Clyde, William, Ethel, now Mrs. Clifford Wiggins, and Charles. Mrs. Bennington and her family live in Oro Grande.

JAMES I. BAXTER, of San Bernardino, was born in Scotland, November 13, 1852, the son of William and Elizabeth M. R. Ironsides Baxter, who are now living at Monrovia, Cal. There were fifteen children in his father's family all of whom are in this country. Three brothers live in Monrovia; one in Murietta and two are now engaged on the survey of the Salt Lake road. The family came to America in 1859, landing in Quebec, where the father engaged in the hotel and lumber business, remaining there ten years. They then removed to Tasewell County, Illinois, where James I. Baxter attended the Normal School in McLean County, Illinois. His first work after leaving school was farming, and for several years running a threshing machine. He has since followed a number of occupations, a part of the time engaged in railway work.

In 1888 he came to California, locating at Monrovia where several of his brothers engaged together in general railway construction contract work for two or three years. Later he began taking contracts on his own account. He has done considerable work for the Santa Fe Ry. and spent three years in the employ of that road putting stone in the riprap on the Los Angeles river. He came to San Bernardino in 1893, and shortly after established the livery stable he now owns and operates.

While in Livingston county, Ill., he married Miss Agnes Thompson, March 2, 1872. They have had eleven children born to them but only seven of them living at this time. The family are members of the M. E. Church, North. Mr. Baxter is a member of the A. O. U. W.; Maccabees; Loyal Mystic Legion.

JOHN T. BENNETTE of Oro Grande, was born at El Monte, July 4, 1864, the son of David K. and Rebecca Ann Fears Bennette.

David K. Bennette was born in Boston, Bowie county, Texas, in 1836. He came to California with his mother, Mrs. Joseph Fountain, in 1853, and lived on a ranch near New-

hall and kept a stage station on the highway. He was married in 1859 to Miss Fears at Los Angeles. She was the daughter of James M. Fears, who was a well known pioneer, having come to California from Texas in 1858, and having resided at Warner's Ranch, San Diego county; Visalia, Tulare county; Arizona and the Cajon Pass, San Bernardino county. In 1874 he became one of the first settlers of Pomona, where he invested heavily and resided until his death in 1892. He was prominent in I. O. O. F. circles, having aided in organizing lodges in Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Pomona.

David K. Bennette was engaged in the livery and freighting business at Los Angeles and El Monte until his death in 1867. He died at El Monte, aged 31. He left two children, John T. and Miss F. J. Bennette, now living in Los Angeles. Mrs. Bennette, after the death of her husband, moved into the Cajon Pass and pre-empted a piece of government land. Later she married Jeremiah Vincent, by whom she has one daughter, Mamie.

John T. Bennette in 1880 located a piece of land at the head of the Cajon Pass, opposite what is known as the old Mormon Hog Back. Mr. Bennette lived here and engaged in stock raising until 1894, when the Forest Reserve was created, which so limited his stock range that he sold out and removed to Redlands, where he opened livery and feed stables. Later he added to his business the Redlands baggage and transfer line. He sold out his interests here to G. H. Garretson and in 1903 located on his present ranch, which includes part of the town site of Oro Grande.

SETH MARSHALL, of San Bernardino, was born April 25th, 1850, in the old Marshall homestead, owned and occupied by his grandfather, who had emigrated from Colebrook, Conn., in the early thirties and settled on the Western Reserve in what is now the city of Painesville, Ohio.

The family were of Puritan stock and Seth Marshall, Sr., father of the present Seth Marshall, then a young man of strong convictions, of energy and aggressiveness, soon took a leading part in the upbuilding of that new country. He was first clerk on one of the large lake steamers, prior to the building of the Lake Shore railroad. He was later book-keeper for the old bank of Geauga, which later became the First National Bank of Painesville. He was then director and for many years president of this bank. He was always active and successful in mercantile affairs. Mr. Marshall was one of the leading anti-slavery workers in Northern Ohio and the Marshall home was one of the stations on the old "underground" railroad which aided in the escape from slavery of many negroes. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Ohio and a strong personal friend and co-worker with Ben Wade, Joshua R. Giddings, Salmon P. Chase, and other leaders of their time. He was a delegate to the National convention which nominated Lincoln for the second term and was one of the Presidential Electors from Ohio at that election. He died in San Bernardino, at the home of his son, Seth Marshall, in 1880.



SETH MARSHALL

The present Seth Marshall attended school at Oberlin, Ohio, and began his business career in 1868 by entering the wholesale hardware business of his uncles, the Morley Brothers, of East Saginaw, Mich. He acquired an interest in the business and became the general manager of the concern. He remained here seven years when the arduous duties of his position necessitated a rest and change; he therefore started for California, taking ship at New York and crossing the isthmus and

reaching San Francisco in the spring of 1875. He received such benefit from the sea voyage and the bracing climate of San Francisco, that he concluded to remain in the state and, disposing of his Saginaw interests, he became a charter member of the Pacific Stock Exchange, which was organized in the summer of 1875. Later he traveled through the country and became interested in various mining properties from the Comstock, in Nevada, to Arizona. In 1877 he fitted out a prospecting party in Los Angeles and accompanied them overland via San Bernardino and the San Geronio Pass, crossing the Colorado at Ehrenberg and prospecting through the Salt River valley, and through central and southern Arizona, returning via stage to Yuma and to the end of the Southern Pacific railway. In 1880, having acquired mining interests in the Ord district, this county, Mr. Marshall located in San Bernardino since which time he has acquired large interests in this region and taken an active part in the development of our county.

In company with William H. Cheney, his brother-in-law, and Mr. Cheney's uncle, John Cheney, one of the original Cheney Brothers who founded the Cheney Brothers Silk Works, at South Manchester, Conn., the largest in the world, Mr. Marshall purchased 1,000 acres of land, the eastern portion of the Muscupiabe grant. A suit brought to contest the patent to the Muscupiabe rancho delayed improvement of the Cheney tract. Mr. John Cheney died before the suit was settled and Mr. Marshall as administrator later formed an Eastern Syndicate which bought the tract and the water rights, and he later formed the Highland Ditch company for the purpose of building a canal from the east side of City Creek west, above the Cheney tract, and on to North San Bernardino where Mr. Marshall then owned another tract of 1,000 acres. The Highland Ditch company completed the canal to the Cheney tract, thus enabling the land owners along the foothills of Highland to put water on their lands and the Cheney lands were soon highly improved. Part of the water rights and the right of way in the canal for their entire water supply was sold to the state for the State Insane Asylum. After the completion of the canal to the Cheney tract it was sold to the Bear Valley company under a contract to complete it to North San Bernardino, which was done.

It was largely through Mr. Marshall's efforts that the "loop" line of the Santa Fe was built around the east end of the San Bernardino valley, he having contributed more than \$3,000 in cash and right of way for over two miles through his own property. He was one of the organizers of the North Fork Water company and was for years a director and the president of the company. He was also largely instrumental in organizing the Highland Orange Growers' Association and is now president of the Association. He was one of the charter members of the Arrowhead Mountain Club, with Col. Wood and others, and was president of the Club for the first three years of its existence.

Mr. Marshall's latest achievement in conjunction with Dr. G. W. Tape and a strong local directorate, is the organization of the Arrowhead Hot Springs company which has secured and merged the Arrowhead Hot Springs and Waterman properties, and which will immediately proceed to extensively improve this Hot Springs resort, the greatest property of its kind in the world. The company is incorporated for \$1,000,000 and has among its stockholders some of the leading men of this section and of the east. The development of these Hot Springs, with the natural advantages of scenery, climate, elevation and surroundings will create a resort which will make the San Bernardino valley famous.

Mr. Marshall was married to Miss Francis Marie Moyle, sister of Mrs. Wm. H. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., in San Francisco in 1878, Rev. Dr. Stebbins performing the ceremony.

Mrs. Marshall died at her home in San Bernardino February 15th, 1897. She was a woman of rare mental and social qualities, very active in all matters pertaining to the best life of San Bernardino, its charities and social upbuilding. She was broad in her sympathies, unselfish and ever ready to make the sorrows and joys of her friends her own. She was a devoted member of the Episcopal church and took great interest in all that pertained to its life and upbuilding in San Bernardino.

ALBERT C. BURRAGE was born in Ashburnham, Mass., in 1860. When three years of age he removed with his parents to California where he remained until he entered Harvard at the age of eighteen. After graduating from Harvard he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Worcester county, Mass. In 1885, he married Alice M. Haskell of Roxbury, Mass., and she made a pleasant home for him on his modest salary and shared his poverty with cheerful content. Mr. and Mrs. Burrage first lived in Roxbury and later built a small home here, which was, however, heavily mortgaged.

Mr. Burrage owes the remarkable rise in his fortune first of all to his industrious reading of the newspapers. In 1891 he saw an account of the legal fight in Brookline, Mass., between Henry H. Rogers and Edward Addicks, who had conflicting gas interests in that town. Mr.

Addicks, in addition, had a large gas interest in Boston. Being interested in this fight as an outsider, Mr. Burrage looked up the old charter of the Brookline Gas company, merely as a matter of curiosity, and learned, to his surprise, that the company had, by legislative enactment, the right to extend the pipes into Boston at will. Mr. Burrage saw his opportunity. Hoping for much, but never dreaming of all that was to come from that little notice, he made himself known to Mr. Rogers and revealed his discovery, together with the statement that an option for the purchase of the Brookline Gas company, could be obtained.

Mr. Rogers was delighted. It gave him a weapon against Mr. Addicks, and the Brookline Gas company passed into the hands of the Standard Oil company. To make matters clear it must be explained that Mr. Addicks enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the gas business in Boston, and the people were protesting loudly against the high prices charged. The contract for lighting the streets of Boston was about to expire and the Mayor invited Mr. Addicks to meet him and consider a proposition for the reduction of rates. This Mr. Addicks declined to do. When, therefore, the Brookline Gas company came forward and offered a much lower rate than the previous one, the offer was at once accepted. Mr. Addicks was thus pushed to the wall and gladly came to terms. As counsel for the Brookline Gas company and the Standard Oil company, Mr. Burrage was given the fee of \$800,000, said to be the largest fee ever known in the history of the world at any time or place.

This was the beginning of his wealth. The Standard Oil people so appreciated his services that when the Amalgamated Copper company was formed, he was appointed to represent New England in the directorate. From this time his millions have accumulated. Today, Mr. Burrage owns a magnificent home in Boston, a beautiful Italian villa at Cohasset and the palatial home which is so well known in Southern California, at Redlands. He owns a steam yacht, the Aztec, which is one of the most complete and elaborate boats afloat. He resides in palatial style, at his different homes and passes much time on his yacht.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrage have identified themselves in many ways with the interests and society of Redlands. The liberal gift of Mrs. Burrage to the Episcopal church has resulted in one of the most beautiful chapels of this denomination in the state. Mr. Burrage was largely instrumental in the erection of the University Club House, and is a valued member of that organization. Their establishment is a fine example of the possibilities of Southern California. Built in a style that is becoming distinctive of California, surrounded by orange groves and shrubbery and flowers, such as could only be cultivated out of doors in our climate, and commanding views of valley and mountains, snow-capped peaks and the city of Redlands wreathed in orange groves and flowers, it is ideal in every respect.

ROBERT L. BOWLER, of Pomona, was born near Flora, Clay county, Ill., March 20, 1865, the son of William and Theresa Dye Bowler. The father's family came to Pomona in 1893 and settled there. Robert bought a tract of thirty-six acres on the Chino Grant, which is now a fine farm carried on with the latest, up-to-date methods.

He was married December 25, 1897, to Miss Minnie, daughter of C. W. Reiley, of Iola, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Bowler have two children, Roberta and Jessie.

SAMUEL J. BUNTING, of Bloomington, was born near Philadelphia, Pa. He was the son of John Bunting, a member of one of the old Quaker families dating back to the time of William Penn. The family originally came from Derbyshire, England.

Mr. Bunting is a graduate of Cornell University from the Scientific Department. He was first employed as a civil engineer on a railway near Philadelphia. Later he engaged in the fire insurance business and was for twelve years accountant in the general offices of the Pennsylvania Railway in Philadelphia.

He came to California in 1888 in order to lead a freer and out-of-door life. After spending some time at San Gabriel, he located at Bloomington and purchased thirty acres of land. He is secretary of the Citizens' Water Company of Bloomington and of the Rialto Irrigation District.

RUDOLPH A. BRUCKMAN, of San Bernardino, was born in Elgin, Ill., September 26, 1867, the son of Charles and Anna Bruckman. He received a common school education in his native city and there learned the barber's trade. In 1888 he came to California and located in San Bernardino, where he has resided ever since. He worked at his trade for a time and then opened a shop of his own. Later he took charge of a ranch owned by his father at the corner of Mt. Vernon and Highland avenues. He next bought out the establishment now known as the Palace Barber Shop, which he conducted from 1891 to 1899. Mr. Bruckman's father still lives on the ranch north of the city. He has two brothers in California, one in charge of a large ranch of the South Riverside Land and

Water Company at Corona, and the other, Paul B. Bruckman, in charge of his father's ranch.

Mr. Bruckman married Miss Bertha M. Smith of San Bernardino and they have one son, Clyde Bruckman. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE W. DECROW, late of Halleck, was born in Lee county Iowa, August 8, 1842, the son of Isaac Decrow, a native of Vermont. His father immigrated to Iowa in the early days, and from there to Texas, where he farmed and engaged in stock raising. In 1861, George came to California, with his father and mother, where he located in the San Bernardino valley. He remained here until 1878, when he located on the Mojave river. Here he obtained 530 acres of government and railroad land, most of which is now under fence, and engaged in farming and stock raising.

In 1862 he married Miss L. J., daughter of Abraham Pollock. Her father died when she was two years old, and her mother later married Jesse Able, a pioneer of San Bernardino. Mr. and Mrs. Decrow had ten children, all living—Sylvanus W., of Oro Grande; Edward W., and family reside on home farm, he taking charge of same since his father's death, George A., of Oro Grande; Alva at home; Albert, Oro Grande; Ruby, graduate of Occidental College, Los Angeles; Ada I, and Ida A, twins; and Jesse. Mr. Decrow died in February 1903.

ALBERT A. DECROW, of Halleck, was born in San Bernardino, August 29, 1876. He has been in the employ of the Red Star Lime Co., since the organization of the company, and has been foreman for the company five years. He was married October 3, 1899 to Miss Effie, daughter of Benjamin May, for some years a rancher on the Mojave. They have one daughter, Alvaretta.

JAMES CARROLL, of Needles, California, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, July 14, 1848. He received a common school education in Hamilton, and his first occupation was as clerk in the employ of the Great Western Railway company, in the office of the chief engineer at Hamilton, and afterward in the Track Superintendent's office in London, as Assistant Track Superintendent, at Palmerston, Canada, working for the company eleven years.

Coming to the United States he enlisted in the 5th, U. S. Cavalry, General Merritt's old command—at Buffalo, N. Y. This troop saw much service fighting Indians. After enlistment they were stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, then at Fort Washakie, and Fort Sidney, Nebraska. During much of the time he was engaged in scout service. He received his discharge as 1st Sergeant, Dec. 1883, and at once re-enlisted in the 9th. Infantry, receiving final discharge from the service at Fort Mojave, Dec. 18, 1888. Mr. Carroll saw service in the Ute and Cheyenne Indian campaigns of 1879; and was with the troops sent to subdue the Indians after the Meeker massacre in Colorado. He was also with the troops under command of Major Gen. James F. Wade, then Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth Cavalry, at the capture of the Chineckew Indians at Fort Apache.

After his discharge from service Mr. Carroll came to Needles, and in 1889, built the Cottage House. He has been engaged in various lines of business—real estate, lumber and as undertaker and embalmer, a business which he still conducts. Mr. Carroll was elected Justice of the Peace in 1893, serving until 1899. Mr. Carroll married Miss Ellen Furman, of Kingman, Jan. 1, 1890, who died March 3, 1903.

ROBERT F. BERRYMAN, of San Bernardino, was born July 21, 1859, in Providence, R. I., the son of David and Muriel Young Berryman. His father was employed as weaver in the cotton mills. During the sixties, the family moved to Illinois, and settled near Bloomington. In 1878, they again moved westward to Garden City, Mo., where Robert engaged in farming.

In 1886, Mr. Berryman spent a short time in Arizona, and then came to San Bernardino, where he has since lived. He worked first in Waterman's Dairy, then began boring wells, using hand tools, and taking contracts for boring two and three inch wells. Later he was employed in the grocery store of A. M. Ham, for a number of years. Mr. Berryman joined the Fire Department as "call man" in 1890, and has an exemption certificate. He has served two terms as foreman, and also served as assistant chief. In 1900, he was appointed Supervising Janitor of all the schools of the city, with headquarters at the High School, which he attends personally.

Mr. Berryman married Sarah C. Newman, at Garden City, Mo., about 1881. They have three children, one, Ira Clifford, being dead, the others, Adwra and Golden S. Berryman. Mr. Berryman is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodman of the World.

PHILO R. BROWN, late of Redlands, was born in Norfolk, Conn., August 16, 1837. He was a son of Seth Brown, who was a direct descendant of Peter Brown, one of the original Plymouth Colony settlers.

Mr. Brown grew to manhood in Connecticut, and began life as a salesman in a grocery house in New Haven. He remained in business in New Haven, until on account of failing health, he came to Lugonia, in Dec. 1881. At the first sale of land in the Redlands tract, he purchased through his sister, Mrs. Seymour, a ten acre tract on Center street, and another on Cypress avenue. He sold the Center street property the following year. The other land is now the home of Mrs. Brown, and is a fine orange grove. Mr. Brown was clerk of the first school board of Redlands, and took an active part in building the first school house. He was also an active member of the Congregational church, and for two years leader of the Bible class. He died May 8, 1888.

He married Miss Sarah A. Lewis, in 1868, a daughter of Enoch B. Lewis, who was a prominent man in state and local affairs. He was a member of the Connecticut State Legislature, and was prominent in educational affairs. Miss Lewis graduated from the Hampton High School, and took a course in the Connecticut State Normal School, at New Britain. She was at the time of her marriage, a teacher in the public schools of New Haven. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had four sons, R. Quincy, now of Riverside; Lieutenant Lewis K., of Redlands; Cornelius S. and John P. E., at home.

JAMES S. BROOKS, of San Bernardino, was born in London, England, February 12, 1826. He has a sister still living who resides in Utah. Mr. Brooks' boyhood and school days were passed in London, and there he served his apprenticeship, and learned the trade of carpenter. He came to America in 1848, and spent his first year in this country in Philadelphia. He then moved to St. Louis, where he acted as agent for a large estate, having complete charge of the property. He remained in St. Louis eight years, and in 1856 crossed the plains to Big Cottonwood, near Salt Lake, Utah, where he engaged in farming, and working at his trade for six years. From there he came to San Bernardino, California, arriving December 1862, immediately after the big floods. His first work in San Bernardino was as a carpenter on the house of Louis Jacobs, on "C" street. He afterwards built a number of cottages in the country. Shortly after his arrival he bought a ranch of twenty acres on Waterman avenue, being a part of what is known as the "Waterman ranch," which he afterwards sold and bought the site of the present home, comprising two and one-half acres of ground on G street, in San Bernardino.

On March 10, 1850, while in St. Louis, he was married to Mrs. Lydia Webster, who was born in St. Helens, about thirteen miles from Liverpool, England, where she had lived until 1848. Mr. Brooks had one son by a former wife, and twelve children of the second marriage nine of whom are still living and all residents of this valley. They are: Lydia, now Mrs. William Singleton, of El Casco; Rachel Brooks, Riverside; Milo E. Brooks, San Bernardino; (Mrs. Mary Anthony, deceased, Riverside); Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, Riverside; William H. Brooks, San Bernardino; Sarah M. Brooks, living in San Bernardino; (Charles E. Brooks and Alfred Brooks, deceased); Mrs. Martha Delong, San Bernardino; Miss Lulu Brooks, San Bernardino; George T. Brooks, San Bernardino.

S. H. BARRETT, of East Highlands, was born December 10, 1852, in Fairfax county, Virginia, the son of Daniel H. and Caroline C. Barrett, both natives of Dutchess county, New York. The father was a farmer and fruit grower, and a strong Union man, although in a secession neighborhood.

S. H. Barrett attended the public schools and graduated from Columbia College, Washington, D. C. He served for a short time in the Pension Bureau at Washington. In 1882 he came to California and after a short stay at Crafton located at East Highlands, where he has since resided.

March 16, 1898, he married Miss M. V. Hall, a native of Louisville, Ky. They have two daughters—Mary V and Jane. Mr. Barrett is a member of the Congregational church and has been superintendent of the Sunday school ever since he came to Highlands.

JAMES BRADFORD, of Ontario, was born April 23, 1844, in Four Corners, Erie county, Ohio. He was the son of Prudence Tallman and James G. Bradford, who was a collector and veterinary surgeon, a native of Schenectady, New York. The Tallman family were Quakers who emigrated from Elyria, Ohio, to Iowa, and then returned to Maringo, Ohio, where they were engaged in general farming and stock raising. In 1868 he married Barbara, daughter of Robert Hall, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, who emigrated with his parents to St. Louis de Gonzague, Canada, in 1830.

Mr. Bradford came to California in 1883 and located on Euclid avenue, Ontario, where

he purchased property. He has always taken an active interest in the religious and industrial welfare of the community in which he lives. He has helped to build up the Westminster Presbyterian church of Ontario and the First Presbyterian church of Upland. He was employed by the first board of horticultural commissioners as tree inspector, and was one of the first to practice fumigation, holding a position under the commission for eight years. He has been employed as forest ranger for six years, having charge of the coast range reserve from San Dimas to Lytle Creek canyon.

Mr. Bradford is the father of three children—Barbara, Boyd and William Sinton—all deceased.

FREDERICK WILLIAM DUNN, of San Bernardino, was born in Noble county, Indiana, October 5, 1849, the son of William B.



FREDERICK W. DUNN

and Emma Hatch Dunn, the father a native of New York and the mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dunn began life at the age of twelve as a switchman in the railroad yards at Brimfield, Indiana, and he advanced from this position to the top of the ladder. His first official position was as trainmaster of what later became the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway. He was connected officially with various lines centering in Chicago, Terre Haute, Ind.; Toledo, O.; Port Huron, Mich., and Birmingham, Ala. In 1879 he was made superintendent and managing director of the Nevada Central, U. P. system, and remained with this road five years, also serving as vice-president of the Salt Lake and Western, a branch of the U. P. Later he was connected with the Louisville and Nashville Railway as roadmaster of the Florida division, with headquarters at Pensacola. He was also assistant superintendent of the Alabama division. In 1890 he came west again as superintendent of the Seattle, Lakeshore & Eastern Railway.

Mr. Dunn has always been interested in mining, both in the east and the west. After giving up railroad work he located at Searchlight, Nev., and was one of the organizers of the Quattette Mining Co., in which he is still interested. After looking the state over, Mr. Dunn decided to locate in San Bernardino, and since 1902 has made

this city his home. He is one of the progressive real estate owners and always on the lookout for the welfare of the city. He was married in 1869 to Miss Belle, daughter of Henry and Rachael Miller, of Brimfield, Ind. They have no children.

JOHN W. HAMILTON, of East Highlands, was born near Plymouth, Ill., August 26, 1850, the son of W. R. Hamilton, a farmer. The family left Illinois in 1857 for Washington county, Nebraska, and came to California in 1893 and settled at Redlands, where the father died May 17, 1902. The mother is still living.

John W. came to California with his family in 1887 and located at East Highlands, where he has ten acres in oranges. He was married in Omaha, Neb., to Miss Charlotte Brown, daughter of B. F. Edwards. They have two sons and a daughter—Chas. S., George E. and Irene May.

KARL C. WELLS, of Redlands, was born in Waterbury, Vermont, April 30, 1869, the son of Curtis and Frances C. Wells, both natives of that state. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and in the high school of Burlington, and came to California with his parents in 1886, living in Los Angeles until 1887, when the family removed to Redlands. When the Union Bank was organized in 1887 he entered its service

as clerk and was afterward elected to the position of teller, assistant cashier, and president, which latter office he held until his resignation in January, 1905, after the bank had been converted into the national system under the title of the Redlands National Bank.

Mr. Wells was one of the organizers of the Union Savings Bank in 1904, consequent upon the nationalization of the Union Bank, and is now president of that institution, and is also president of the Home Telephone Company of Redlands, a corporation in which he is largely interested.

Mr. Wells married Miss Marie Colby in 1893 and they have a family of four children, two boys and two girls.

SIMON H. BLACK, of San Bernardino, was born in Sumpter county, Georgia, February 1st, 1860. His father, James H. Black was also a native of Georgia and always resided in that state. He owned factories and a tannery and was a manufacturer of shoes.

His factory was located at Blackville, a factory town near Americus. He also owned a plantation on which cotton, sugar cane, rice, etc., were raised. He raised a family of fourteen children. He died at the age of ninety-three in 1901.

Simon H. Black learned the business of tanning and shoe making at his father's factories and when he left home opened a retail shoe business at Birmingham, Ala. He came west with Mr. Dunn in 1889 and became interested in mining property. He has become an expert assayer and has been employed in this capacity by many mining companies.

Mr. Black was married August 23rd, 1883, to Miss Helen Sapp, daughter of Geo. H. Sapp, of Columbus, Georgia.

JARED ETHAN ALLEN, of Highland, is a native of Bridgewater, Mass., born January 2nd, 1856, the son of Jared Bates Allen, a shoe manufacturer, who was also a farmer. The family were early settlers in Massachusetts, and were prominent in colonial affairs. Mr. Allen lived at home until the age of eighteen, when he went to Boston and became a member of the firm of Allen Brothers, manufacturers and dealers in rubber stamps and stencils. In 1880 he married and later removed to Ponca, Dixon county, Nebraska, where he

engaged in business. He came to California in 1886 and located at Highland, where he owns a valuable orange grove.

Mr. Allen has one daughter, Bessie, wife of Samuel M. Hendrickson; he also has one grandchild, S. Allen Hendrickson.

WILLIAM THOMAS LEEKE of Upland, California, was born May 23, 1846, in Hamden, Connecticut, and was the fourth son of Dana Winston and Abbie Goodyear Leeke. he is a descendant of the early English settlers of Connecticut, the first of whom on his father's side, Philip Leeke, was a member of the Davenport party which founded New Haven in 1638. His mother was a daughter of Captain Seymour Goodyear and a descendant of Governor Stephen Goodyear of New Haven Colony. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm and in the ancestral home where he early imbibed intellectual ambition, that birthright of the New Englander. In 1866 he was graduated from Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and the following year he engaged in teaching in New York state.



SIMON H. BLACK

At this time reports of the opportunities afforded in California began to be circulated. Attracted by the prospect and by the advantages of a climate free from malaria, Mr. Leeke came with his brother to California via Panama, and at once began teaching in the public schools. A period of four years was thus spent in teaching and in tutoring for various branches, and a year of normal study in San Francisco. Having during this time gained standing, he was called to be instructor in Ashland college, Oregon, where he spent eight years, during the latter portion of which he was president of that institution. The following year he was supervising principal of the Ashland public schools.

In July, 1880, he entered the United States Indian service, and in November, 1882, was appointed superintendent of the Yainax Indian Training School, Oregon, where the success of his labor was attested by the Yainax school being designated as a model for similar institutions. Mr. Leeke moved to Ontario colony in 1887, and engaged in orange growing. In July, 1891, under President Harrison's administration, he re-entered the Educational Bureau of the Indian service, and was appointed supervisor of Indian education for Northern California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada.

In the fall of 1893 he returned to North Ontario, where for the past eight years he has been president of the Ontario school board and president of the San Antonio Water Company. He is a director of the Commercial Bank of Upland, and has been a director and vice-president of the Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange. For the past three years he has served as manager of the Ontario Power Company. At the last general election, occurring November 8, 1904, he was elected to represent the thirtieth senatorial district in the state senate.

Mr. Leeke married Annie, daughter of Hiram Farlow, in Oregon in 1874. Mrs. Leeke died in 1876. In 1878 Mr. Leeke married Mary, the daughter of John Quigley, in California, who died in 1892. There are three children—Ethel Frances, Dana Winston and Frank Quigley Leeke.

JAMES EDWARDS, of Upland, was born on the east coast of Scotland, July 17, 1869. His father still resides near Dundee, Scotland. Mr. Edwards was educated in the high schools of his native country. In 1891 he came to America and first located at Nashua, N. H. Later he came to California, and after a brief stay in Los Angeles he settled at Tustin, Orange county. In 1898 he came to Upland, where he has since made his home. In 1900 he married Miss Kate McTaggart, of Ontario, Canada. They have a cosy home at the corner of Twenty-third and Euclid avenue, where Mr. Edwards is engaged in orange growing.

CARL HAMMER, a native of Prussia, was born in the city of Magdeburg, January 2nd, 1846. He came to America in 1871, landing at the port of New York, and immediately started for San Francisco, where he remained about three months, when he engaged in mining in Lake county, afterward following the same occupation in the mining camps of Piute, Havilah, and the Kernville camps of the Upper Kern river. In 1882, he located at San Bernardino, where he now lives. Before leaving his native country, he married Miss Emilio Renne, the result of the union being a son and two daughters: Carla, now Mrs. Walter Wagner of San Bernardino, and Amy who lives with them. Their son, Ernest, is deputy county auditor of San Bernardino county.

DAVID HUMPHREY of East Highland, is a native of Virginia, born near Milton, Halifax county, November 21, 1836, the son of Thomas and Lucinda Humphrey, his father a farmer by occupation. David T. learned the carpenter's trade and followed it for twenty-five years, then settled on a farm in Kentucky. In 1900, he came to California and located at East Highland.

He married Miss Sarah, daughter of Joseph Paxton, a native of West Virginia. Mrs. Humphrey died December 20, 1891, at the age of sixty-three. Six children are now living, James P., Joseph T., Robert S., Cora E., Mrs. Thomas Durall of Greenville, Kentucky; Samuel E. and Gertrude I.

CLAUDIUS M. HILL, of Highland, is a native of Iowa, born in Des Moines county, May 17, 1859. At an early day he came to California with his family and settled at Visalia. Here he learned the blacksmithing trade. In 1888, he came to San Bernardino county and the next year opened a shop on Base Line where he carried on business for 10 years. He removed to Highland and in 1899 built a shop 30 by 70 in which he has a full power equipment and machinery for blacksmithing and carriage work.

In 1882, he married Miss Ella Crawford, in Iowa. They have one daughter, Mary Olive. Mr. Hill is a member of the Congregational church of Highland.

WILLIAM HILL, of Highland, was born in Jefferson county, New York, April 29, 1827, the son of Eben and Annie Barney Hill, the one a native of Connecticut, and the other of Vermont. Mr. Hill came to California in 1877 and lived for twelve years in Tulare county then came to San Bernardino where he engaged in the hotel business.

He was married near Bennington, Vermont, in 1855 to Miss Mary, daughter of Abraham Banty. They have five living children, W. R. and C. M., of Highland; Lurissa, Mrs. Frank Jordan, of Exeter, California; Franklin E., of Los Angeles, and Elsie M., Mrs. Watson, of West Highland.

The HARWOOD BROTHERS of Upland, are descendants of an old New England family that traces its ancestry back to the Plymouth settlement in 1630. Members of this family were among the first settlers of Bennington, Vermont. Their location at this place was a question of denominational preference, the family being staunch Congregationalists and that locality being the seat of Congregationalism. Had they been Episcopalians they would have chosen Arlington as a home, if Baptists, Shaftesbury, etc.

Hiram Harwood, the father of Charles E. and Alfred P. Harwood, was a prosperous farmer of Bennington. His family consisted of six children—three sons and three daughters. He died at the residence of his son, Alfred P., in Ontario, 1894. His wife survived until 1899, dying at the home of her daughter, the wife of Rev. Tracy, at the advanced age of 99 years.

Charles E., the oldest son of Hiram and Eliza Harwood, was born at Bennington, Vermont, October 19, 1830. He graduated from Williams College, Massachusetts and began the study of law with Judge Pierpont Isham, of Bennington, and completed his course at Troy, New York. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1856, and remained there for five years when in consequence of failing health a change of climate became necessary and he removed to Springfield, Missouri. Here he at once identified himself with the business interests of the city and became director of the Southern Pacific, now known as the St. Louis and San Francisco railway. During his connection of twenty years with this road, fifteen hundred miles of new track were built. He was for ten years president of the Greene County National Bank. Through his efforts the Springfield Electric Light system was organized. He was one of the founders of Drury College, a well known educational institution of the middle west, and was one of the first trustees, while his donation of \$5,000 was one of the first made to the school.

Mr. Harwood made frequent trips to California and in one of them his attention was directed to the new settlement of Ontario and as a result when the North Ontario Land and Improvement Co. which had platted the town site of "Magnolia" became involved in 1887, Mr. Harwood and his brother secured an interest in the property. Since residing in this community Mr. Harwood has become vice-president of the Ontario Commercial Bank and was president of the San Antonio Water Co. and also president of the Lemon Exchange.

In October, 1858, Mr. Harwood married Catherine Seymour, daughter of Pearl N. and and Aurelia Squires Henry, of Bennington, Vermont. Of their children, Isabella is the widow of Dr. Walter Scott and resides at Ontario. Aurelia is a graduate of Drury College and was for two years a student at Wellesly College; Edward C. is a graduate of Stanford University and Paul H. is a graduate of Columbia University School of Mines.

ALFRED P. HARWOOD was born at Bennington, November 19, 1838. In 1862, he removed from the old home in Vermont and located at Crystal Lake, Illinois, where he resided until 1867. He then removed to Springfield, Missouri, where he engaged in farming and stockraising. With his brother he was identified with the Land Department of the St. L. & S. F. Ry. and continued in this connection until his removal to California in 1887. Here he purchased one-fifteenth of the stock of the Ontario Land and Development Co. of Chaffey Brothers. He is also a stockholder in the San Antonio Water Co. and is president of the Building and Loan Association. He is also interested in the Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange.

Mr. Alfred Harwood married Margaret J., a daughter of Stephen Burton, a farmer of Springfield Massachusetts. They are the parents of six children. The eldest, Emma, is Mrs. Woodford of Upland; Grace H. is the wife of Ernest Thayer, of Ontario; Frank H. is manager of the San Dimas Lemon Growers' Association. Two daughters and a son are deceased.

The Harwood Brothers are properly regarded as the fathers of North Ontario, now Upland. Their dealings have been of a broad and liberal character; their operations of a careful and conservative nature, and they have kept in view the ultimate prosperity and best

welfare of the community. All lands conveyed by the Harwood Brothers are under a restriction which forbids the sale of liquor.

T. H. GOFF, late of San Bernardino, was born in Quebec, Canada, in the year 1844. He resided here during his youth but in his early manhood removed to Ontario, where he took up the study of architecture and passed several years in technical schools. In 1878, he was appointed county architect for Oxford county, Ontario. After four years' service here he resigned to seek a wider field in the city of Toronto. Here he designed many prominent buildings, his last work having been a group of buildings for the Ontario government.

In 1886, he came to California and after looking about, located at San Bernardino. In this city he was naturalized and took an active part in public affairs while he successfully followed his profession and designed and contracted for many of the most prominent buildings in this section. His most important work was the building of the Southern California State Hospital for the Insane which was completed in 1893. In 1894, he represented the county as assemblyman in the State Legislature. He served for a number of years as captain of Company K, of the Seventh Regiment and was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Elks.

Captain Goff died at the Pacific Hospital, Los Angeles, in April, 1904. He was married in the spring of 1894 to Miss Jennie Olive Goff, of Ontario, Canada, who, with one little daughter, survives him.

LAZONA D. HOUGHTON, of San Bernardino, was born in Saratoga county, New York, February 4, 1861. His parents were Silas E. and Milanda Clothier Houghton. In 1865, his father's family removed to Wisconsin and there he was educated. After leaving school he taught two years in Dakota and then came to California and located in San Bernardino, Jan. 1888. After following various occupations, he purchased an interest in a cigar business and news agency. Later he formed a partnership with L. T. Olsen, lasting until 1897, when he bought out his partner, since which time he has conducted a wholesale and retail tobacconist establishment, also selling current magazines.

Mr. Houghton is a prominent I. O. O. F., and is also a member of F. and A. M., and of the B. P. O. Elks.

JOHN W. HAMERLY, of Colton, was born in the old town of Jerseyshire, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. His father, Jacob Hamerly, was a hatter. In 1878, Mr. Hamerly came to Colton and engaged in the horticultural industry, which has since been his principal business, although he has frequently served his town and county in an official capacity. He has been elected treasurer for the Meek & Daley Ditch Company, the oldest and one of the best irrigation organization in the county; he has held the position as city trustee, and in 1893 was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Colton, holding that office until the expiration of his term of office in September, 1897.

In 1862, Mr. Hamerly married Miss Jane Hewitt, a native of New York, relative of the distinguished Abram Hewitt, mayor of New York City, and congressman. They are the parents of two daughters, and two sons, only one now living, Mrs. E. A. Baugus, of Los Angeles.

WALTER HUBBARD, of San Bernardino, was born in Quincy, Illinois, September 29, 1857, the son of, Socrates and Sophia Snowden Hubbard. His father was a physician and also a devout worker in the church, engaging in evangelistic work while practicing his profession.

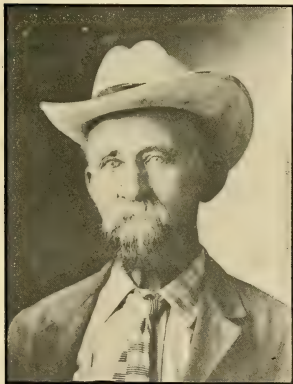
Walter Hubbard received his education in the public schools of Quincy, graduating from the High school in 1875. The family removed to Texas, and he entered the employment of the Waples-Painter Co., at Gainsville, remaining with them three years. He was then employed by the Lyon & Gribble Lumber Co., in various localities in Texas for six years. In 1887, he came to California, and was employed by the West Coast Lumber Co. as book-keeper, at Pasadena. In 1890, he came to San Bernardino in the employ of the same company as cashier and manager, remaining with them until they closed out their business here. He then engaged with Wm. L. Peters as manager of his carriage sales room and was with him three years when he took a position as manager of T. J. Wilson's Carriage Emporium.

Mr. Hubbard married Miss Jessie Lee Douglas, of Henrietta, Texas, November 26, 1885. They have four sons, Roy R. Ochiltree S., Walter and Frank W. Mr. Hubbard has been for many years a prominent Mason and has served as Junior Stewart, Senior Deacon, Junior and Senior Warden and was W. M. of Phoenix Lodge and has been secretary of this lodge. He also belongs to Woodmen of the World.

GAIL B. FISH was born in Jasper county, Iowa, January 18, 1869. He is the son of E. G. and Edith M. (Pease) Fish. His father was born at Charlesburg, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1838, and removed with his parents to Mansfield, Ohio, where he lived until 1861, then went to Colfax, Iowa, where he purchased a ranch and engaged in coal mining.

G. B. Fish attended the public schools of Colfax, Iowa, where he lived until twenty-one years of age. After leaving school he went to work in the Bank of Colfax. He first came to San Bernardino in 1888, but went back east and remained something over one year. Returning to San Bernardino he engaged in business with his father, mining, prospecting and installing pumping plants, gas engines and teaming from the mountains. He engaged in electrical work September 15, 1892, as operator and engineer in the power house and sub-station of the business.

M. H. VAN FRANK, of Rialto, is a native of Ohio, born in 1837. His father, Garrett Van Frank, was a native of New York, and removed to Elkhart, Indiana, when H. Van Frank was one year old; and in 1861, to Quincy, Illinois.



M. H. VAN FRANK

Mr. Van Frank cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and at a time when it required some courage to do so. He pursued his profession of civil engineer at Quincy until 1872, when he removed to Richmond, Indiana, and the next twelve years was engaged in the milling business; then returned to Quincy where he lived until 1887, when he came to Rialto. Mr. Van Frank was one of the promoters and organizers of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Co., and by reason of his professional knowledge was chosen civil engineer for the company. Selecting a piece of land for which he paid two dollars per acre, he has brought it to a thrifty and fruitful condition, and was the first in the Rialto colony to erect a commodious dwelling, which he now occupies with his family.

Mr. Van Frank married Miss May Elizabeth Tibbett, of Noble county, Ohio, her father Isaac Tibbett, having been a pioneer of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Van Frank are the parents of three sons, Elmer, Thomas and Herbert, all electrical engineers.

ALBERT GLATZ, of San Bernardino, was born near Wheelersburg, Ohio, October 4, 1859, the son of Theodore and Mary Huger Glatz, who emigrated from Saxony, Germany, to America in 1848 and settled on a farm near Wheelersburg where they passed their remaining years. Mr. Glatz attended the district school and worked

on the home farm. When he was twenty-two, he went to Denver, Colorado, and worked at ranching and brick making. In January, 1884, he came to San Bernardino county and was employed in various capacities, working for sometime in the grist mill of Valentine & Fredrick, clerking, etc. After spending a year at his old home in Ohio, visiting his brothers and sisters, he returned to San Bernardino and May 1, 1889, he was appointed by the city council to his present position as driver for the San Bernardino Fire Department. Mr. Glatz is in charge of the fire apparatus belonging to the company and their excellent condition and efficiency reflects credit upon his thorough methods of work, proving him especially valuable to the department. There have been many changes in the department since his appointment, but he has continued to give satisfaction and seems to be the right man in the right place.

Mr. Glatz is a member of the local branch I. O. O. F.

GEORGE B. HAYDEN, of Upland, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1839. He was the son of David P. Hayden and his family dates back to the Revolutionary period. He received a common school education and at the beginning of the Civil War enlisted in Company C, 2nd Ohio Cavalry and served under General Weir of the western army for a year and a half, then returned to Ohio and re-enlisted. He was then ordered to the army of the Cumberland under General Burnside and later served in the army of the Potomac under Generals Custer and Sheridan.

After many years' residence in Kansas, Mr. Hayden came to California in October, 1893, and located at North Ontario. Here he found employment at fairly good wages and later engaged with the Fruit Exchange and remained with them until he was appointed postmaster at North Ontario.

In 1870, he married Miss Estelle Hayes, of Ohio. His family consists of six children, Myrtle, Luther, Mable, Gertrude, Vernie and Geraldine. The youngest son, Frank, enlisted in the first regiment that went from California to the Philippines and died at Manila.

N. I. HAMER, of Upland, was born at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1871, the son of Ellis G. and Mary Hamer. His father a native of England, emigrated to America with his parents in his childhood and they settled at New Brighton.

Mr. Hamer attended the public school of his native place and then learned the trade of pattern and model-maker, the trade embracing the making of models for all classes of machinery. He completed his apprenticeship in his trade in 1895 and was then employed by the Pierce-Brouch Engine Co., of New Brighton until July, 1900, when he came to California. He located at North Ontario and first worked as a carpenter, then engaged in the furniture business. He purchased a lot and put up a two-story business house, and is one of Uplands' representative business men. Mr. Hamer married Miss Elizabeth B. Stevens, of New Brighton, October 11, 1894. They have two sons, Ralph and Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. Hamer are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of North Ontario and of the Fraternal Aid Society.

JACOB HUFF, of Del Rosa, was born near Council Bluffs, Iowa, January 12, 1862, the son of Jacob and Mary Elizabeth Miller Huff, both of German descent. His father came west to Montana about 1862 and there died at Bannock, in 1865. His mother married Mr. Charles Revill and came to San Bernardino with her family about 1868. She died at Del Rosa in 1879 leaving six children, three of who are living in this county.

Mr. Huff located at Del Rosa, purchasing a ranch of nine acres which he planted to oranges and lemons, and has since made this his home. In 1888, he married Miss Viola Zimmerman, whose father, Daniel B. Zimmerman, was an early settler of San Bernardino, dying there in 1877. They have three children, Mazie Elizabeth, J. C. Loyal, and Nona V.

SAMUEL J. HAYES, of Redlands, was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, January 21, 1826, a son of Gaylord Hayes, a native of Connecticut. In 1833, the family emigrated to Illinois and located near Ottawa in La Salle county. His father purchased a claim in the woods, three miles from neighbors. At that time Chicago had but 26 voters and the country was practically a wilderness. When Mr. Hayes was 11 years old his father died and five years later his mother died, leaving the eldest son to care for three brothers and a sister until the sister married. By saving a little money and borrowing more, at two per cent a month, and later twenty per cent a year, Mr. Hayes acquired a farm of 410 acres which later became a very valuable property. In 1850, Mr. Hayes crossed the plains to California with a horse team, returning east via Panama and New Orleans.

In 1882, Mr. Hayes again visited California and came to Redlands. He was so well pleased with what he saw here that he purchased the five acres where he now resides. In the fall of 1883 he returned bringing with him a carpenter and a carload of material with which to build his house. This was at the time of its completion one of the finest and best built residences in the county. The following year, Mr. Hayes moved to Redlands with his family and has since resided here.

Mr. Hayes purchased more lands and set out orange groves and was largely interested in many enterprises which promoted the early growth and prosperity of Redlands. He was one of the organizers of the Union Bank and was elected a director and the vice-president which offices he held until he disposed of his stock and resigned his position in 1901. He completed the building of the Terrace Villa Hotel, begun by D. L. Clark and was one of the heaviest stockholders in the Windsor Hotel. At one time he was the owner of the Terracina. When the Santa Fe built into Redlands, Mr. Hayes subscribed \$1,500 toward the right of way. He was one of the largest contributors towards the Y. M.

C. A. building, and has always given freely to public enterprises. He is a member of the Congregational church.

In 1854, he married Sophia W. Cummings, a native of Massachusetts. They were the parents of three children, Emma J., the wife of Dr. Lewis, residing in Illinois; Gertrude, living at home, and Chauncey L. Hayes, a resident of Redlands.

EPHRAIM S. FOOTE, of Redlands, was born at Spring Prairie, Wisconsin, July 14, 1847, and lived on the same farm on which he was born until he was thirty-four years of age. He then removed to Kansas, where he remained about five years and in 1885 came to California and in February, 1889, located in Redlands. He purchased ten acres of land on Cajon street which he set to navel oranges, growing many of his own trees for this purpose. This place is still his home and is one of the best bearing orange groves in the vicinity.

Mr. Foote was for several years a director of the Redlands Water Company, and at one time vice-president of the organization. He was a trustee of the Redlands grammar school and was clerk of the board at the time the Kingsbury building was erected. He was again elected to the school board in 1902, and is now chairman of the board. In 1898 he was elected one of the board of city trustees, and served until 1902. He has been deacon in the Baptist church, and the superintendent of its Sunday school since its organization in 1887.

In December, 1871, Mr. Foote was married to Miss Mattie R., daughter of Russell and Adeline Herrick Waite, at Lyons, Wis. They have three children—Irma E., wife of Dr. W. R. Heacock; Inez A., and Wilfred Rose, who are at home.

SAMUEL L. GROW, of Pasadena, was born at Bangor, Me., in 1843. His early education was obtained in the public schools of that state, where he lived until 1855, when he removed to Iowa and became a teacher in the public schools of Monona county. He later engaged in business, dealing in lumber, stock and general merchandise. He came to California in 1871 and for five years devoted himself to importing stock from Missouri river points to California and the inter-mountain territory. In 1881 he purchased a piece of property near Highlands and set out a deciduous orchard. He was so well satisfied with the results that he planted another orchard a mile northeast of the first, and on higher ground, and gave his whole time to horticulture for a period. In 1892 he was chosen by the supervisors of San Bernardino county to take charge of the county exhibit at the World's Fair. He represented the same interests at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco in 1894. In 1895 he bought an interest in an abstract business in San Bernardino, and in 1896 again engaged in the mercantile business, but later retired and now makes his home in Pasadena.

Mr. Grow married Miss Ella F. Jepson in 1867. They are the parents of seven children—Alice, now Mrs. Anderson, of Los Angeles; C. M. Grow, manager San Bernardino Electric Light Co.; Edward E., the second son, who, after graduating from Stanford, was one of forty students to enlist in Company K, First Cal. Reg. Vol., for service in the Philippines, and is now employed as draughtsman with the Pimola Powder Co., of California; Richard and Gladys, students; A. E. and E. L. Grow, proprietors of a fruit ranch near Elsinore, Riverside county.

ELIJAH P. FULLER, of Upland, was born near St. Joseph, Mo., October 3, 1854. His father Elijah Fuller, was a native of North Carolina; his mother Nancy Sharp Fuller, was the daughter of James Sharp, who settled on the "Platte Purchase," Missouri, in 1835.

Elijah P. Fuller was the youngest of fourteen children and lived on a farm in Missouri until 1883. He then went to Washington and engaged in the hotel business at Olympia. He came to North Ontario in 1885, and in 1888 settled in the old Kincaid place. In 1894 he purchased a home on the corner of 24th street and Euclid avenue. He has been janitor for the San Antonio Water Co. since 1889. In 1876 Mr. Fuller married Olive E., daughter of William C. and Sarah Minter Goodrich, of Belmont Ohio. Mr. Goodrich left Ohio in 1868 and emigrated to St. Joseph, Mo. In 1886 he came to California and located at San Antonio. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have three sons—Alva E., Charles P. and Everett H. Mr. Fuller is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W of Upland.

WALTER F. FOLZ, late of San Bernardino, was born in Chicago, Ill., November 10, 1877, the son of M. W. and Philomena Zins Folz, his father being a native of Germany who came to this country in his early youth and his mother a native of Galena, Ill.

Mr. Folz received his education in the public schools of Chicago and after graduating from the grammar department entered the auditing department of the Illinois Central Rail-

way Co., where he was employed six years. In 1898 he left Chicago and worked successively in Denver, Colorado Springs and Albuquerque, N. M. He arrived in San Bernardino in February, 1899, and at first found employment in the orange orchards of the vicinity and later as clerk and general repairer for Bollong & Stevens, furniture dealers. In March, 1900, he joined the San Bernardino fire department, and the following June was elected secretary of the department, a position which he retained until October, 1902. He was also general agent for several Los Angeles and San Francisco papers, but was compelled to resign all activities by failing health. He died May 24, 1903, and was buried at San Bernardino with the honors of the fire department.

PROF. LEOPOLD STEINBRENNER, of San Bernardino, is a native of Germany, born in Heidelberg of an old and aristocratic German family. He graduated from the

University of Heidelberg and also from the Conservatory of Music at Stuttgart, and is an able and thorough musician.

During the German-Austrian war he served in the ranks. In 1869 he came to the United States and taught music in many of the eastern cities. In 1871 he came to San Bernardino, which has since been his home. Here he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Dr. O. M. Wozencraft, one of the best known pioneers of the state.

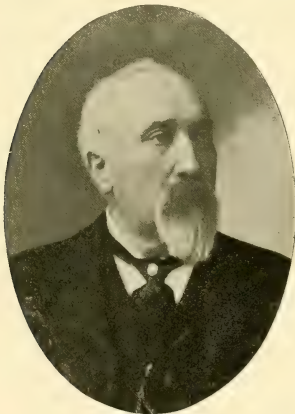
MILTON E. HECHT, of San Bernardino, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, February 22, 1862. He is the son of Ephriam and Agnes Bennett Hecht, one of a family of five children, all living, with the exception of himself, in New Jersey.

Milton E. Hecht was educated in Muscatine, graduating from the high school of that city. After leaving school he was sent by his father to Germany to learn the shoe-making business, serving three years apprenticeship at Hesse Castle, in the city where Napoleon III was imprisoned after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. In 1877 he returned to Newark, N. J., engaging in the manufacture and selling of shoes, continuing the business until he came to San Bernardino in the fall of 1894. Upon his arrival in San Bernardino he at once opened a shop for making and repairing shoes, which has so continued to prosper and enlarge that he is now

the owner of a fine stock of goods, and doing an excellent business.

Mr. Hecht married in Rahway, N. J., March 5, 1884, Miss Jennie Seelig. They are the parents of seven children—Louis, Frank, Benjamin, William, Charles Alberta and Viola. He is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F. and of the Fraternal Union.

M. A. HEBBERD, of Colton, was born at Moline, Ill., September 27, 1861, the son of William F. Hebbard, a native of Maine, who came west to Illinois in the early days and engaged in the manufacture of furniture and mill work. Mr. Hebbard received his education in the public schools of Galesburg, Ill., and vicinity and was first employed in the Brown Cornplanter Works. He learned the trade of architect and builder and came to California and followed his trade in Los Angeles until 1883, when he removed to Riverside. Later he removed to Colton and was employed by the firm of James Lee & Co., dealers in groceries and provisions. This was one of the first business houses established in Colton, having been opened by J. R. Newberry in 1882-83 as a wholesale business in staple groceries and provisions. About 1885 J. A. Lee and S. M. Goddard



PROF. LEOPOLD STEINBRENNER

succeeded Newberry, and after Mr. Lee's death the business passed into the hands of Messrs. Hebbard & Goddard. July 31, 1902, it was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 as the M. A. Hebbard Co., with M. A. Hebbard as president and W. C. Hebbard as secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Hebbard was married to Miss Martha A., daughter of Dr. J. L. Holt, at Elmwood, Ill. He has served as city treasurer of Colton and on the board of trustees, and is one of the active and enterprising citizens of the place.

WILLIAM FOWLER, of Redlands, is a native of Massachusetts, born in Hampden county in 1827. In 1836 the family removed west to the state of Ohio, where he lived until he was twenty-four years of age. In 1852 he removed to Minnesota. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 8th Minnesota Infantry and served until the close of the war. During the first eighteen months service the regiment, under command of Gen. Sully, was engaged most of the time on the frontier fighting Indians; the last year of service was in the South. He was wounded at the battle of Cedars, but remained with the regiment until mustered out of service. He was discharged as Lieutenant of Company F, 8th Minnesota Infantry.

At the close of the war Mr. Fowler returned to St. Paul, Minn., and resumed his occupation of farming. He was a member of the Minnesota State Legislature in 1877-78; was postmaster at Newport; president of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society for two years; chairman of the board of supervisors of Washington county seven years, and for five years president of the Minnesota State Dairymen's Association.

Mr. Fowler came to Redlands in 1891, purchased a fine property and engaged in growing oranges. He has taken the same active interest in the welfare of the community in which he has made his new home as in the one from which he came. His years of experience and the value of his services have received recognition from the people of Redlands. He has been for several years president of the city board of trustees and has served as mayor of the city. Mr. Fowler is highly esteemed as a private citizen and his public career is above reproach.

Mr. Fowler married Miss Carrie A. Lane of Ohio. They have a family of four children. Two sons—Frank L. and Will L.—are living in Redlands, also one daughter, Nellie. Their daughter, Dr. May Fowler Thompson, is a resident of Rangoon, Burmah, India. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler are members of the Baptist church.

MILO GILBERT, of Colton, was the son of Hinsdale and Polly Tyrhill Gilbert, born in Manchester, Vt., September 5, 1823. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, having been captain of a company at the battle of Bennington, Vt. His father, in 1831, removed to Wyoming county, N. Y., and settled on a farm near Castile, where Milo Gilbert passed his boyhood and youth. In 1844 he went to Rockford, Ill., and in partnership with his brother, Seymour, opened a hardware store; he also taught mathematics in a night school. After farming for a time he became stock solicitor for the Galena and Chicago Union Railway Co., in connection with W. B. Ogden.

In 1854 Mr. Gilbert removed to Charles City, Ia., and, quickly discerning the advantages offered by the water power of Cedar river for manufacturing, he purchased one-half of the town site—450 acres—and began a series of large operations which occupied the whole of his stay in that city, lasting thirty-three years, and converted an insignificant hamlet into a prosperous railroad center. During this time Mr. Gilbert served as town clerk and supervisor, and was chosen first mayor of the city, without opposition. The "U. S. Biographical Dictionary" states that Milo Gilbert was continuously in official position from the time he became a citizen of Floyd county, Iowa, until his departure from that state.

Mr. Gilbert came to Colton in 1887, bringing with him a business experience of many years, gained in advancing interests beneficial to a whole community. He has manifested the same interest in Colton and has been identified with all measures of public improvement undertaken since he became a citizen. He has served on the board of city trustees and was for six years president of that board. His investments have been extensive. Besides owning land and orange groves, he has built two large business blocks—the Gilbert & Wilcox, and the Gilbert, the last the finest block in Colton.

On September 25, 1847, he married Margaret Palmer, daughter of Dr. Nathan Palmer, of Aurora, Ill. Their children are: Emily, Mrs. E. B. Dyke, of Colton; Clara, wife of W. W. Wilcox, of Wilcox & Rose, hardware dealers of Colton and San Bernardino; and Frank P. Gilbert, of Minneapolis.

M. H. EVANS, of Highland, was born at Yorkville, Illinois, December 11, 1851, the

son of John and Electa Luce Evans. His father was a native of Ohio and a merchant of Cleveland, later a farmer in Illinois. Mr. Evans was educated in his native state and studied music under Dr. George F. Root for about three years, making a thorough study of harmony, composition and voice culture under Professor F. W. Root, son of Dr. Root. Later he traveled throughout the country as a singer, taking charge of the music at evangelistic services. He was in charge of the music during Francis Murphy's great campaign in Chicago in 1884. He and Mrs. Evans followed this work for twenty-one years. In 1896, he came to California and located at Highland where he has an orange grove of seventeen acres.

Mr. Evans was married to Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. O. A. Goodhue, at St. Charles, Illinois, in 1874. She was a native of the state, born at Rockford. They have three sons, Evan G., Oliver K. and Merrill D., Mr. Evans is a member of and acts as reader in the Christian Science church of Riverside.

JOHN M. FUQUAY, of Rincon, born October 3, 1853, is a son of Isham and Johana (Hathaway) Fuquay. His father was a Virginian; his mother a native of Missouri; she is now living with her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Thurman, at Pomona, her husband having died in 1890 at the age of 76. The latter was a stockraiser on an extensive scale, and also a mechanic and owned and ran a blacksmith shop.

John M. Fuquay is one of a family of five daughters and three sons; one sister, Mary, wife of George Vines, deceased, resides in Los Angeles. Serena D. Fuquay is now Mrs. Otis Hidden, of Los Angeles; Tenna, another sister, is Mrs. Samuel Bowers, of Lemore, Los Angeles county. His sister Susan died in San Bernardino county. Of his brothers, Benjamin F. is a resident of Pomona, where he is engaged in farming; and Jas. W. Fuquay lives at Lemore.

John M. Fuquay is the best type of the native Californian and is a thrifty and successful farmer. He married at Downey, September 19, 1878, Sarah A. Neighbors, a native of Mississippi and daughter of Allen W. Neighbors, now of Los Nietos, and nine children were the result of this union: Isham W., Mary M., Tennie E., Henry S., Ida Mae, John A., William B., Clemmey S., Lawrence M. Mr. Fuquay owns and cultivates one of the best farms on the Rincon Grant.

W. F. HOLT of Redlands, was born in Mercer county, Missouri, January 18, 1864, son of James Holt, a farmer, a native of Missouri whose father was a pioneer resident of the state. W. F. Holt took a commercial course in a business college at Quincy, Illinois. His health made a change of climate necessary and he came to Arizona where he established the first bank in Safford, Arizona, in 1897. He soon sold this out and in 1898 he opened the first bank in the town of Globe. He came to California in 1900 and embarked in the Imperial enterprise, purchasing a tract of 2,000 acres of the Imperial Land Co. and Imperial Development Co. In 1901, he established the first paper, edited by H. C. Reid. He built a church, now owned by the Christian denomination. He put in a telephone system over a hundred miles in length, connecting Imperial with other valley towns.

He also established a bank, incorporated for \$25,000, of which he is president. Early in 1902 he inaugurated the Imperial and Gulf Ry., which he sold out to the Southern Pacific in July, 1902. The same season he put in a system for domestic water and erected an ice factory,—these he has sold out.

In the fall of 1903, Mr. Holt opened up a tract fourteen miles southeast of Imperial to which is given the name of Holtville. This has had a remarkable growth, a \$15,000 hotel having been erected, two stores a brick plant, restaurants, blacksmith shop, etc., established. A standard gauge road, the Holtville Interurban, was completed in 1904, also an extensive power plant, utilizing the water from the canal, 15,000 inches with a fall of 53 feet, supplying power, for lights, etc.

Mr. Holt has recently completed an ornate and luxurious home in Redlands. He married, in 1898, Miss Fannie Jones, a native of Visalia, California. They have two daughters, Clara and Esther C.

CLEMENT RAY MORSE, of Ontario, was born in Lorraine county, Ohio, February 1826. His father, Abishai Morse, a native of Massachusetts, was a pioneer of Ohio, having settled in that state in 1820. Clement was the youngest of a family of twelve. He learned the carpenter trade and followed it until 1855, when he moved westward to Iowa and engaged in farming in Iowa county. He first visited California in 1884 and purchased property in the new colony of Ontario. In 1885, he settled permanently in Ontario and in 1886 put up the building at the corner of B street and Euclid avenue. He has engaged more or less in wagon and house building. He has held the office of town trustee for four

years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1847, he married Harriet A., daughter of James Bradford, Vermilion, Erie county, Ohio. They have three children living, Kate, wife of John W. Horton of Ontario; Ella Brown; James R., of Ontario. In 1897, Mr. and Mrs. Morse celebrated their golden wedding with all the ceremony and the good wishes which such an unusual and happy event demands.

ASBURY S. MCPHERRON, of Redlands, was born in Knox county, Tennessee, September 19, 1843. He was a son of Wm. A. and Mary Ann Graves McPherron, both natives of Tennessee. His father, who was a farmer and a teacher, removed to Iowa in 1851, where he took an active part in the educational and political affairs of Mills county, until his death, in 1882.

Prof. McPherron, after a course in the public schools of Mills county, took a full college course in Tabor College, Iowa, and later a Classical course at Oberlin College, Ohio, graduating from this institution in 1871. From the latter college he received the degree of Master of Arts.

In 1861, he enlisted in the 15th Iowa Infantry Volunteers and continued in the army until he was discharged for disability, in 1863. Except during his army service, Prof. McPherron has been almost constantly engaged in teaching, since his boyhood. He was principal of the Normal Department of Tabor College, Iowa, for seven years. From August, 1881, until 1885, he acted as principal of the Albuquerque Academy, at Albuquerque New Mexico. In 1885, he came to Los Angeles, where he taught for three years, then located in Redlands, where he has since resided. Since coming to this county, Prof. McPherron has been principal of the Highland schools two years and taught in the Redlands High School three years. In September, 1902, he was appointed County Superintendent of Schools in place of Miss Bahr, who resigned, and in 1903, he was elected to the position.

On locating in Redlands, he purchased land and now has a fifteen acre orange grove in bearing, so that he may also be counted as a horticulturist. Prof. McPherron is a member of the Congregational church, and of the G. A. R., and takes an active interest in all questions bearing on the public welfare.

In 1872, he married Mrs. Maria Cummings Gaston, a native of Ohio and a college classmate. Mrs. McPherron died March 23, 1898. On April 29, 1903, he married Miss Grace Childs, of Hudson, Michigan.

JOSEPH S. MARR, of Upland, was born in Canada, May 30, 1848. He is the son of Edwin H. Marr, a native of Pennsylvania. The Marr family is of Scotch descent; their ancestor, the first Earl of Marr, was a follower of Robert Bruce, last of the Scottish Kings. His mother, Hannah Coe Marr, was a native of Canada, of English and German descent. Her father, the Rev. William Coe was an itinerant preacher in Canada, serving years without material compensation, and enduring many privations and hardships in the cause of the gospel work. Edwin H. Marr died in July, 1900; his wife died the preceding February. They had been married fifty-six years.

The family removed from Canada to Iowa in 1849. The crossing of the Missouri river was made on a ferry boat, with horse power. Joseph A. Marr was brought up on a farm in Iowa. He came from Plymouth, Iowa, to California, in May, 1889, and located in North Ontario, then known as Magnolia. He first engaged in hotel business and afterwards as a fruit grower. In 1873, Mr. Marr married Miss Sarah L. Hull, a native of Iowa, daughter of an Iowa pioneer. They are the parents of two children—a daughter, deceased, 1887., and a son, Ralph H. Marr. The family are members of the M. E. church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Ontario, and also the Fraternal Aid Association of Ontario.

CHARLES B. HAMILTON, of Colton, was born in Mead, Ohio, January 25, 1842, the son of Gideon and Hannah Huffman Hamilton. The Hamilton family are of Scotch descent, natives of the Firth of Forth. The great-grandfather Huffman was a Virginian—a soldier of the Revolution, serving under Washington and being present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. His grandfather, Joseph Huffman, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was, for seventeen years, a judge on the bench of Belmont county, Ohio.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, Charles B. Hamilton responded to the first call for troops, enlisting in Company F, 15th Ohio Volunteers, assigned to the army of the Cumberland. With his regiment he took part in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and later in the battle of Franklin. He was with General Sherman at the battle of Atlanta and there received two slight wounds. He took part in the "March to the Sea," and was discharged October 18, 1864, having served three years and eight months. He returned to Ohio but soon engaged in steamboating upon the Mississippi river, with headquarters at New Orleans, and continued this occupation until 1888.

when he came to California. He located at Colton, and opened a grocery store, also purchased land and planted an orange grove. He has since that time been intimately associated with the material development of the town. He is a director in the Terrace Water Company, the Colton Fruit Exchange and the Building and Loan Association.

July 29, 1872, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Hattie Belle, daughter of William R. Reakirt, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have four children, William, residing in San Francisco; Etta, Mrs. Charles Nugent, of Colton; Lillie, Mrs. Thomas Weed, of Riverside; Percy, residing at home. Mr. Hamilton is Past Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. and an active member of the G. A. R.

C. W. MAGILL, of Upland, was born in Clay county, Missouri, March 6, 1828, the son of David and Sarah Magill, the one a native of Kentucky, the other of Missouri. Mr. Magill was brought up on a farm in Clay county and remained in his native state, following the occupation of stock raising and farming until 1855, when he removed to Kansas. In 1864, he again moved westward to Oregon and lived there until he came to California in 1895. He located first in Santa Barbara and then came to North Ontario where he is a fruit grower.

Mr. Magill married Miss Nancy E. Gregg, of Missouri, in 1848. Of six children only one is living—David Magill, of Ize, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Magill have thirteen grandchildren. He served one year as teamster in the war with Mexico. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, "Amity" Lodge, No. 20, Oregon.

HENRY J. McNALLY, of Bloomington, was born at Dixon, Illinois, in 1884. His father Thomas McNally, was one of the pioneer farmers of that state. Henry McNally grew to manhood on his father's farm. His first work away from home was for the Chicago and Burlington Railway Company, and he was in their employ seven years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Clinton, Iowa, and there established a saw mill and engaged in the lumber business. In 1893, a corporation composed of Iowa capitalists, purchased three thousand acres of land for the purpose of establishing a town site, which they named Bloomington. In this operation it was necessary to employ a number of men, and Henry J. McNally was selected to act in the capacity of foreman. The managers of the Bloomington Land Company have been changed many times, but Mr. McNally still retains his position.

Mr. McNally married Miss Barbara Zinke, in 1889. They have two children, Henry and Nellie Christina. Mr. and Mrs. McNally occupy a comfortable home in the midst of an orchard of orange and deciduous fruit trees.

JOSEPH MORT, of Rialto, is a native of Harrison county, Ohio, where he was born in January, 1843. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted before the completion of his nineteenth year in the 19th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving with them until the close of the war. Mr. Mort participated in the battle of Paris Grove, Arkansas, where out of 400 men engaged on the Union side, 198 were killed or wounded. He was taken prisoner at Sterling Farm, La., and confined in the rebel prison at Tyler, Texas, where the daily ration distributed was one pint of corn meal with an occasional allowance of wormy beef—a diet which produced a death rate of ten men per day. Mr. Mort also served in the siege of Vicksburg and at Spanish Fort, near Mobile. He is now blind as the result of his prison life, but is still glad that he was able to serve his country.

After the war, Mr. Mort married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Miller, of Iowa. In 1874, they removed to Kansas and located in Harvey county. In 1888, they came to California and located permanently near Rialto. Mr. and Mrs. Mort have a family of five sons and one daughter, Clyde E., O. H., Edward E., T. Glenn, L. Worth and Delia, now Mrs. Barnard, of Rialto.

JAMES W. MILLS of Ontario, was born in Yuba county, California, February 13, 1867. His father was Jas S. Mills, a native of Richmond, Virginia, who came to California by the overland route in 1852. After several years spent in mining, he returned east and married Miss Almira Guion, daughter of David Bonte Guion, of St. Louis, Missouri. They returned to California and settled in Yuba county, where Mr. Mills engaged in farming.

Jas. W. Mills went from the High School in Marysville, California, and entered the State University as a special Agricultural student. In 1893, he was appointed Superintendent of the Chino Experimental station, which position he still holds.

In 1894, he was married to Miss Fannie Whitmore, born in Washington, Iowa, the daughter of F. B. Whitmore, of Sacramento. They have two sons, Harold L. and Frank S. As superintendent of the experimental station, Mr. Mills has charge of University

Co-operative experimental work in Southern California. He is considered one of the best informed authorities on agricultural and horticultural subjects in this vicinity and has won the confidence of the farmers and fruit growers, with whom he is working.

W. P. McCAIN, of Chino, was born at St. Joe, Missouri, February 21, 1854, the only son of Nelson and Dovey McCain. His father, who was a pioneer of Buchanan county, Missouri, came to California in 1886, and located at Long Beach, where he still resides, now aged seventy-three. Mr. McCain was raised on a farm in Missouri but later learned the trade of harness maker. He has now returned to farming and is a successful fruit grower and dairyman on the Chino grant.

He married Miss Addas A., daughter of Howard M. Thompson, a well known citizen of Gallatin, Missouri. They have ten children—seven sons and three daughters.

CHARLES A. ROUSE, of San Bernardino, was born at Davenport, Iowa, January 21, 1862. He is the son of Franklin Rouse, a native of New York and since 1885 a resident of Riverside, and Margaret Davis, a native of Wales, who emigrated to America with her parents when a very small child, and died in 1881, leaving a family of five children of whom Charles A. Rouse is the youngest.

Charles A. Rouse learned the cooper's trade in his native city and followed that business after he came to California. Later, he was employed by the Southern Pacific Railway Co., in their transportation department at Colton, and he afterwards held a similar position with the Santa Fe Railway Co., in San Bernardino. In 1893, Mr. Rouse was nominated on the Independent Republican ticket for Sheriff of San Bernardino county and elected by a good majority. Mr. Rouse has for many years been known as an expert rifle and pistol shot.

November 27, 1885, Mr. Rouse married Miss Emma Brown, daughter of John Brown, Sr. (deceased), a well known and respected pioneer hunter and trapper of San Bernardino county. Their residence on D street is one of the attractive homes of the city.

J. P. JONES, of Halleck, was born in Hart county, Kentucky, September 25, 1844, the son of Ezekiel Jones, a pioneer of Kentucky. He lived at home until 1867 when he removed to Missouri and remained five years. In 1876 he came to California and after a few months in San Luis Obispo county located in the vicinity of Santa Ana and engaged in farming. In 1881, he removed to Oro Grande and since that time has been occupied in mining and in stock raising. He has a fine ranch of 240 acres and also owns property in Oro Grande and in Los Angeles. He has been interested in many mining ventures and has developed some of the best mining properties in the neighborhood of Oro Grande.

Mr. Jones was married in 1868 to Margaret P. Welborn, of Monroe county, Kentucky. They have four living children, Virgil J., Vernone E., Inez Adele, and Mary Marguerite.

HOWARD J. MARTIN, of Victor, was born in Greenfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, March 1, 1849. In 1862, his family came to California and his step-father, S. P. Johnson, located in the mining district of El Dorado county, where he carried on a butchering business, supplying mining camps with meat packed to the camps on mules.

Howard J. Martin, possessed a talent for music and became a proficient musician, especially on the violin. He has been a member of various orchestras and played brass instruments and drums in different bands. He came to Victor and in 1902 was elected Justice of Peace for that district. He was married in Nevada in 1870 and has one daughter, Mrs. Emma Rockenfield, of San Francisco.

SAMUEL M. LITTLE, of Del Rosa, was born on the Big Sandy river in Kentucky. His father, S. W. Little, was a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and a glassblower by trade. Later he operated trading boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He was one of the founders of the town of Effingham, Illinois. About 1858, he located in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he engaged in the grain buying business. He came to California about 1884 and purchased 3,000 acres of land near the Cahuenga Pass, in Los Angeles county. Later he purchased a tract of 600 acres north of San Bernardino. Mr. Little is now eighty-five years of age and is still actively engaged in business. He is the vice-president of the Portland Cement Co., operating at Colton. Four of his children are now living, Mellie, Mrs. Dr. W. H. Thompson, of San Bernardino; Samuel M., San Bernardino; Lulu, Mrs. C. Shaffner, and Anna, Mrs. E. J. Curson, both of Los Angeles.

Samuel M. Little was engaged in the manufacture of iron water pipe, in Los Angeles, for about eight years after coming to California. In 1897, he located at Del Rosa

and later removed to the city of San Bernardino. He was married in 1881, at Lincoln, Nebraska, to Miss Della, daughter of Charles Osborn, a Quaker preacher and missionary. They have five children, Bessie, Mrs. William Haebl, of Del Rosa; Charles O., shipping clerk at Colton Cement Works; Marie, Samuel W., and Donna Dewey.

SYLVANUS THURMAN, of Bluff Lake, San Bernardino Mountains, was born April 5, 1850, in Taney county, Missouri, the son of Elisha R. and Eliza Philips Thurman, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. The family came to California in 1860, and the father lived during his latter years near Downey, Los Angeles county, where he died in 1900 at the age of eighty-one.

Sylvanus came to this state with his family and lived for six years in Amador county and for three years in Jackson county, Oregon. He came to Los Angeles county at the age of nineteen and pursued farming and stock-raising. About 1882 he located at Red-



MR. AND MRS. SYLVANUS THURMAN

lands, being one of the first settlers there. He located land in the San Bernardino mountains twenty-six miles northeast of Redlands and two miles southeast of Bear Valley dam. This was timber land with a fine growth of pine, fir, tamarack, etc. He has established a resort known as Bluff Lake here and has accommodations for about forty guests. This is one of the most delightful of the mountain resorts, offering pure air and mountain water, picturesque scenery, hunting, fishing, etc. Mr. Thurman also has a fine property of 320 acres of fruit and grazing land near Crafton.

Mr. Thurman was married in Redlands, in 1892, to Abbie Pillsbury, a native of Hampstead, New Hampshire. She is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary.

L. S. SCOTT, editor of the Times-Index, San Bernardino, is a native of Indiana, and a life-long and successful newspaper man. He began his career as "devil" in a newspaper office at Marion, Indiana, his first experience as publisher being at West Milton, Ohio. He founded the National Printer-Journalist at Indianapolis and placed it on a firm foot-

ing. After he sold it out it was moved to Chicago, and is still a standard publication and organ of the National Editorial Association. During 1890-91 he was superintendent of the government printing office at Guatamala, Central America. In 1892, he purchased the Signal at Crowley, Louisiana. This was a weekly publication, but Mr. Scott added a daily and later established the Rice Journal and Gulf Coast Farmer, selling the business in 1903 for \$30,000. During this period he was for a time also owner of the Daily and Weekly Times at Jennings, Louisiana, and the Tribune at Rayne, Louisiana. He came to California and in 1904 purchased a controlling interest in the Times-Index, and is president of the corporation.

Hon. J. J. HANFORD, formerly president of the City Board of Trustees of San Bernardino, was born in New York City, June 12, 1845. He was the son of Peter Hanford, of English descent, born in Ireland, and Lucy Henny Hanford, also born in Ireland.

J. J. Hanford received his education in the public schools of New York City and served his apprenticeship as a moulder in the old Novelty Engine Works, at that time the largest of the kind in New York City, and probably the largest in America. During the Civil War this manufactory was engaged in constructing marine and monitor engines for the United States government. Mr. Hanford came direct from New York City to Los Angeles, California, in 1882. He engaged in land speculation which, however, was not productive of marked success, making and losing money as did many others in those days of fluctuating values. Subsequently he entered the employ of the late M. S. Baker, proprietor of the Baker Iron Works, corner of Second and Main streets, now the center of the city, the first foundry established in Los Angeles. In 1889, he went to San Diego, and there manufactured the ponderous machinery and heavy castings used in the construction of the San Diego Cable Railway; also of the iron work for the Keating Block, Klein Block and Fisher Opera House. February, 1892, Mr. Hanford removed to San Bernardino where he engaged in business for himself, beginning by securing contracts from the Santa Fe Railway Co. He secured a location for his present works in 1895, starting in September, of that year with a capacity for casting ten tons of iron per day.

Mr. Hanford was elected City Trustee April, 1899, and chosen president of the Board. He is a man of progressive ideas. He has made a good executive officer and may be always found in the advance of reform movements.

Mr. Hanford has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah F. Beamis, who died in Brooklyn, New York, 1875, leaving one child, a son, W. J. Hanford, of San Bernardino. In 1876 Mr. Hanford married Miss Joanna Gregg.

THOMAS PRADER, of Chino, is a native of Southeast Switzerland, and was born near the national line of Italy, April 21, 1863. He was reared to the occupation of cattle herder and passed his boyhood and youth in the highest and most picturesque regions of the Alpine mountain regions. His duties were of such a nature as to afford him time for study which he improved with his books and he has acquired a large fund of general and useful information.

He came to California in 1889, spent some time in Antelope valley, and then came south to Pomona and Chino, where he owns a ten acre fruit ranch and is accounted a reliable citizen.

WILLIAM P. MARTIN, of Rialto, was born at Princeton, Gibson county, Indiana, June 7, 1851. He was the son of Leroy and Nancy Hargrove Martin, both natives of Gibson county. His father was a merchant and engaged in business at Rushville, Indiana. In 1865, the family removed to Henderson, Kentucky, where Mr. Martin conducted a general merchandise business until 1870 when he went to Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and engaged in the cattle business. He lived there until he came to California. In 1883, he removed to California and settled on a fruit ranch at Eagle Rock valley, Los Angeles county where he died in 1887, aged 74. Mrs. Martin survives him and lives with her son, William, at Rialto.

William P. Martin received his education at the public schools of Gibson county, Indiana, and Henderson county, Kentucky, and at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana. He first clerked in his father's store and was engaged with him in the cattle business in Kansas. He was one of the organizers of the Cottonwoods Falls bank, a director, and from 1883 to 1887, its cashier. In 1883, he was elected County Treasurer of Chase Co. Kansas, and in 1885 was re-elected although he was a democrat, and the district was strongly republican. Mr. Martin came to California in 1888 and was among the first to buy property in the Rialto tract, purchasing 138 acres of the old Semi-Tropic Co. He also pur

chased a citrus grove of 20 acres. He was for a short time in the grocery business with Chas. Bohannon. He was one of the organizers of the Citizen's Water Co., of Rialto, and was its first president and its manager.

Mr. Martin married Miss Lorinda A. Kellogg in 1876. They have three children, Frank, a machinist employed by the San Bernardino Electric Light Co.; Mary and William Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Martin attend the First Presbyterian church of San Bernardino and Mr. Martin is a member of Phelix Lodge, I. O. O. F., Strong, City, Kansas, and of the Knights and Ladies of Security, Cottonwood Falls.

FRANK B. MARTIN, of San Bernardino, was born at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, August 5, 1877. He is the son of W. P. and Lorinda (Kellogg) Martin. The family came from Cottonwood Falls to San Bernardino county October 13, 1892, and located at Rialto, where the father has charge of the Bloomington Water System, and is the owner of several large fruit orchards in that section of the country.

Frank P. Martin received a common school education and later attended Howard's Business College in San Francisco, graduating from that institution. He was first employed in connection with his father's business on the stock ranch. Since coming to California he has at times attended to the orchard business of his father, while the latter made extended business trips east.

In 1896, Mr. Martin crossed the Pacific Ocean and visited Australia and the Hawaiian Islands. Returning to San Francisco he made another ocean voyage to Cook's Inlet, Alaska, coming back to San Francisco in 1897. A few months later he engaged with Wilcox & Rose of Colton, as plumber and gas engine man. From there he came to his present position in San Bernardino, with the San Bernardino Electric and Gas Co., in charge of the city lighting plant.

January 1, 1900, Mr. Martin married Miss Grace Knapp, of Los Angeles. Mr. Martin is a member of the San Bernardino Fire Department, having joined the organization as "call man." He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of this city, and also of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

W. B. POZELL, of San Bernardino, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 25, 1870. He is the son of Frederick Pohzehl, a farmer, and Fredericka Guenther Pohzehl. His father died January 15, 1904, and his mother now resides with her son. His parents had a family of three children; one a daughter, Ida, married M. D. Hamburg who is now employed by the Gill Lumber Co., and Lucy J. is the wife of H. C. Hamer, of Highland.

W. B. Pozell attended school at North Branch, Minnesota, where his father owned a farm. The family came to California in 1888 and located in San Bernardino and the young man was employed for a time in the old mill at 4th and B streets, then operated by Thomas Smart. Later he engaged in ranching and then in a truck and transfer business. In 1898, he started the Santa Fe City Omnibus line and in 1899 put on the Rabel Springs Omnibus. Later he went into the carriage and implement business and he is now employed in the horse clipping business.

J. P. ADOLPH PETSCH writes of himself: "I was born in Frankfurt on the Main, Germany, August 12, 1852, and was educated in the public schools and in a business college. When in 1866 the Free city of Frankfurt lost its independence and was annexed by the kingdom of Prussia I felt, boy as I was, that government without the consent of the governed, was an outrage to which I could not submit. In 1869, rather than bow to the newly imposed degradation of military service. I left, as a political exile, the home in which my family had been prominent for six hundred years.

"In October 1869, I landed in New York and went to St. Louis where two uncles—also political exiles—had settled in 1831. After a short stay I returned to Europe expecting to locate in southern France, but the Franco-Prussian war drove me to Switzerland. Finding that the Swiss Republic protected its independence by refusing citizen's rights to foreigners, I drifted to Metz, in Lorraine, but there again the Prussians found me and exiled me, in 1872. I then went to Belgium and lived for five years in the city of Verviers, engaged in the banking business, but as I was without citizenship and Belgium, like Switzerland accepts no foreigners, I was led to look for a new home. I again came to America and stopped in St. Louis. On April 11, 1877, the Southern Hotel of that city was destroyed by fire. I was in the fifth story and escaped by a rope of bedsheets. Injuries sustained in this fire made me an invalid for two years and this was the reason of my coming to southern California, after a short stay in San Francisco. I was naturalized in 1882, and have since left the state but once—to pay a short visit to my parents in Europe.

"In Pasadena, in the early part of 1878 I obtained my first ideas of horticulture and viticulture. At that period this colony was rather short of water and I began to look around for an abundant irrigation supply." As a result, Mr. Petsch was one of the founders of the settlement of Hermosa in San Bernardino. (See Page 617.)

"In 1884, I married a native daughter of California, whose father, John L. Frese, was a pioneer of Oakland. In 1892, I moved from Hermosa to Los Angeles where I have taken an active part in 'La Fiesta de Los Angeles.' I am a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Landmark Club and the Forest and Water Association, but I have strictly kept aloof from all political affiliations. In the Cucamonga and Hermosa districts I was a school trustee for seven years. On April 29, 1897, a little son was born to me. If a father's wish is fulfilled he will be a good citizen of a free country."

J. R. McKINLEY, of Rialto, is a native of Ohio, born in Cumberland, Guernsey county, in 1846. His father, Willoughby McKinley, was an Ohio pioneer. Mr. McKinley removed to Wayne county, Iowa when he was sixteen years of age, and shortly after the organization of the county. At that time it was a paradise for hunters, deer being very plentiful in that locality. The town of Humeston was afterwards located on a portion of his property and he is still the owner of a farm, a portion of his original property.

Mr. McKinley came to California in 1894 and settled near Rialto where he owns a twenty acre orange orchard, particularly noted for its beauty and productiveness. He has for several years been in the employ of the County Horticultural Commission as an inspector. Mr. McKinley has been twice married. He married his first wife, who was Miss Hannah Davis, in 1869. They were the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters. In 1897, Mr. McKinley married Mrs. M. J. Stults, of Humeston, Iowa.

EDWARD C. PARKER, of Ontario, was born June 18, 1846, at Madison, Wisconsin. His father, Henry C. Parker, was a native of New Hampshire and by trade a carpenter and builder. He erected the first state capitol, at Madison, Wisconsin, and engaged in other large contracts in that vicinity. He died in 1896, aged 70. He married Lucia A. Smith, of Ashtabula, Ohio, who daughter is the wife of Rev. J. A. Bradshaw, of Richland, Missouri, the other daughter is Mrs. W. J. Bodenhamer, of Up-land. In 1857, the family removed to Illinois, locating at Daquoin, Perry county. They came to California in 1881 and settled first in Pomona. In 1887 they purchased five acres at the mouth of San Antonio Cañon and have made a fine ranch there.

Edward C. Parker, enlisted in the 13th Illinois Cavalry, in 1864, and served as commissary agent until mustered out of service in 1865. He was in business with his father as builder and contractor until 1876, when he came to California and located at North Ontario.

HARRISON W. HAGERMAN, of San Bernardino, was born in Coburg, Canada, September 5, 1867, the son of James and Elizabeth Scott Hagerman. His parents now reside in San Bernardino, and a sister, Miss Mabel, lives with them, while a brother, Percy, is in Pasadena. H. W. Hagerman received a common school education at his old home in



MR. AND MRS. J. R. McKINLEY

Coburg, Canada. He tried his hand at mining and then entered the confectionary business in Canada. In January, 1897, he came to San Bernardino, where he was first employed in the planing mill department of the Santa Fe shops. He later became engineer with the Southern California Ice Co., a position he still holds. He was married March 24, 1891, in Coburg, Canada, to Miss Levisa, daughter of Robert Staples, of that place. Mrs. Hagerman died in San Bernardino, March 17, 1897, leaving two children, Laura L. and Douglas S. Hagerman. Mr. Hagerman is a member of the Presbyterian church and also of the Woodmen of the World.

W. A. NORTON, formerly of Bloomington, was born in Genesee county, New York, October 3, 1855. He was the adopted son of Issi and Diana Norton. He spent the first ten years of his life on a farm near Genesee, where



W. A. NORTON

his father died. After the death of Mrs. Norton, her son lived at Perry, New York, where he attended school and later finished his education at Lima Seminary, New York.]

In 1880, he married Miss Frances E. Wilson, of Ontario, Indiana, and settled on a farm at Perry, where he remained for ten years. In 1888, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, with their daughter, Ione, came to California, and after spending about two years in Colton, located on the Bloomington tract as soon as it was opened. Mr. Norton purchased fifteen acres of land of the Semi-Tropic Co. which he set half to oranges and half to lemons and developed a fine ranch. Here he erected a comfortable and beautiful home. He always took an active interest in the progress of his chosen community and was a member of the school board and of the Water Co. for a number of years previous to his death. He was a prohibitionist in sentiment and thought but voted independently.

Mr. Norton died October 3, 1901, leaving a wife and daughter to mourn his loss.

BERNARD H. JACOBS, of Redlands, was born in Bredstedt, duchy of Schleswig, Germany, in 1844. At ten years of age he came to America and lived in Ohio. His early life was spent in mercantile pursuits.

In 1864, he entered the 160th regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After returning from the war he continued in the mercantile business. In 1872, with others, he started "Lake-side," the Chatauqua assembly of Ohio, an enterprise in which he still retains an interest.

In September, 1894, he came with his family to Redlands and purchased a grove on Cypress avenue, to which he devoted his time and attention. In 1875, he married Miss Clara Kingham, of Fort Clinton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has always been a leader in temperance reform and has been interested in the anti-saloon question as it has developed in Redlands.

EMIL JOHNSON, of Bloomington, was born in December, 1867, in the southern part of Sweden, near Eksco. His father, John Isaacson, was a farmer. His mother died when he was seven years of age and he left home when a mere boy and earned his own way and secured a good education. When about nineteen he came to America and located in South Dakota where he had relatives. Here he mastered the English language.

In 1894, he came to California and worked for two years in Colton. Then he bought five acres of bare ground at Bloomington and now has a fine orange grove.

W. H. JONES, of Needles, was born in Mendocino county, California, October 1, 1866. His parents were H. M. and Hattie Fanning Jones. His father came around the Horn and arrived in California in 1847. After the gold excitement, he settled in Mendocino county. He was a shoemaker by trade.

W. H. Jones acquired a common school education in the schools of the state. He learned both the shoemaker's and the blacksmith trade, but entered the employment of the Southern Pacific Railway and in 1882 reached Needles with the completion of the railroad to that point. He continued to work for the R. R. Co. until 1892, when he was stricken with paralysis and partially crippled thus incapacitating him for active labor.

V. MASHEK, of Redlands, is a native of Bohemia and a graduate of the Polytechnic School of Prague. He came to this country in 1861 as private secretary to Count Malinowski, of the Russian emigration commission, and also as correspondent for several Bohemian newspapers.



V. MASHEK

He settled in Wisconsin, at Racine, where he edited and published the only Bohemian newspaper in America, a paper which is still prosperous and representative. In 1863 he removed to Kewaunee, Wis., where he became largely interested in various mercantile and lumber enterprises. He was president of the Mashek Company, engaged in mercantile business; the Kewaunee Milling Company; Mashek & Arnold, in the wood and lumber business, and of the Bank of Kewaunee, which he organized and of which he was president for many years. He was elected the first mayor of Kewaunee upon its organization as a city.

For a number of years he spent his winters in Redlands, and has built there, near the Casa Loma hotel, a nice residence. Mr. Mashek married Anna Kwapil, born in Bohemia. He has two sons—V. F., secretary and treasurer of the Pilsen Lumber Co., Chicago, and president of the Chicago Lumber Association, and George M., president of the Chemical and Iron Company at Escanaba, Mich; he has also one daughter,

Nannie, a graduate of Wisconsin University.

BURTON S. PORTER, of Colton, was born at Auburn, New York, March 3, 1832. His father, Beecher Porter, was born in 1791 and his grandfather, Ezekiel Porter, was a soldier of the Revolution.

In 1852, Burton B. Porter first came to California and remained five years, then returned to New York. In 1861, he enlisted in the 10th New York Cavalry and served one year as quartermaster sergeant; he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, Company "L," October 12, 1862; 1st lieutenant, December, 1862, and Captain Company "G," July, 1863. He was taken prisoner at St. Mary's Church and confined in Libby prison, transferred from there to Macon and then to Columbus and Charleston prisons; he twice made his escape, only to be re-captured. He finally escaped and reached Sherman's army, which he had joined and marched through the Carolinas to Fayette, N. C. He was mustered out of service, March 25, 1865. In 1877, Captain Porter again came to California and located in San Francisco. In 1893, he came to San Bernardino county, and now resides in a beautiful orchard home at Colton. Captain Porter has been twice married. The first wife was Elizabeth Bearsley, who died in 1890. In 1892, he married Miss Ella Holland.

THOMAS HADDEN, of San Bernardino, is a native of New York City, born Novem-

ber 21, 1844, the son of James E. Hadden, a merchant tailor whose establishment was located at the corner of Broadway and Eighth streets, New York City.

Thomas was educated at Mt. Washington Institute, New York, and a military Academy at New Haven, Connecticut. When he reached majority he went west and located at Manhattan, Kansas, where he engaged in the cattle business. In 1874, he returned to New York and remained until 1878 when he came to California. After following various occupations he, in 1881, entered the employ of J. G. Burt in his hardware store and remained with this business until Mr. Burt's death in 1894 when the business was closed out. Soon afterwards Messrs. Wilcox and Rose, of Colton, opened a branch house in San Bernardino, handling hardware, etc., and Mr. Hadden was made manager of the establishment. In 1898, he bought a third interest in the business. In 1901, Wilcox & Rose sold out their interests to Thomas Hadden and Mrs. Dr. R. L. Burcham and the business was incorporated as the Thomas Hadden Company.

Mr. Hadden was married at Ogden, Riley county, Kansas, to Miss Retta, daughter of John M. Morris, County Treasurer of Riley county. They have one daughter, Estelle. Mr. Hadden is a member of San Bernardino Lodge, F. & A. F.; of the I. O. O. F., and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

MISS ELEANOR FREEMAN, late of Ontario, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Bellsville, in February, 1848. Her mother belonged to the Rittenhouse family who were descendants of one of the earliest American families. Her family moved to Cincinnati when she was about four years of age and she received her early education in that city. When about eighteen she went to Europe and remained in France a year then passed a year at Heidelberg University, Germany; she returned to Cincinnati and taught languages in the Woodward and Hughes High Schools, in which position she was very popular. She was fond of travel and spent much time abroad, where she perfected herself in several foreign languages. She was especially fond of Italy and passed much time there and in the study of Italian.

In 1884, Miss Freeman came to California and August, 1885, she first visited Ontario. Here she purchased a twenty acre tract for a home place and invested in other property. She made Ontario her home from this time until her death, spending her time in study and literary work and in looking after her business interests. She frequently lectured on her travels for the benefit of various societies and charitable organizations and took an interest in all that pertained to the welfare of her chosen home.

She died in Ontario, March 9, 1904, and was buried in Spring-grove cemetery, Cincinnati.

JOSHUA HARTZELL, of East Highland, was born February 4, 1845, the son of Jacob and Ann McGowan Hartzell. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer settler of Ohio. His parents had eight children, Joshua being the youngest. When he was less than a year old his mother died; his father died in 1848 and for many years the boy lived with his uncle, John Hartzell. He enlisted in the army before his eighteenth year, serving in the 105th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for two years and ten months—from 1862 to 1865. He was under Rosencrans and Sherman, taking part in the "March to the Sea;" he was at Perrysville and served on detached duty. He was mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio. After this he went to southwestern Missouri and taught school then engaged in farming and carried on mercantile business at Quincy and Elkton, both in Hickory county, Missouri. In 1873, he went to Iowa and spent a couple of years. In 1876, he came to California and located at San Bernardino. Here he worked first for Kenniston and Brazelton and later worked in the mines. In 1882, he came to Highland and purchased a ranch. He now has twenty-seven acres in fruit. Mr. Hartzell is a member of the Board of Horticultural Commissioners and has been an inspector for years.

He was married in Missouri in 1868 to Miss Hilliard and has four children, Carrie, Mrs. J. M. Cadwell, of Redlands; Albert; Mrs. Quinan, of Manila, and Walter.

MICHAEL HAUCK, of Chino, was a native of Russia. His grandfather, Jacob Hauck, was born in Germany and emigrated to Russia where his father, John, was born. Mr. Hauck came to America when about twenty-five and lived for five years in Dakota. He spent a year in Iowa and then came to California. He at first worked in the vicinity of Santa Ana and then took up a government claim in San Diego county. This he sold and moved to Chino some eight or nine years ago. Here he has rented a ranch of about ninety-five acres, raising barley, beets, cattle, etc.

He married at Santa Ana, Miss Agnes Opp, a native of Wisconsin, of German parentage. They have four children, Katherine, Annie, John and Christof.

L. E. PORTER, of Barstow, is a native of Pennsylvania, born July 26, 1860, the son of William and Sadie A. Nolder Porter. He received his education in the public schools finishing with one term at the State Normal School, Chautauqua, New York, after which he took a special course in chemistry. His first work after leaving school was in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. In 1879, he went to Colorado where he lived five years and in 1884 came to San Bernardino county, and started in prospecting at Calico, and in the desert. In 1891, he started a cyanide reduction plant in Kern county, the first of the kind in that part of the state. He made a specialty of chemistry and metallurgy of refractory ores, and is at present working in a copper ore containing one half of one per cent copper. Under the ordinary cyanide process the expense per ton for working this ore would approximate seven or eight dollars, but using his method of regenerating the cyanide, the expense does not exceed one dollar per ton. The capacity of his cyanide plant is about fifty tons. After the slimes are produced they are treated by an electric amalgamating process. Mr. Porter married Miss E. D. Dougherty in Calico, Christmas eve, 1891.

FRANK OWEGER, of the firm of Mespelt & Oweger, was born at Piqua, Ohio, June 17, 1860, the son of Joseph and Katherine Oweger. His father was a manufacturer of curled-hair goods. Mr. Oweger learned the trade of cigar maker in his native town, serving an apprenticeship of four years; then started out for himself. He has worked in nearly every state in the Union and came from New York state to California in 1886, going first to San Francisco. In 1892, with his partner, August Mespelt, he came to San Bernardino and started a cigar making business which has developed into the manufacture of cigars on an extensive scale. Mr. Oweger is a member of the Order of Red Men; Fraternal Union and Cigar Makers' Union.

August Mespelt, of the firm of Mespelt and Oweger, was born in Burlington, Iowa, November 20, 1859, the son of August Mespelt and Katherine Blank. His school days were passed in his native city, and after leaving school he obtained employment in a leaf tobacco factory, and later learned the trade of cigar making. He lived in Burlington until his 20th year and then worked in different cities of Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and California. He came to San Bernardino in 1892.

Mr. Mespelt married Mrs. E. C. Batchelder of San Bernardino. He is a member of the Fraternal Union and the Cigar Makers' Union.

CHRIST RAPP, of Colton, was born at Guttenburg, Germany in 1855. When he was twenty-five years of age he came to America, and located at Philadelphia. After a few years' residence in that city he removed to San Francisco, where he engaged in business, and from there came to Colton, and opened a first class bakery. Through close attention and industry this has developed into a successful business, in which he is ably assisted by his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Rapp have a family of five children: Lizzie, Anna, Louisa, Henry and Louie.

ROBERT H. MIDDLEMISS, of San Bernardino, was born in Kingston, Ontario, Canada April 9, 1875. He is the son of Andrew L. and Elizabeth H. Stark Milldemiss. His father was a Scotchman and his mother a native of Canada of Scotch descent. Of his father's family there were six children, five brothers and one sister. Robert Middlemiss is the only one of the family living in California. His father was the Traveling Auditor of the Great Western Road of Canada, now the Grand Trunk. His school days were spent in Kingston, and Ingersoll, Canada, where he graduated from the Ingersoll Collegiate Institute. He was then employed as an apprentice for the John Morrow Mfg. Company at Ingersoll, and remained with them three years; then by reason of his delicate health came to California. The climate proving beneficial he has remained. He was first employed as a machine hand in the Barker Machine Works of San Bernardino, but has since been promoted to position of foreman of the shops which he now holds.

JULIUS OEHL, of San Bernardino, was born in Germany, January 6, 1856. His father was also named Julius Oehl, and held official position under the German government for many years. His mother's maiden name was Louise Tychsen. Julius Oehl, Jr., came to America in 1872, landing in New York. He immediately engaged in the butcher business, remaining there one year. He then came west to Montana, where he lived for a number of years, following his trade as butcher. Later, he was employed in Kansas City, Missouri, for some time as foreman of the Jacob Dold Packing Co.'s establishment. He then went to Socorro, New Mexico, where he ran a meat shop, and also a branch shop in Craf-

ton, New Mexico. His next move was to San Bernardino where he again engaged in the dressed meat business, and in which he still continues, having built up a large wholesale and retail trade.

He was married in New Mexico in 1884 to Miss Katherine Claussen. They are the parents of six children: Ernest, Richard, Julius, Herbert, Conrad and Freida. Mr. Oehl is a member of the Woodmen of the World. Both he and his brother, Conrad, are members of the Lutheran church.

Conrad Oehl, who is his brother's accountant, was also born in Germany, and came to this country in 1888. Landing in New York he remained there six years in the office of a wholesale importer of foreign goods, and in 1894, came to San Bernardino to accept his present position. He is a single man, a member of the Maccabees, and a Woodman of the World.

W. E. LIGHTFOOT, of San Bernardino, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, June 22, 1843. He is one of two sons of John T. and Sophia (Crippen) Lightfoot. The other son is now living in Alaska. His father was a brick layer and mason who came to California in 1849. The young man gleaned such knowledge as he could from the district schools at Keokuk, and Charlestown, Iowa, and in 1860, started by the northern route to cross the plains to California. Arriving in the "Hangtown" of that day, he settled there for about six years, removing to San Bernardino county in 1866. He settled at a point near Oro Grande for a time, and then went to Cottonwood, engaging in the stock raising business, where he remained for nine years. He also continued the stock business near Barstow, between two and three years. He then came to San Bernardino and was one of a number of prominent men to launch the newspaper, now known as the "Sun," but then called the "Courier." The paper was started in 1886, and in a short time he owned a controlling interest in the enterprise. This he relinquished in 1894, having lost about forty thousand dollars in the venture. In 1864, in Sacramento, California, he married Miss Bessie Rigney, who died in San Bernardino September 2, 1899. They had one child, a boy, John H. Lightfoot, born in "Hangtown" in 1865. This son was editor of the newspaper during the time his father was engaged in that business. He is now employed in the Santa Fe shops. Since his financial reverses, Mr. Lightfoot has set to work to recoup himself with an energy many a younger man might well emulate. He was appointed janitor in the Hall of Records four years ago. He owns a small ranch of four acres within the limits of San Bernardino, which he is improving. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

LAMAR BROS., of Needles, are the pioneer horticulturists in that section of the county. The firm consists of W. F. and C. P. Lamar. They are natives of Kentucky, and their early life was passed in that state. After spending some time in Florida, and later at Fort Worth, Texas, they came to Williams, Arizona, and then to Needles, where they permanently located. Since that time they have conducted a barber shop, and have interested themselves in various other lines of business.

Entering the horticulturists field in an experimental way, they have demonstrated that with irrigation, grape culture could be carried on with success in the Colorado river bottoms; and that watermelons could be raised in abundance and of excellent quality. They have found it impracticable to raise berries or small fruit. Sugar beets were found to be a failure in the first crop, as they carried only eleven per cent saccharine matter, but Lamar Bros., are of the opinion that if their cultivation were carried on for several successive years, long enough to eradicate the alkali from the soil, the result would be changed. Larger vegetables, turnips and onions, thrive in the soil. It is all sub-irrigated.

Lamar Bros., early became interested in Colorado river navigation, but their first boat met with disaster. Later, purchasing the "Aztec" which had been in commission on the river a long time, they remodeled, and practically made a new boat of her. It was relaunched and has since been engaged in hauling ore and miners supplies up and down the river to points adjacent to Needles. The "Aztec" has a capacity of fourteen tons.

MINOR C. BUTTERFIELD, of Colton, was born at Niles, Mich., Dec. 6, 1862, the son of John W. and Lydia Munger Butterfield. His father was a manufacturer and a man of affairs, at one time a member of the Michigan State Legislature. He died in Illinois, in 1863.

M. C. Butterfield lived at Troy, New York, from 1872 to 1887, and here learned the trade of stone cutting. In 1887 he came to California to take charge of the stone cutting for the Colton Marble Co., then operating at Slover mountain, and was manager of the department until the failure of the company. The next three years were spent in the employ

of the California Loan and Trust Co., representing their interests in the Rialto district. Since that time he has been largely identified with the orange growing and shipping industry. He purchased ten acres in 1889, which he set to oranges, and also has twenty acres at Bloomington. He was for a time manager of the Arthur Gregory packing house at Redlands.

Mr Butterfield was married at Troy, New York, in 1887, to Miss Sadie Bussey. He is a member of the Knights and of the Elks, of San Bernardino.

NICHOLAS S. YOUNG, of the San Bernardino Fire Department, was born at Bentonville, Arkansas, February 21, 1872. He is of German-American parentage, the son of Benjamin Young, a farmer, and Isabella Caroline Young. He received a common school education in the public schools of his native city. The family removed to California in 1892, locating at Pomona, where his mother still resides. For two years he was employed as a blacksmith, in Pomona, and then came to San Bernardino and went to work for O. A. Allen, remaining with him about five years. On the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in Company "K" and with them went to San Francisco. After his return he went to work for Jim Campbell, where he is at present employed.

Mr. Young joined the San Bernardino Fire Department in 1899. He held the position of assistant foreman one year, and later was assistant chief. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.



NICHOLAS S. YOUNG

WILLIAM WATSON DAVIS, Chino, is a native of Waterloo, New York, born December 17, 1853, the son of Clinton and Sarah Lamphene Davis. His father was an artisan. He grew up in New York state and learned the trade of brick layer and plasterer. In 1871, just after the Chicago fire, he went to that city and worked there for some months. He then went to Fort Wayne, where he was in charge of the round house for the Toledo, Wabash and Western road. About 1876, he located at Marshall, Mich. He worked at his trade here and at Jackson. About 1887, he visited Southern California and located at Chino. He first engaged in contracting and building and put

up many of the buildings in the town. In 1889 he formed a partnership with M. Moyes in a general merchandise and hardware business.

Mr. Davis married Harriet, a daughter of Adam Mesch, of Marshall, Michigan. They have three children, Clark C., employed on the electric railway, Los Angeles, Ruth and Grace. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

J. H. BAGNELL, of Highland, was a native of Sheridan, La Salle county, Illinois, born Dec. 23, 1848, the son of John and Almira Neff Bagnell. The father was born in Charleston, S. C. While a child the parents removed to Kentucky, and later to Indianapolis where they remained till 1833, then located on the Fox river. His mother was the daughter of Ebenezer Neff, a wheel and mill wright by trade, who settled in Illinois, in 1828, and made the first improvements on the Fox river.

J. H. Bagnell grew up on a farm. In 1871, he went to Iowa, and located near the town of Boone. Here he lived until he came to California in 1890. He settled at Highland where he purchased property, and now owns two tracts, one of fifteen, and one of twenty acres.

Mr. Bagnell was married in Iowa, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Absalom Fred, also a native of La Salle county Illinois. They have three children, Millie, Marion and Hazel. The family affiliate with the Methodist church, where Miss Millie acts as organist.

D. M. DONALD of Redlands, is a native of Scotland, born at Perth, June 11, 1843. He comes of good Scotch blood, the Donalds and his mother's family, the McIntosh, having belonged to old Scottish clans. The family came to America in 1854 and settled at St. Catharines, Canada. The father there kept a grocery store.

Mr. Donald learned the carpenter trade and began building in Canada. He afterwards worked at his trade in Chicago and St. Louis but returned to Canada. Ill health brought him to California and he located at Redlands in 1889. Since that time he has built many of the better class of buildings put up in this vicinity. He was contractor for the Smiley Library building.

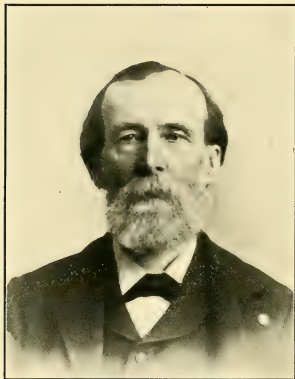
He was married at Norwich, Canada, to Miss Mary McKee, a Canadian by birth. They have two sons, Davis and Martin.

ABRAHAM W. SHUMAN, of Bloomington, was born March 8, 1833, in Millersville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was one of a large family of brothers several of whom were prominent men of affairs. Andrew was editor and publisher of the Chicago

Evening Journal and in 1897 was lieutenant governor of Illinois. Another brother, Jacob, served in the Pennsylvania State Senate.

Abraham W. was by nature studious and received an academic education, making a specialty of languages of which he spoke fluently and wrote German, French and Spanish. On the completion of his education he became a teacher. Toward the close of the Civil War he enlisted in Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry No. 215 and served as aid to his commanding officer until the close of the war. He became a teacher in the Soldier's Orphans' Home of New York state and continued to teach until he entered the service of the government as a postal clerk on a route between Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa. He remained in this service twenty-seven years, or until August, 1902. He then came to Bloomington and located on a ten acre ranch. He died August 5, 1903. He was a member of W. R. Cornman Post, G. A. R., San Bernardino.

In 1875, Mr. Shuman married Celenia, daughter of Wm. Huntoon, of Evanston, Illinois. There are four surviving children of this union, Edith, Mrs. Cornelius Lyman; Minerva, Ralph and Harvey.



ABRAHAM W. SHUMAN

WILLIAM HUNTOON, father of Mrs. Celenia Shuman, was born in Vermont, July 8, 1820, the son of Geo. W. Huntoon, of Vermont, who was one of the founders of the city of Evanston and a capitalist who was well known in the earlier days of Chicago.

William Huntoon lived in Evanston, Illinois, sixty years. He lived on a farm in Eaton county, Michigan three years. He came to California about 1890 and lived for some time at Colton, then located at Bloomington where he died in 1897, at the age of 77.

Mr. Huntoon married Mary Ann Baker at Cleveland, Ohio, July 17, 1840. Mrs. Huntoon died at Bloomington in November, 1900. The children now living are, George W. Huntoon, of Lake Forest, Illinois; Chas. H., Bloomington; Celenia, now Mrs. Shuman; Albert O., Bloomington; Fred M., of Riverside, and William C. of Pasadena.

THOMAS A. EWING of Highland, is a native of Edinburg, Scotland, born February 8, 1866. He attended school in his native city and there learned the grocery business. In 1882, he came to America and opened a business as a grocer at No. 16, Christian street, Philadelphia. In 1902, he came to California and purchased the general grocery business of Cram and Coy, Highland, and permanently located in that town.

ROBERT W. GRAY, of Highland, Tama county, Iowa, November 4, 1873, the son of James Gray. His father removed from Iowa to Nebraska and thence came to California in 1885. He now lives at San Bernardino. He was a farmer and also

carried on a dairy and the son learned the dairy business. Robert lived in Pasadena and Santa Monica for a number of years and then located in Highland where he has forty acres of pasture and hay land. He keeps a herd of Jersey cattle and delivers milk.

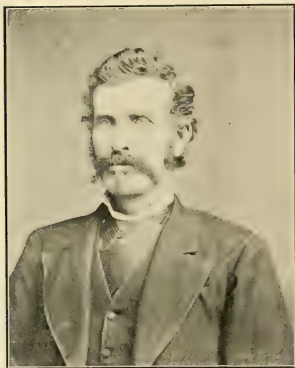
He was married in December 1894, to Miss Marion Anabel, daughter of Mrs. V. V. Hopkins, of Santa Monica. They have two children, Robert Myrton and Gladys Anabel. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the Congregational church at Highland.

LEWIS SMITH, late of Cucamonga, was born in Surrey, Maine, September 8, 1838, the son of Thomas and Mary Townsend Smith. His father was a farmer and a native of Missouri. Lewis was educated in the public schools of Surrey and when only nineteen

started for California via the Isthmus. He went into the lumber region of Mendocino county and found employment. Later he tried the gold mines of Idaho, but not meeting with success, returned to the lumbering business with which he was occupied for twelve years. He then became the mate of a trading vessel sailing out of San Francisco, for the Sandwich Islands and other points. Later he returned to the New England coast of his boyhood and farmed at his old home for eight years. He returned to California in 1881 and in 1882 located in Cucamonga, where he purchased forty acres of land and devoted himself to fruit raising.

In 1876, he married Carrie, daughter of Horatio and Julia Blaisdell-Milliken. Mrs. Smith was a native of Surrey, Maine. They had three children, Elmer, Sadie M., and Lotta. Mr. Smith was one of the founders of the Cucamonga Methodist Episcopal church. He died December 8, 1900, and is buried in the Ontario cemetery.

STILLMAN A. PEASE was born in Farmington, Illinois, April 18, 1846. He is the son of E. A. and Phila Wells Pease. One sister, Mrs. C. T. Kendall, resides in San Bernardino. His early school days were passed at Victoria, Illinois, where his father conducted a general mercantile business. He en-



LEWIS SMITH

tered Galva Academy to complete his education, but after two years, at the age of seventeen, left school to enter the army, enlisting in Company "K" 83 Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In July, 1865, this regiment was mustered out of service, and recruits transferred to the 61st Illinois Veteran Infantry where he served until final discharge, September 16, 1865. During service his regiment was attached to the 20th Army Corps, at Fort Donelson, and the Army of the Cumberland. After discharge from service he returned to Illinois. In February, 1872, he went to Nebraska and took up a claim of 160 acres of land. While there he was appointed County Commissioner. Selling his ranch property, he moved into the town of St. Paul and engaged in the lumber business, continuing it with success for about five years. He came to Pomona, California, about the time the real estate boom was in progress, and was interested in the first corporation that exploited the Alessandro country, keeping a hotel and having charge of the post office at Alessandro. His real estate investments were not successful and he lost money. He next went to Pomona and, purchasing property, set out a twenty acre orange ranch, where he lived six years. During this time he became connected with the Horticultural Commission of San Bernardino county, receiving appointment as local inspector, under W. C. Collins, of Ontario. In 1896, he was appointed president of the commission, succeeding Mr. Collins, a position he retained three years. In 1898, he removed to Redlands and engaged in the furniture business two years, then to San Bernardino, his present home.

Mr. Pease is especially known in the county through connections with the Horticultural Commission. He made a thorough, scientific study of all questions relating to the extermination of insect life detrimental to horticultural interests and brought the work of the commission to a high standard of perfection. He rendered valuable service to the county and became known as an expert in horticultural matters, his advice being sought by men interested in that line of work, not only in the United States but in Canada; he was himself the subject of high complimentary mention from scientists of national reputation.

Mr. Pease married Miss Ella E. Kendall at St. Paul, Nebraska, September 18, 1872. Of their family of six children, they have lost one child, a boy. The others reside in San Bernardino county: Harry C., Maurice L., Fannie M., Mrs. George Futham; Bessie E., and Ralph W. E. Pease. Mr. and Mrs. Pease are members of the Christian Science church. Mr. Pease is a member of the Masonic Order, Blue Lodge Chapter and Knight Templar.

TILMAN F. ELAM, of Chino, was born in Cannon county, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1834, the son of Reuben and Leah Elam, the father a Virginian, the mother born in Tennessee. They had twelve children, of whom Tilman was the youngest. Tilman F. grew up on a farm and engaged in farming in Green, Douglas and Cass counties, Missouri, until 1883, when he came to California. After five years spent in Pomona, he came to Chino in 1888 and here leases land for beet culture.

He was married in Douglas county, Missouri, to Miss Susan, daughter of Joshua Barnes. They have had seven children, of whom the following are living: Angie, wife of Marcellus Day, of Douglas county, Missouri; James, of Los Alamitos; Charles, of Chino; Goldie, Mrs. Byron Winters, of Los Alamitos.

CHARLES S. ELAM, of Chino, was born in Franklin county, Kansas, January 16, 1870. He came to California in 1889 and in 1899, November 18, married Miss Lina Fleener, daughter of Samuel Fleener, of Chino.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, of Pomona, is a native of Indiana, born October 4, 1841, the son of William and Susanna Small Edwards. The name of Edwards is historic in the southern states as this family is among the earliest settlers of North Carolina, where William Edwards, the father, was born. At an early date, William Edwards, Sr., removed to Indiana. Here he served two terms in the legislature as representative of Randolph county and was two terms on the state Supreme Bench. Judge Edwards removed to Missouri about 1843 and farmed in Andrew county, living at Savannah. He was the father of ten sons, of whom William was the youngest. The boy grew up in Missouri and lived there until 1864. He then went to Montana and in 1867 located in Idaho, in the Salmon river country, where he mined until 1884. He also kept a store at Challis, Idaho, and served as sheriff of Custer county for two terms. On leaving Idaho in 1884, he went to Juneau, where he engaged in mining, contracting and building, and remained until 1889, when he came to California and located at Pasadena. After two years in Pasadena, Mr. Edwards located on the Chino Grant where he has ten acres of land and farms.

Mr. Edwards was married in 1877 to Miss Ellen, daughter of Elias and Margaret Wrigley, a native of Philadelphia.

AUGUSTUS KNIGHT, Jr., was born in San Bernardino, May 4, 1861, the only son of Augustus Knight, Sr., of that place.

In 1880, he engaged in the cattle business on the Mojave river and continued in this occupation until 1890, when he opened the Bear Valley Summer Resort in the San Bernardino mountains which he carried on with success until he sold the business to Mr. Charles Henry in 1900.

He now has a nine acre orange grove in Highland and is interested in horticulture. He is an active Republican and takes an active part in public affairs. In 1891, Mr. Knight married Miss Nancy Henry, of Mt. Calm, Texas, and they have two sons, James and Charles, both born in San Bernardino.

CORNELIUS LYMAN, of Bloomington, was born at Santa Barbara, California, the son of L. S. Lyman. Mr. Lyman learned the carpenter trade which he follows. In the recent Spanish-American war, he served as corporal in Company "G," N. G. C., enlisting at Redlands.

August 9, 1900, he married Miss Edith, daughter of the late Abraham W. Shuman, of Bloomington. Miss Shuman before her marriage was a teacher in the public schools and taught several years at Agua Mansa. She acquired some distinction as a whistling soloist in local circles and is a musician. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman have a daughter, Dorothy, and a son, Chester.

GEORGE F. KYLLING, of Bloomington, is a native of Denmark, born September 2, 1851, the son of Hans Kylling. He came to America in 1872 and first went to Chicago, where he followed his trade at watch making. Later he removed to Princeton, Illinois, and then to Evanston, where he lived for fourteen years and was engaged in business. He came to California in 1895 from Danville, Illinois, and located at Bloomington where he purchased 20 acres of oranges and lemons.

In 1879, he married Miss Augusta Dahlstrom, a native of Sweden, who came to this country in 1860. They have four children, Mabel, Clarence, Annie and Paul all living at home except Mabel, who was married to Mr. Harry Woodward, November 18, 1903, and is now residing in Riverside. Mr. and Mrs. Kylling and their daughter Mabel are members of the Congregational church of Bloomington.

CHARLES D. FOWLER, of Redlands, was born near Bronson, Branch county, Michigan, December 12, 1860. He is a descendant of the pioneer family of Fowlers who helped to make Southern Michigan famous and the son of Riley C. and Martha J. Fowler, both natives of Michigan. They had six children, four of whom now reside in California. The family left Michigan for Nebraska in 1860, and in the spring of 1872 settled on a homestead in Franklin county, where the hardships of pioneer life were experienced in reclaiming that country from the Indians and the buffalo.



CHARLES D. FOWLER

In 1883, Mr. Fowler was married to Miss Mattie L. Betts, of Bloomington, Nebraska. They have five children, Cecil B., Grace V., Benjamin H., Frederick N., and Maude R. In 1890 the family came to California and located at Highland where Mr. Fowler engaged in fruit growing, packing and shipping. In January, 1904, he removed to 903 Orange street, Redlands, where he conducts the "Eldorado" rooming house. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and a firm believer and adherent of the doctrines of Christian Science.

GEORGE J. FOWLER, of Highlands, is a native of Branch county, Michigan, born June 12, 1869. In 1888, the family came to California and located at San Bernardino. There Mr. Fowler attended the High School. He now has a fifteen acre ranch at Highland and also owns property at Rialto and Harlem Springs.

November 9, 1892, he married Miss Della, daughter of Paul Van Curen, a pioneer resident of San Bernardino. They have four children, Forrest F., Floyd V., Georgia B. and Orland J. Mr. Fowler is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Reverend CHARLES A. KINGSBURY late of Redlands, was born at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, November 16, 1839, and died in Redlands, November 23, 1893.

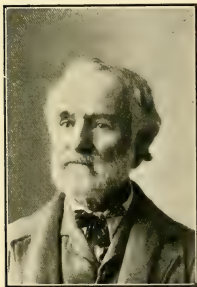
He was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, was a graduate of Williams College and of the Union Theological Seminary, of New York. His first pastorate was at Marion, Massachusetts, where he remained nearly six years, when he was obliged to leave on account of failing health. After spending some months in Colorado, he accepted a pastorate at West Winfield, New York, and remained there for some years. Again ill-health compelled him to leave the work which he loved and for which he was peculiarly well fitted, and he was never able to resume his labors. After three years of out-door life in his native place, he was attracted to Southern California and after a thorough investigation of different localities, decided upon Redlands as a home. This choice he never regretted and he often expressed himself as having found "just the right place." He was deeply interested in the religious, municipal and educational affairs of the then new and rapidly forming town. He was a member of the board of city trustees and a trustee of the Redlands school district. In appreciation of his devoted service to the cause of education, the first school house built in the town of Redlands was named the "Kingsbury" school. He was also a trustee of the first Union High School district and a member of the Y. M. C. A.

It was said of him, "As a conservator of the public good, his strict integrity and in-

telligent appreciation of the city's interests, gained him the implicit confidence of all. As a citizen and friend, his ready sympathy and rare Christian character gained him a place in the hearts of many who will remember him for the good he has done."

His widow, Mrs. M. A. Kingsbury, and his son, H. P. D. Kingsbury, now live in Redlands. The son graduated from Harvard college in 1899 and is now engaged in business in this city.

ISAAC JONES, of Redlands, was born November 12, 1836, in Warren county, Pennsylvania, the son of George and Anna Perrin Jones. The family moved to the western frontier in 1837 and located in Washington county, Michigan, where the parents resided until their death. Mr. Jones farmed in this state until 1860 when he came to California and engaged in mining in the northern portion of the state, operating in El Dorado, Sierra and Nevada counties. In 1860, he returned to Michigan where he remained until 1882 when he again came to California and purchased property in Redlands. Some of the orange groves that have been developed by Mr. Jones have proved most valuable, having sold one for \$1,850 per acre which proved a good investment at this price.



ISAAC JONES

Mr. Jones married Miss Sarah, daughter of Henry Rowe, of Sharon township, and a native of Michigan. They have one son, Charles Henry.

GEORGE T. KENDALL, of San Bernardino, was born in Bennington, Vermont, November 9, 1846, son of William and Matilda Bickford Kendall. He is a brother of A. G. Kendall, also of this city. Mr. Kendall received a meager school education in "the old log school house" and acquired the major part of his stock of learning in the active employments of a business man. In 1868, he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, and was there employed in a government survey carrying the chain and compass for three years, then taking contracts from the government for surveys. He farmed for ten years and later engaged in the butcher and mercantile business. In 1890, he came to this state and located at Pomona where he purchased a ranch.

After this he was employed as foreman on the John L. Mead ranch, west of Ontario and in a packing house. He came to San Bernardino in January, 1898, and purchased the general market of Frank Volk. He is now located in Masonic Temple and carries on a general market, handling fruit, fish, vegetables, groceries, delicacies, etc.

Mr. Kendall married Miss Harriett E. Whitney in St. Paul, Nebraska, in April, 1873. They have no children. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar, and also a member of the Fraternal Union of America. He belongs to the First Unitarian Society of Pomona.

CHARLES F. La FOLLETTE, of Highland, was born in Marion county, Iowa, August 10, 1861, the son of Jerome B., a native of Indiana, of French descent. The family came west to Oregon in the early sixties and located at Salem, where they remained until 1871, when they removed to Eastern Oregon, where the father died. Charles F. farmed and raised stock in Oregon until he came to California in 1898 and located at Highland. Since then he has been with the Brookings Lumber Co. as shipping clerk.

He was married at Albany, Oregon, to Annie M., daughter of Nimrod Price, of Albany. They have two sons, Rollin and Sherwood. They are members of the M. E. church, Highland, and Mr. La Follette belongs to Albany Camp, 103, W. O. W., and to Highland Lodge, No. 211, K. of P.

JOHN H. SUTHERLAND, of Upland, was born in Orleans county, N. Y., April 23, 1835, the son of Solomon and Betsey Stephen Sutherland, the father a native of Vermont, the mother of New York. Mr. Sutherland was admitted to the bar in Tuscola county, Mich., in August, 1860. He came to California first in 1852, but returned east and was deputy sheriff and deputy recorder of the city of Chicago. He was chief clerk of the Appellate Court of Chicago for nine years. He then resided at 760 Sixty-second street. In 1895 he settled in

North Ontario and is now engaged in fruit culture, owning a fine ten-acre ranch of citrus fruit. Mr. Sutherland married Miss Sarah Obnecht, of Buffalo, N. Y., March, 1874. They have one daughter, Miss Matie E. Sutherland.

JOHN PETER BEHLMER, late of Rialto, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1822. He was raised on a farm in his native country. He came to America in 1850 and settled at Sheboygan, Wis., and in 1856 located in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where he was one of the founders of Fountain City. He kept a hotel for many years and accumulated considerable property. He came to California in 1894 for his health and bought five acres of land at Rialto. Here he lived until his death in 1899.

By his first marriage he had six children, all of whom live in the east. In 1868 he married at Fountain City, Wis., Miss Wilhelmina Ritter, a native of Germany. Adalina, Mrs. R. Guderian, of La Cuyada; Flora, Mrs. Robert Henderson; Emil and Erna, born of this marriage are in California.

J. P. LOUBET is one of the most energetic and successful business men of Chino. He was born in the south of France, February 7, 1874; emigrated to America in 1889, coming direct to Los Angeles. He was employed by Santos Brothers for several years, and learned the butcher business. In 1896 he located at Chino and purchased a meat market of Richard Gird, being very successful in this, his first business venture. In 1898 he engaged in the slaughtering business, in which he has continued, and which from a modest beginning has grown into a large and profitable enterprise; his trade being exclusively wholesale. In connection with his slaughter house, he has established an ice plant of five tons daily capacity, which besides giving him cold storage for his meat, finds a ready retail sale to many patrons in Chino, Ontario and Pomona.

JOHN N. KNOBLAUGH, of Rialto, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born in 1841. He received a public school education and at the age of fifteen emigrated to America and located first in Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm and in a saw mill. Later he removed to Illinois. On the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in 93d Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served in the ranks as sergeant and corporal for two and a half years. He was wounded at Allatoona, Georgia, in the ankle and has ever since suffered from the wound. He was in Grant's division and was engaged in the Vicksburg, Champion Hill and other campaigns.

After the war he studied the profession of veterinary surgeon which he followed more or less for thirty years. He spent a number of years in Colorado and in 1887 served as County Clerk of Logan county, Colorado. Later he went to Seattle, Washington. He visited California in 1892 and in 1899 located permanently at Rialto, purchasing twenty acres of land.

In 1866, Mr. Knoblauch was married at Dover, Illinois, to Miss Eliza Clouse. They have two daughters, Florence, Mrs. B. F. Taylor, of Rialto and Mary.

JACOB W. KOUTS of Ontario, was born at Mansfield, Ohio, July 4, 1842. He was the son of Barnhart Kouts, a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio in 1840 and in 1843, located in Porter county, Indiana, near Valparaiso. Here he settled on a farm which has since become the site of a prosperous town, known as "Kouts" from its original owner.

Jacob Kouts was the youngest of thirteen children. He left home at the age of sixteen and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until the opening of the Civil War. He then enlisted, May 16, 1861, in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and was discharged May 6, 1864. This regiment took part in an unusual number of engagements and saw severe service, twice being left on the field to hold the enemy at all hazards and make escape if possible, leaving dead and wounded to the enemy. At Gettysburg, out of eight companies, numbering two hundred and fifty-two men, forty-seven came out. Mr. Kouts was wounded during this battle. He took part in twenty-four engagements, including Bull Run, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. After his discharge from service he engaged with the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., in bridge building. Later he returned to Kouts and resided in Indiana until 1887, when he came to California. He bought an orange grove at Ontario and has since then been engaged in horticulture.

In 1871, he married Miss Margaret, a daughter of William R. Davis, of Logansport, Indiana. They have two sons, Thomas B., residing at Los Alamitos and Lee H., living in Upland.

J. A. MELLON, the well known and popular captain of the steamer "Cochon" on the Colorado river, was born in Digby, Nova Scotia, February 24, 1842. His parents were

descendants of Puritan colonists of Massachusetts, and shortly after his birth returned to Massachusetts, but later removed to Concord, New Hampshire.

Captain Mellon was born with a love for the ocean, and when but a child nine years and a half of age, ran away to sea. His tenth birthday found him at Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope, and from that time on his home was the deck of an ocean vessel, leading the exciting, adventurous life of a sailor. He made two voyages around Cape Horn with the ship "Silver Star" of Boston, and with that vessel was shipwrecked on Jarvis Island. He made numerous other voyages, shipping from Maine, Baltimore and England, until his boat the "Victoria Runyon," was wrecked at the mouth of the Colorado river in 1863. Since that time he has followed the river as faithfully as he once followed the ocean. He began his experience on the river as master of a steamer in the employ of George A. Johnston & Co., who at one time monopolized Colorado river navigation. In 1875, they sold their interests to Charles Crocker, in whose employ Captain Mellon continued. September 10, 1886, Captain Mellon, in partnership with Captain Polhemus, purchased all the boats then engaged on the Colorado river, and they have conducted the only successful steamboat enterprise on the river. In 1864 and again in 1889, opposition lines were started, but through lack of experience on the part of the masters the ventures were unsuccessful.

Captain Mellon married Miss Grace Thorp, of Detroit, Michigan, June 22, 1886, at Santa Cruz, California. He is a member of the Order of Elks of Yuma, and of the A. O. U. W. of that city.

JOHN C. KING, deceased, was born in Carrollton, Carroll county, Mississippi. He was the son of Mary Elizabeth and Oswin H. King. His mother, Mary Elizabeth, was the daughter of Caleb Hawkins, of Huntington, North Carolina, who was of English descent and was one of the early settlers of the Maryland colony. His father, Oswin King, was born in North Carolina; he moved to Tennessee when that state was a territory, and later on he moved to Clarksville, Red River county, Texas. He was a merchant by occupation. He had eight children, of whom John C. King was the eldest. He worked in his father's store until he was twenty years old, when he left home and engaged in stock raising, until 1868. In that year he came across the plains to California, arriving at San Bernardino in September. Here he worked in the harness shop of John M. Foy three years, then he and his brother, Robert, engaged in the same business until 1880. In 1879 he was elected sheriff of San Bernardino county; he made a good officer, and was re-elected. He also served for eight years on the board of education. In 1893-4 he was deputy sheriff under Dr. J. P. Booth; in 1895, he was appointed special agent for the Santa Fe company. He died October 4, 1901.

In 1858, he married Miss Martha J. Dougherty, at Greenville, Huntington county, Texas. They had three children, Charles, Augustus, and Alma. Mr. King owned considerable realty in San Bernardino. He was a prominent Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge Chapter and Commandery.

M. A. MURPHY, formerly of Colton, but now of San Francisco, was born in Waukegan, Illinois, April 15, 1848. His parents were natives of Ireland and pioneers of Illinois, coming to Chicago when that city was a frontier trading post. Mr. Murphy attended the schools of his native town until his sixteenth year and was then sent to the Eastman National Business College. In 1866, he engaged as book-keeper with John McEwan, a prominent builder of Chicago, and remained with him until the fire of 1871. He then formed a partnership with Owen Laubach in the hardwood business which proved most successful. In 1873, they sold out their lumber interests and went to Silver City, New Mexico, where they erected the largest smelting works ever put up in that territory. Later Mr. Murphy sold his interest in the plant and came to San Diego. After spending some time at Julian, San Bernardino and Los Angeles, he located in Colton in October, 1875, and soon became prominent in business circles. He associated himself with Perry, Woodward & Co., in the lumber business and opened the first redwood and Oregon pine lumber yard in San Bernardino county. This was afterwards known as the W. H. Perry Lumber and Mill Co. and the Pioneer Lumber and Mill Co. In 1896, Mr. Murphy became the manager of the Portland Cement Co. in which position he remained until 1900, when he sold his interests and returned to the management of the W. H. Perry Lumber & Mill Co. in Los Angeles. In 1901, he became interested in the Carnegie Brick and Pottery Co., of San Francisco, the largest factory of its kind west of St. Louis, and of which Mr. Murphy is now in charge having the general management of the large and growing business.

Mr. Murphy still retains large interests in San Bernardino county, being the owner of an eighty acre orange ranch at Highgrove and other property in the vicinity of Colton.

He also has a stock ranch at Agua Mansa which he devotes to the breeding of carriage horses.

Mr. Murphy married Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Edmund Young, April 15, 1879.

JOSEPH E. WILTSHIRE, of Oak Glen, San Bernardino Mountains, was born in San Bernardino, April 12, 1838, the son of George T. and Susan Edes Wiltshire. He lived at home until he reached manhood and his first venture was in the cattle and dairy business,



JOSEPH E. WILTSHIRE

in company with John Damron, on a ranch located near Lake Elsinore. After a year here he returned home and for some time worked for Judge Arthur Parks of Riverside. In 1877, he rented the place he now occupies in Oak Glen of J. P. Hedrick and raised potatoes. The following year, with P. B. Meek, he purchased Hedrick's claim and since then he has acquired from other property holders and from the government some 600 acres of land, of which he now farms from 50 to 60 acres. He has about 2500 apple trees and a large number of cherry trees which are now bearing and yield a superior brand of fruit. The fruit is shipped from Beaumont and is largely consumed within the county. Mr. Wiltshire makes a fine brand of cider.

He was married in 1882 to Miss Rosalia Webster, daughter of Joseph Webster, an old settler in Oak Glen cañon. She died in 1886, leaving three children, Mary L., Eva R., Earl E. Later Mr. Wiltshire married Miss Malissa, daughter of Marion Meek. They have three children, Ida, Clarence, Alice Ruth. Mr. Wiltshire has been a member of the school board of Yucaipe district.

Highland, was born in New Springfield, Kentucky, July 10, 1849, the son of Steven D. Elkins, a native of the same state. He spent his boyhood in Cass and Jackson counties, Missouri and in 1883 came to California. After a brief stay in Highland he lived for four years in the San Jacinto valley then returned to Highland. Here he has eighty acres of land.

He married Miss Elvira, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, of Highland. There are six children living, Lucy Ann, widow of George Keller; Hattie D., Mrs. Andrew J. Cram; William J.; Ella, Mrs William Hensen, of Highlands; Charles and Henry.

O. M. PACKARD, of Upland, was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, in 1848, the son of W. H. Packard, a building contractor. While Mr. Packard was still a boy the family removed to Panama, Chatauqua county, New York. On the breaking out of the Civil War, the father enlisted in the 9th New York cavalry and after his discharge for disability, re-enlisted with the 15th New York cavalry and served two years longer.

O. M. Packard learned the trade of upholstering in Jamestown, New York, but for the past twenty years he has dealt in real estate in various parts of the country. He located at Ontario in 1901 and owns twenty acres of land there.

He married Miss Agnes Heatherington, of Bloomington, Illinois, and has four children: Hale, with Whitley & Co., Los Angeles; Roy, a graduate in dentistry now practicing in Pasadena—he married Miss Mary Anna Fry; Walter a mining broker, located in Los Angeles; and Ruby, wife of J. E. Morehart.

SAMUEL LOREN ELKINS, of

LEROY E. NEWCOMB, of Rialto, was born near Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 26, 1880, the son of William Henry Newcomb, a mechanic by trade. In 1889 the family came to California and located on a ranch near Riverside. Later they returned to their old home in New York state. Leroy E. Newcomb raised wheat in Contra Costa county until 1903. He now has twenty acres in lemons and oranges at Rialto.

July 30 1901, he married Miss Maud, daughter of W. P. Martin, of Rialto. They have one son, Leroy.

MONROE W. HUMESTON, deceased, of Rialto, was born at Fowler, Trumbull county Ohio, November 20, 1850. He was the son of Alva and Mary Northup Humeston, and the latter of New York. Monroe W. Humeston received his education in the public schools, and for a time was a student in Hiram College, Ohio, of which James A. Garfield was president. After engaging several years in the mercantile business of A. Humeston & Sons, at Humeston, Iowa, a business which he subsequently purchased, he removed to Tacoma, Washington and formed a partnership with W. A. Moore, engaging in real estate dealings and house construction, which continued until his removal to San Bernardino county in 1893. Purchasing a piece of property near Rialto, he engaged in the growing of oranges, an enterprise which he found satisfactory and successful. In 1898, Mr. Humeston was elected Justice of the Peace for Rialto township, an office which he occupied but two months. He died February 14, 1899.



MONROE W. HUMESTON

In 1874, he married Miss Sarah Bruck, of Clear Lake, Iowa, daughter of a pioneer merchant of Union county, Ohio. The children of this union are Roy Edwin, Ray Leeds, Harold Bruck, Vincent Moore, Clara Louise.

Mr. Humeston was a man of sterling worth, of clean, pure life, to whom wealth and position were not to be compared with honesty of soul. He died as he had lived, one of God's own noblemen.

B. SCHINDLER, of San Bernardino, was born in Switzerland, September 24, 1856, and was the son of Jacob and Syllila Schindler. His boyhood and youth were spent in his native land. He came to America in 1875 landing in New York and going to Minnesota, where he spent two years upon a farm. He then entered the shop of Robert Turner and learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1879, Mr. Turner came to California and located in San Bernardino and Mr. Schindler accompanied him and remained in his employ for a year. He was employed with Mr. Benjamin at his trade and in October, 1881, opened a shop of his own, which he still continues.

Later he made a journey to Syracuse, New York, where he married Margaret Cophia, who was born near his own birthplace in Switzerland. They now have two children Nellie and Albert. Mr. Schindler is a member of the I. O. O. F. of the Encampment Rank of the Order.

JOHN A. MCGARVEY, of San Bernardino, was born in Bradford, Province of Ontario, Canada, February 19, 1864. He was the son of William and Helen LaPraix McGarvey. His school days were passed in Canada and his first work was as clerk in general mercantile establishment, where he was employed five years. He left Canada, at the instance of his uncle, William LaPraix, and was engaged with him in connection with his lumber business until his death.

His next employment was as foreman and time keeper for the "Arrowhead Reservoir Company," remaining with them until their work was temporarily abandoned. He then engaged in ranching for three years. In 1900, he was engaged by Mr. H. A. Guernsey, as foreman in charge of the San Bernardino mill yards, where he is now employed.

April 24, 1894, Mr. McGarvey married Miss Effie Smithson, daughter of Bart Smithson. Mr. and Mrs. McGarvey have two sons—Stewart and LeMar McGarvey. Mr. McGarvey is a member of the Knights of Pythias and also of the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE MCGARVEY, of San Bernardino, was born at St. George, Canada, June 11, 1862. He is the son of William and Helen LaPraix McGarvey. His youth was passed

in St. George where he received a common school education. After leaving school, he learned the rope-maker's trade and followed that business ten years. In company with his brother, John A. McGarvey, he came to San Bernardino to work for his uncle, W. S. LaPraix, a well known mill owner. He was employed in his uncle's mill, and during the summer months worked on the mountain, and in the winter months was employed in the valley. He continued with Mr. LaPraix until 1892, when the supply of timber becoming exhausted, the mill closed down. Since that time he has been employed by H. A. Guernsey as sawyer in his mill.

Mr. McGarvey married Miss Ellen Cadd, of San Bernardino, December 31, 1894. Three children have been born to them, William James, born June 16, 1896; Bernice Leon, born July 21, 1897, died July 8, 1898; Howard Nelson, May 12, 1903. Mr. McGarvey is a member of the Token Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a Knight of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. McGarvey are members of the Presbyterian church.

THOMAS W. MCINTOSH of Colton, was born in Bedford, Oldham county, Kentucky, April 19, 1832. His father was Joseph McIntosh, of Scotch descent and a farmer. The family removed to Lincoln county, Missouri, in 1839, and there Mr. McIntosh grew to manhood. In 1854, he joined a party of forty men who outfitted at Fayetteville, Missouri, and came to California via the Platte river and the Sublette cut-off, bringing with them about a thousand head of stock. The party separated at Stockton and Mr. McIntosh mined in Amador county, and on the Feather and Yuba rivers. Later he came to San Bernardino county, and mined in Holcomb and Bear valleys and on Lytle Creek. From 1866-70, he served as under-sheriff with George F. Fulgham. After this he spent some years in Mexico and Arizona,—in the latter territory serving as under-sheriff and United States Marshal. In 1875, he returned to San Bernardino and located at Resting Springs, where he carried on a store. In 1877, he bought out the interest of A. M. Hathaway in the store of Hathaway & Davenport, at Colton, and in 1879 purchased Mr. Davenport's interest also and carried on the business alone until 1881. Since that time he has given much of his attention to mining.

Mr. McIntosh was married July 24, 1879. This was the day of the first excursion to Los Angeles and the beaches that ever left Colton and San Bernardino. A big crowd went, and L. E. Mosher, with his left-handed fiddle, Johnnie Butler, with his bones, M. A. Murphy playing the snare drum and Mr. McIntosh with the base drum, serenaded the crowd as the train left. Later in the day, Mr. McIntosh, accompanied by Miss Francis Turley, of San Bernardino, went over to the Glenwood Hotel and was quietly married. Miss Turley was the daughter of Dr. Theodore Turley, one of the pioneers of 1851, who was born in England and came of an old English family, his father having been a button manufacturer on a large scale in Manchester. Dr. Turley married Mary, sister of Robert Clift, who was the first sheriff of San Bernardino county. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh have nine living children.

JACOB LANSING LANE, of Rincon, was born at Troy, New York, May 18, 1866. He was the son of Derick Lane, a banker of Troy, New York, and of Mary Thompson Lane, who was a native of Troy.

His boyhood was passed in Troy and in 1886 he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, and after looking about located on a fruit and grain ranch in Auburn, Placer county. Here he farmed until 1892, when he came to Southern California, and purchased his present place in Rincon district. He at once began making improvements, putting down the first artesian well in the neighborhood and putting in a pumping plant. He now has a fine alfalfa ranch and devotes much of his attention to breeding and raising pedigreed Jersey cattle, with special reference to improving the butter-producing capacity of his herd.

In 1892 he married Lida Herrick, daughter of S. H. Herrick, of Riverside. They have two children, Derick, born in 1894, and Elizabeth, born in 1896.

F. C. MOORE, of San Bernardino, was born November 4th, 1860, at Forest Home, Powsheick county, Iowa. He was the son of Stephen F. and Sarah E. (McVeigh) Moore. The father was a farmer, and upon the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in the Union army and died during his service in Tennessee. The boyhood of F. C. Moore was passed in his birthplace, and there he attended the district school. His first work was on the home farm. Leaving home he went to Grinnell, Iowa, and later to Marshalltown, Iowa. In both these cities he was employed in a barbed wire factory. In 1879, he entered the railroad shops of the Iowa Central Railway, and three years later he was appointed foreman of the Interchange, having direct supervision over all cars received and delivered from and to five interchanging points on the line of the Iowa Central Railway. This position he held

until 1895, when ill health compelled a change of climate, and he removed to Pearland, Texas. There he remained about five months and then came to Riverside, California, entering the employ of the San Jacinto Land Company, remaining with them two years. On July 3rd, 1897, he came to San Bernardino and engaged in the bicycle business, which he follows at the present time.

February 4th, 1878, he married Miss Mary E. Preston, of Grinnell, Iowa. They were the parents of six children. The two eldest children died in infancy. The names of the surviving children are: Guy, born April 10, 1883; Ray, born October 26, 1884; Mae, born January 29, 1892; Glenn, born May 17, 1895.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Grinnell, Iowa, and also of the Fraternal Union of America, and of the Order of B. P. O. E., of San Bernardino.

ERNEST A. PETTIJOHN. The forefathers of Ernest A. Pettijohn, of Colton, were among the earliest settlers of the state of Illinois, and he was born in 1861 upon the old homestead in Schuyler county, which came to his forefathers by grant from President Madison.



ERNEST A. PETTIJOHN

The first year after the Civil War his parents removed to the state of Missouri. While yet a boy in years Ernest Pettijohn determined to try his fortunes in the west and with this end in view went to Mexico and there engaged in mining and later continued mining operations in Arizona, being fairly successful in both ventures. From Arizona he removed to Colton in 1887 and has ever since been a resident of that city. For the first six years he was engaged in the boot and shoe business. Since then he has been occupied with orange growing. He has been a member of the City Council for fourteen years and the greater portion of that time has served as president of the board. He has taken a lively interest in public affairs and in politics and has, for a number of years, been president of the local Republican club, also a member of the county Central Committee and was presiding officer of the Republican County Convention in 1904.

Mr. Pettijohn was married in 1896 to Miss Ada J. Robinson, a well known educator of San Bernardino county.

SILAS J. LEWIS, of Needles, was born in Great Bend, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1858, the son of Benona H. and Jane Ann June Lewis.

His parents were natives of Plattsville, New York and members of a prominent family. They lived in Great Bend until 1865, then removed to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and his father engaged in the oil business, drilling wells and owning oil property. Several members of the family are now in the employ of the Standard Oil Co. Mr. Lewis received a common school education and after leaving school was first employed as steward in a large hotel. He was then employed by the Standard Oil Co. in various capacities. He removed to Topeka, Kansas, where he worked for the Santa Fe Ry. Co. for two years, then moved on to Albuquerque, working for the Santa Fe system which was building its line westward from Isleta. He remained in the service of the company for five years, his last employment being as foreman of the water service from Mojave to Williams. In January, 1894, he located in Needles and began work for Monaghan and Murphy and has been in their employ since. He has charge of their ice plant, water works and a general supervision of their interests outside of the store.

Mr. Lewis married Miss Virginia Soer at Daggett, California, April 6, 1889. They have one child, Blanche Lillian Lewis. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM LOEHR, of Bloomington, was born on the river Rhine, in Germany, Sept. 5, 1847. He attended the public schools of his native place, and also private schools, and learned the trade of cabinet maker. He served four years in the Franco-Prussian War, in the German army, and saw much active service. He was wounded and for five years was disabled. Mr. Loehr came to America in 1880, and worked at his trade in many of the leading cities of the east and the middle west. Poor health brought him to California, in 1887 where he has now entirely recovered his health. He located at Bloomington in 1890, and planted ten acres in oranges and lemons.

In 1886 he was married at Taylor, Texas, to Miss Barbara Blum. They have seven children,

CHARLES HENRY LINDNER, of San Bernardino, was born in Hoboken, N. J., in 1849, the son of Nicholas C. Lindner, a tin-smith by trade, and a hotel-keeper by occupation. Charles H. early showed talent for music, and was consequently carefully trained. For a number of years he played the alto cornet in the band of the 21st Infantry, U. S. A. He came to California in 1869, landing in San Francisco, where he remained for six months. Since locating in San Bernardino he has been engaged in the hotel and restaurant business, and also interested in connection with Judge H. C. Rolfe in orange culture on Colton Terrace.

In 1893, Mr. Lindner married Agnes Hortense, daughter of Hon. H. C. Rolfe. They have six children, two sons and four daughters.

A. G. HUBBARD was born in Northern Wisconsin in 1847. He acquired in his youth a knowledge of chemistry, metallurgy and mining engineering. He started to cross the plains in 1865, riding on horseback from the Missouri river to the City of Mexico and back through Texas to the Pacific coast, which he reached in the fall of 1867. He took charge of a copper mine for an English company in 1868. He followed mining in the capacity of superintendent of mines and reduction works and doing expert work, reporting on prospects, in Arizona, California, New Mexico and old Mexico, until he had accumulated money enough to engage in mining for himself, which occupation he followed until 1893. On one of his vacations in 1878 Mr. Hubbard visited this valley, his object being to build a flume to carry lumber from the San Bernardino mountains to the valley, the arrangement between Mr. Hubbard and his three associates being that each would put up \$100,000 to carry out the enterprise. On investigation Mr. Hubbard found that all the waters had already been appropriated and were in the hands of the Bear Valley company. Therefore Mr. Hubbard reported against the proposition, but was so much impressed with the beauty of the valley and its probable future that he invested about \$150,000 in real estate on his own account, prophesying then that a great deal of money could be made in Redlands in growing oranges on account of the immunity from frost and from insect pests, but his love of mining made it impossible for him to change his modes of life entirely and to study an occupation entirely new to him, when he had spent a lifetime in the study of mines and mining engineering. Therefore, although leaving all of his investments here, not putting an acre upon the market, he went back to his old occupation, winding up with the purchase, development and sale of the Harqua Hala bonanza in Arizona, which he and his old mining partner, George W. Bowers, opened up at an expense of \$273,000—a property from which they took over \$1,100,000, and then sold to an English syndicate for \$1,250,000.

Retiring from active mining life, Mr. Hubbard, not thinking it likely that he would be satisfied to spend the remainder of his days in Redlands, told his wife that before building a permanent home it would be advisable to travel for a year or two. After two years of travel, taking in the entire United States, Mexico and the islands of the gulf, a month after his return to Redlands he had specifications drawn and men at work demolishing the old Terrace Villa, one of his early investments, and transforming it into a comfortable country house. Mr. Hubbard spent his first night in Redlands in that old hostelry when it was but partly opened, and has retained the name for his present home.

ANDREW LEEDOM, of Del Rosa, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1822, the son of Thomas Leedom, a farmer, and native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Ohio. Andrew lived at Zanesville until about twenty-five, then went to Missouri, where he passed a couple of years, and in 1849 started for California, by the southern route and Salt Lake, driving about 9,000 sheep, belonging to an uncle, James Moore. He got through with about 1,000 of the animals. He teamed between Sacramento, Hangtown and other mining towns for several years, then returned east. He made two other trips to California and in

1873 returned with his family to locate permanently, settling on a farm near San Bernardino. Later he took up 120 acres of land near Arrowhead Springs.

He married in 1860 in Lynn Co., Iowa, Miss Catherine, daughter of Levi Stearns, who was a jeweler by trade and pursued that business in San Bernardino, for a time before his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Leedom have six children, Charles, of Del Rosa, Jane, wife of Amos Bemis, Ethel, wife of Milton Canterbury; Andrew J., of Del Rosa; Mary, Mrs. Frank Bradbury, of Del Rosa; John, at home.

Andrew J. Leedom, of Del Rosa, was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1873. He came to San Bernardino with his family as a child.

He was married April 18, 1901, to Miss Verbena Estes, daughter of Mrs. Emma Windle. They have one daughter, Grace Adel, and a son, Andrew LeRoy. They are members of the Methodist church of Del Rosa.

Charles Leedom, of Del Rosa, was born in Iowa, June 9, 1864. He was married June 10, 1903, to Miss Annie Leuschen. They have one son, John Donald Leedom.

WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, one of the American pioneers of the Rincon Grant, is a native of New York, born in Genesee county, in the town of Bethany, September 30th, 1833.

His father was Stephen Miland Merideth, a native of Pennsylvania, his mother, Mary Smith, a native of New York, and a daughter of Captain Elisha Smith, of Bethany. Stephen M. Meredith was brought up near Philadelphia, in the Society of Quakers, and was by occupation a millwright. He died in 1847, in New York, at the age of 51 years. William grew up in his native town, and when merging into manhood, started out as a traveling salesman, and collector, which occupation he pursued about five years. He left his home in 1865, with about 1400 head of sheep, which he drove to Clark county, Mo., where he engaged in stock raising for a period of ten years. Subsequently he came to California, in 1875, and located on the Rincon Grant, which he made his permanent home. He married in New York, Maria, daughter of Dewitt Howard, a resident of Alexandria, in Genesee county. She died in 1878, leaving three children, Louis A., of Pomona; Edgar D., of San Francisco, and Maggie, the wife of Frank E. Slaughter of Rincon.

Mr. Meredith's wide and varied experience has given him progressive ideas, which he carries out in his daily avocation. He is comfortably situated at Rincon, where he expects to tranquilly pass the remainder of his days.



WILLIAM M. MEREDITH

CHRISTOPHER MEYER of San Bernardino, was born in Germany, Jan. 10, 1850, the son of Herman and Dorothy Niedermeyer Meyer and one of a family of eight children. His father was a shoemaker. The family landed

in New York July 4, 1862, in the midst of the National celebration. Not aware of the significance of the day, and hearing the report or cannon and the explosion of fire-crackers, the whole shipload of people at once came to the conclusion that a battle was in progress and were very much disturbed in consequence. The Meyers' went immediately to northern Indiana, and settled on a farm, where Christopher passed his youth. On leaving home, he was employed in a store in Chicago, and later opened a general merchandise store for himself in New Cambria, Mo., where he also owned a farm. He remained in this state until 1878, when he removed to Kansas, and for the next ten years, was occupied as merchant, and in farming. In the fall of 1888 he came to California and purchased a ranch in Perris which property he still retains. In Dec. 1889, he opened a grocery store in San Bernardino, where he also buys and sells hay and grain, and has continued in that business with the exception of dropping the grocery business, substituting a line of fruits, plants, seeds and poultry supplies. He married Miss Stadtman in Missouri, and they are the parents of eight children, the eldest of whom is now studying medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are members of the M. E. church, North.

J. P. LINFESTY, Highland, is a native of the Province of Quebec, Canada, born August 17, 1848, the son of Abraham and Mary Bragg Linfesty. The father was a native of the Isle of Jersey, and the mother of Devonshire, England. Mr. Linfesty went to sea at the age of fourteen, serving as first cabin boy, and then before the mast. He followed seafaring for about five years, and then became a lumberman, on the Ottawa river, which business he followed until he came to California in 1876. He located at Riverside when that town was still mostly vacant space, and lived there until 1887, when he removed to Highland, to take charge of a forty-acre grove, for L. C. Waite. He still has charge of this property, and also has a fine grove of his own.

Mr. Linfesty, was married at Riverside, Dec. 19, 1882, to Miss Emily Erickson. They have nine children, eight sons and one daughter. The oldest, William, is in the U. S. Navy, now in Asiatic waters; John, Charles, Fred, Harry, Lyman, Milton, Mattie and Ralph.

ABRAHAM B. LILES, of Rialto, was born in Tennessee in 1830. He was the son of Samuel Liles, a Baptist missionary. In 1842, the family removed to Missouri, where he received a common school education. In 1850, Mr. Liles came to California, and located at Humboldt Bay, where he engaged in the lumber business, and later stock-raising. He also mined in California and Montana, and was interested in the stock business in Idaho. He then engaged in farming and stock raising in Arizona, Texas and New Mexico. In 1896, he located at Rialto, where he is the owner of a fine orange grove.

Mr. Liles has been three times married. The present Mrs. Liles was Miss Anna T. Hunter of Philadelphia, widow of John J. O'Neill.



ABRAHAM B. LILES

E. E. LEACH, of Ontario, was born May 13, 1826, at Barre, Vermont. He was the son of David Leach, a native of Chester, N. H., and of Drusilla Wood Leach, born in New York state. His father was a contracting millwright, and a practical thorough-going man in comfortable circumstances.

E. E. Leach was the eldest child. He was educated in Vermont, and then removed to New York, where he learned his father's trade, and for a number of years followed it, building flour and lumber mills along the Hudson river, and in Canada. About 1856 he located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. He was for nine years a member of the City Council. He first visited California in 1877, spending the winter in Santa Barbara, for his health. In 1884, he came to California to locate, and in 1886 brought his family to Ontario, where he had purchased property, and he has since improved a valuable residence and orchard property. He has taken an active interest in the sale of real estate and the improvement of his home town.

Mr. Leach married in 1860 Miss Sarah Elizabeth daughter of Dr. Van Dyck, of Oswego, N. Y. She is also a niece of Rev. Dr. Cornelius Van Dyck, who founded the mission establishment of Beyreut, Turkey, and who first translated the Bible into the Arabic tongue. They have four children, Margaret L., wife of Thos. Landale, of Omaha, Neb.; Henry W., manager of the California Citrus Union; Charlotte E.,

wife of Fred E. Whyte, of Ontario, and James, who resides in Omaha. The family are active members of the Congregational Church.

HENRY SANDOZ, is an esteemed citizen of San Bernardino county, and owns a fine fruit and vineyard property, located on the Chino Grant, about midway between Chino and Pomona. He was born in Canton, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Sept. 20th, 1837. His father, Frederick Louis Sandoz, was a successful farmer, and accorded the son a thorough education, whereupon he taught for a period of about ten years, in the higher schools of Chau-de-Fonds, and other places in his native country. He came to New York in the year 1870, and spent four years in Kansas, and in 1875 came to Los Angeles, locating near Santa Monica,

where he engaged in the bee and honey business. In 1881, he located his present place of eighty-three acres, forty-two of which are devoted to raising Mission, Zinfandel, and other wine grapes, which he makes into wine of excellent grades and quality. Mr. Sandoz has five sons and four daughters.

W. H. WRIGHT, of Colton, was born at Gloversville, N. Y., Sept 7, 1840, the son of William Wright, a farmer. He received his primary education in the public schools, and attended a college at Concord, N. H.



W. H. WRIGHT

In 1872, Mr. Wright married Miss Laura A. Turner, a native of Vermont. They have one son, Harry L., who, after graduating from the Colton High School, is now taking a course at Scranton, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Wright occupy a beautiful home in the midst of their orange grove. Mr. Wright is the owner of other valuable property in the vicinity.

JAMES LA NIECE, of San Bernardino, was born on the Island of Jersey, May 8, 1840. He was the son of John and Pricilla LaNiece. His school days were passed in the old country, where he learned the trade of brick mason. He first came to America in 1861, arriving in New Orleans in Sept. of that year; but after five weeks stay re-crossed the Atlantic to Bordeaux, France, returning to America July 29, 1862, this time landing in Boston, Mass. After a few days spent in Boston, he took passage for San Francisco, via Cape Horn, arriving at his destination January 4, 1863. He obtained work at his trade continuing until June 1864, and then enlisted in the U. S. army, Co. "F", California Infantry, in which he served principally in patrol and provost duty in the state, and was mustered out of service at Benecia Barracks, October, 1865. After his discharge he went to work in the mines until 1868, then at brick laying in San Francisco, going from there to Los Angeles, where he lived until the latter part of 1870, when he was given the contract to build the Catholic church in San Bernardino, and removing to this city, has remained and worked at his trade since that date.

Mr. La Niece has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary McNally, of San Francisco, who died in San Bernardino, in 1872.—In 1873, Mr. La Niece married Miss Mary Clews, of San Bernardino. They have a family of four children; three boys are

Co. K., 7th N. Y. Infantry, Volunteers, under command of Col. James B. McKean, and was assigned to the army of the Potomac. Mr. Wright, during his service took part in twenty battles. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. He was the first man on the captured defenses at Petersburg, where he received a wound in the leg. When Gen. Hyde came along and noticed his condition, he said "you should go to the rear," but the soldier replied, "General, I promised my captain to stay with him as long as I can stand." He received a commission as lieutenant in recognition of his services on this occasion. For conspicuous service at Gettysburg, he received a medal from the state of New York. At the close of the war, Mr. Wright took up his residence in Concord, N. H. In 1877, he came to California, and located first at San Diego. In 1880 he settled at Colton, where he has since resided. He has always taken an active part in religious work, and ministered without compensation, to the congregations of the Methodist denomination at Colton, Rialto, Highland and Highgrove, besides establishing a place of worship for members of this denomination at Perris, Riverside county. He has been a life-long Republican, and has taken active interest in political affairs. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster of Colton, by President Harrison, and served four years.

members of Co. "K," 7th Infantry, N. G. C. Edwin, W. D. and W. H., and a daughter, Priscilla, Mr. and Mrs. La Niece are members of the Methodist church of San Bernardino, and active in church work. Mr. La Niece is a member of the G. A. R. Post.

JULIUS MARK of San Bernardino, is a native of Switzerland, the son of Gabriel and Barbara Mark. His father was a maker of cutlery by trade, and was in the service of the Swiss government as postmaster prior to coming to America, in 1852. The family settled near Bethlehem, Pa., and the father also received appointment as postmaster in Pennsylvania, a position which he retained for several years. The family sold their property in Pennsylvania, and removing west, took up a homestead in Atchison county, Kansas, where they lived nine years.

Mr. Marks came to San Bernardino in 1887, and purchased their present ranch property, consisting of seven and one-half acres of land. He married in Bethlehem, June 27, 1865, Miss Francis Michel. They have a family of eight children, five of whom are still living—Louisa V., the wife of George Scott, of Oakland; Florence, the wife of Arthur Rees, now residing in the East; Gabriel, deceased; Herman, employed in the mountains; Julia, Mrs. Huley Poppet; Geo. W., at home; Edward, deceased; Eleanor Teresa, at home. The family are members of the Reformed church.

JOHN O. McDONALD, of Pomona, was born February 16, 1828, in County Kerry, Ireland. He came to America with his family when about twelve years of age. They lived in Quebec, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago. Finally his father, Thomas, located on a farm near Dubuque, Iowa, where he lived for twenty years. John remained in Iowa about five years then worked in the lead mines at Galena, Ill. Here he met Grant, who was then living in this place. He returned to Iowa after about three years and in 1849 he fitted out and started for California overland via the northern route. He entered California by Lawson's cut-off and reached the Sacramento river after a journey of seven months, arriving October 7, 1849. He at once began mining and for several years mined successfully in Sierra and Nevada counties. Later he farmed in Merced county, and in 1887 located on his present place, where he has about 160 acres of land.

In 1848, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Elizabeth Long, a native of Wayne county, Ohio. Their children are, William Thomas, of Merced county; Margaret, Mrs. James A. Crawford, of Pomona; Mary, Mrs. Thomas Stinnett, of Fresno county; Lizzie, deceased, was the wife of Herbert H. Bean. She left a daughter, Orisine Mary, who resides with her grandfather.

PATRICK HENRY LEAHY, of Victorville, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 2, 1862. He was a son of Daniel Leahy, a locomotive engineer on the old Boston and Albany railway. He learned the trade of stone cutter and remained in his native town until about 1882, when he removed to Green Lake county, Wisconsin. In 1887, he came to California and was first employed by the Hesperia Company. He came to Victor to get out paving blocks for street work in Los Angeles. Later he located quarries at Victor and for a number of years took out large quantities of paving and building stone, which he shipped for general building purposes. He furnished granite for the San Bernardino Court House and about \$14,000 worth of material for the new Ferry House in San Francisco. In 1899, he leased his quarries and purchased the Turner Hotel. He has land holdings about Victor and is interested in water development.

In April, 1880, he married Miss Jennie B., daughter of Robert Turner, of Victor. They have two sons, Harold and Roy.

REIMER REIMERS, of Chino, is a native of Germany, born December 15, 1822. He was the son of Karleton Reimers, a man of many resources, as he was a brick-layer, a baler and also a farmer. The son was brought up on the farm and at an early age was put in charge of the farm work. When about twenty-two he, in company with two brothers, John and Frederick, came to this country and located in Pennsylvania, where they secured work on a railroad at Pittsburgh. Later Mr. Reimers went to Michigan, where he worked in lumber and brick yards and about the lumber camps of Northern Wisconsin. After this he purchased a quarter section of land in Nehama county, Nebraska, and engaged in farming. He added to this until he had 640 acres of land which he still owns. Later he came to California and located on the Chino grant. He now has 20 acres here which is devoted to various crops and fruits.

In 1849, Mr. Reimers married in Peoria county, Ill., Miss Sarah K. Jane, daughter of Louis Anderson, a farmer. She was born in Ohio. They have five children, Alonzo, in Chino; Louis and Lemuel, in Nebraska; Francis and Justus, at Chino.

FRANCIS REIMERS, of Chino, was born in Nebraska, September 26, 1856. He came to California in 1881. He married Miss Chloe, daughter of John Ashley, and they have two children, Nora and Clarence. Mr. Reimers owns ten acres of land.

FRANK M. JOHNSON, of San Bernardino, was born in Missouri, February 22, 1844. He was the son of Alfred and Hulda Sanford Johnson, both natives of Kentucky. In 1844, the family removed from Missouri to Arkansas, locating about fifteen miles from Van Buren. In 1849, one of the Johnson boys came to California, returning in 1852 to Arkansas on a visit, and the same year Frank M. Johnson and his father with two married daughters, Mrs. Margaret James and Mrs. Lucy Russel; and two unmarried daughters, Hulda and Armenia, came to California. Hulda became Mrs. Pearl and is now a resident of San Bernardino. The family located on the Santa Anita rancho, and afterwards removed to El Monte, where the father died in 1855. The mother lived until 1880 and died at San Bernardino.

Frank M. Johnson engaged in freighting for a number of years; but since 1865 has made his home in San Bernardino. In 1879, Mr. Johnson was elected, on the democratic ticket, assessor of San Bernardino county and his long continuance in that official capacity is a test of his popularity. Mr. Johnson has held office as school trustee at various times and was, in 1900, a member of the City Board of Education.

Mr. Johnson married Miss Mary K., daughter of Alexander Kier, a pioneer of San Bernardino. They are the parents of three children: William A., Alexander K., and Marguerite P., widow of R. C. Gallaher. Mrs. Johnson has been prominent in the organization of the Society of Associated Charities, and largely interested and instrumental in the establishment and prosperity of the Orphans' Home of San Bernardino.

Mr. Johnson has been for many years a member of Token Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was one of the charter members; also a charter member of Valley Lodge, Knights of Pythias. The Johnson residence on Waterman avenue, near Base Line, is one of the finest suburban homes in San Bernardino county.

DAVID C. MUEL, of Rialto, was born in Vevay, Indiana, in 1858. His father, Edward Muel, was a steamboat owner, and carried on an extensive trade between points on the Ohio and upper Mississippi and New Orleans. He also had large farming interests in Ohio. He died about 1883, aged seventy-two. The mother, Millie Bray Muel, was a descendant of an old English family of wealth and standing.

David C. learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of twenty-one he went to North Carolina and worked in the turpentine camps, for the benefit of his health. Later he went to Missouri and then to Kansas. There he lived for twelve years in Lyon county, engaged in stock raising.

In 1886, he was sent to California to look after two ranches of his employer, W. P. Martin and became one of the first settlers in this colony. At the time of the arrival there was no building except a board and canvas shack used by George Scagga as a boarding house for about one hundred men then employed by the Semi-tropic Land and Water Company. Mr. Muel completed the first residence built in the settlement. He began the manufacture of cement pipe at Rialto and is now extensively engaged in the business. He has invested considerably in Rialto real estate and has been one of her leading citizens.

He married Miss Eliza Stephens in Lyon county, Kansas. They have five children living, Elizabeth, Nora, Clyde, Hazel, Theodore R.

JOHN W. LEAVENS, of Highland, was born at Ellisburg, Jefferson county, New York, April 20, 1833, the son of John and Tirzah Emerson Leavens, both natives of Vermont. They had two sons and three daughters. One of the daughters married Cyrus D. Haven, a well known pioneer settler of Highland who died in 1888.

Mr. Leavens spent his boyhood on the home farm. In 1859, he started westward and reached Pike's Peak, then returned to Wisconsin and later to New York. About 1870, he came to the Pacific coast, arriving at San Francisco. He spent four years in Portland, Oregon, then returned to San Francisco and in 1875, came south to Los Angeles. He located in Highland and purchased property which he has improved. Mr. Leavens was married in Vernon, Michigan, to Miss Alice Hovey. They have one son, Tilden.

WINIFRED ABRAHAM MYERS, of Rialto, was born July 12, 1866, in Rensselaer county, New York, the son of J. D. Myers, a dairyman and a descendant of a family that dates back several generations. The father still lives in the old home, at an advanced age. W. A. Myers lived at home until twenty-one years of age and then came to California. He first took charge of the ranch of P. B. Myers; later he worked for O. M. Morris. In the

spring of 1888, he bought ten acres of unimproved land at Rialto which he has set to Navels, sweets and lemons.

In 1893, he married Miss Mariah Allen, daughter of Wm. Lane, of San Bernardino. They have three children, Ralph A. Ruth L., Alida M. Mr. Myers is a member of the Maccabees.

JEREMIAH L. HATTERY, of East Highland, was born near Canton, Ohio, September 11, 1845, the son of John and Mary Baumgardner Hattery. The family were of old Virginia stock, the grandfather, Andrew Hattery, one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. The father was a contracting carpenter by occupation. J. L. Hattery spent his boyhood in and about Canton. At the age of 18 he enlisted in 160th Ohio Infantry Volunteers as a private and served one year and a half—until the close of the conflict. He was in the Army of the Potomac under Grant. At the end of the war he returned home and engaged in farming.



MRS. J. L. HATTERY

In 1887 he came to California and soon located in East Highland. In 1889, he purchased his present home, forty acres beautifully located at an elevation of 1600 feet. He is at present a deputy county assessor. He is actively interested in the Southern California Veterans' Association and has been commander of this organization and is a past commander of W. R. Cornman Post, of San Bernardino.

Mr. Hattery was married in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1866, to Miss Mary Barnhart, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Hattery was a school teacher before marriage. She is greatly interested in the work of the Veterans' Association and was president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of that body.

Mr. and Mrs. Hattery have four living children: Etta, Mrs. Melton; Lewis O., Bessie E., Rollin Edisson.

LEWIS O. HATTERY is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, born August 17, 1869. He is a contracting carpenter and also a fruit grower. He was married December 22, 1897, to Miss Mary, daughter of Charles

Y. Tyler, of East Highland. They have two children, Ona Julia and Charles Lewis.

WILLIAM T. HENDERSON, of East Highland, was born in Illinois, December 21, 1850, the son of Robert Huston and Elizabeth McKenney Henderson. His father, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, was a pioneer settler of Indiana and moved to Illinois in 1848. He had a family of ten sons and three daughters, the sons all men of fine proportions over six feet in height and massive in form. The father used to declare that he had over sixty feet of boys. He was himself six feet two in his stocking feet. In the fifties the family emigrated to Iowa and settled on the Cedar river in Benton county. William T. Henderson spent his youth here on a farm. In 1867, he went to Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri, and in 1876, came to Riverside, California, when that town was in its infancy. In 1880, he located in East Highlands where he owns a navel orange grove of twenty-six acres, has erected a packing house and occupies a beautiful home.

Mr. Henderson married Miss Zarissa Ellen Watson, daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Watson. They have four children, Turey, Robert Huston, a graduate of the State University and teacher in the High School at Vacaville; Cora B., Elbert Mathis. By a former marriage, Mr. Henderson has one son, Harry Coots Henderson.

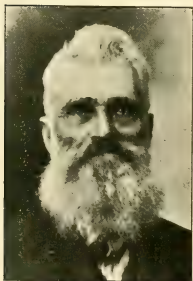
SETH HARTLEY, of Colton, was born in Los Angeles, August 6, 1872. He is the son of Capt. Charles T. Hartley, one of the founders of Riverside colony. Capt. Hartley entered the army at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and served four years under Grant. He was captain of Company H, 22nd Iowa Volunteer Infantry. In 1865, he married Miss Leonard, of Marion, Iowa, and immediately came to California. He drove sheep onto the Jurupa Grant and traded with Louis Robidoux for land, receiving one acre for each sheep. In this way he secured several hundred acres, including the arroyo where the old High School and Chinatown now stand in Riverside. In 1879, he located in Colton and engaged in farming. He died May 3, 1887, leaving a small estate and a widow and three children. Alice

HL is now widow of Henry Randall, Los Angeles; Seth, and May, now Mrs. W. C. Barley, of Lisbon, Iowa.

Seth Hartley attended the public schools and the Riverside High School. He carried on a dairy business for five years then engaged in the real estate and brokerage business. He was the promoter of the Orange Belt Interurban road, which was purchased by the San Bernardino Valley Traction Co., who constructed their line upon Mr. Hartley's plan and details. Mr. Hartley was married August 19, 1893, and has three children, Bertha, Chester and Charles. He is one of Colton's most progressive citizens and has made considerable investments there.

GEORGE THOMAS HENSLEE, of Highland, is a native of Georgia, born in Putnam, July 19, 1866, the son of William Brown Henslee. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Henslee went to Texas and located at Waco, where he remained until he came to California in 1889. Here he settled at Highland and after working in orange groves a few years bought six acres for himself some seven years ago and in 1902 purchased ten acres more, the latter place was one of the first improved in this vicinity, having been the property of Captain David Seeley. Mr. Henslee is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

DANIEL BREWER MILLIKEN, of Cucamonga, was born in the town of Brewer, Maine, November 26, 1829, the son of Daniel W. and Rebecca Smith Milliken, both natives of Maine. His father was a sailor, who followed the sea all his life and for many years



DANIEL B. MILLIKEN

acted as a pilot in Penobscot Bay and river. During his youth, Mr. Milliken made various trips, one to Cuba, and engaged in coasting along the New England shore. In the fall of 1851, he left Boston and came to California via the Isthmus, arriving in San Francisco in June, 1852. He went to Mendocino county and engaged in lumbering, prospecting and contracting, remaining in the northern portion of the state until 1876. He lived for a time in San Jose and the vicinity of San Francisco and in 1883, came to San Bernardino county and located at Cucamonga, where he purchased, with George D. Havens a tract of 520 acres of land which they set to grapes, mostly wine varieties. Later Mr. Milliken assumed the control of half of the land, which he has since sold off.

Mr. Milliken was married in 1856, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Smith, a lumberman. She was a native of Surrey, Hancock county, Maine. She died January 2, 1899, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. and Mrs. Milliken have three sons and two daughters: Newell S., and Reuben M. live at Cucamonga, Richard is in England.

F. M. HUNT, of Redlands, was born at Lodi, Michigan, February 16, 1849, the son of Addison and Cynthia Fish Hunt. His father was a native of Geneva, New York, and was a farmer. Mr. Hunt lived in Michigan until his twenty-first year and then located in Ohio, where he followed his trade of carpenter until 1886, when he came to California. In 1887, he located in Redlands, purchasing a ten acre tract on Citrus avenue in the Chicago colony. Here he has since lived

and engaged in orange growing and in raising citrus and olive nursery stock, in which he has been especially successful.

Mr. Hunt was married in Ohio to Miss Clara Church; they have two children, Clara J., Mrs. George M. Smallwood, of Redlands, and Paul H.

S. F. BROOKS, of Colton, California, was born in Clinton county, New York, September 7, 1848. He was the son of Schuyler Brooks, a native of Massachusetts who removed to New York early in the 30's and following his trade of cabinet maker, owned and operated a chair factory on the Black river. S. F. Brooks left his home at an early age and joined a brother who was engaged in the freighting business at Whitehall, New York, remaining with him about six years. From there he went to Michigan where he

lived twenty years and engaged in the lumber business in the vicinity of Newaygo county. He came from there to California in 1887. July 21, 1872, Mr. Brooks married Miss Evelyn A., daughter of James Stobridge, a pioneer lumberman of Hesperia, Michigan. She was born at Bentley Creek, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1856. Mr. Brooks is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

MADISON MOSS KINCAID, deceased, was born in Knoxville, Ray county, Missouri, December 23, 1832, the son of James and Sarah Cravens Kincaid, both Tennesseans by birth. They were the parents of fourteen children. Madison was brought up on a farm but was of a mechanical turn and learned the trade of stone mason. He was married at Knoxville, Missouri, September 6, 1860, to Martha Jane, daughter of Hovey Hutchins, and a native of Ray county, Missouri. Her father was a carpenter, contractor and millwright who operated a flour mill, a saw mill, store and post office. He came to California in 1849 and mined successfully in the northern counties, but returned to Missouri about 1852. In 1865 he, in company with his son-in-law, M. M. Kincaid, Tom and James Hutchins, came overland to California, driving seven wagons, via Salt Lake and Cajon Pass. They located first at El Monte but after a year moved to the San Antonio Cañon where Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid resided for twenty years and improved a valuable property. They at one time also owned the Dexter place with 100 inches of water. They then removed to Cucamonga where they lived for four years and afterward settled about a mile and quarter to the southwest of the post office, where Mr. Kincaid died. The surviving children are: William Jefferson, Stirling Price, Martha Estella, Madison Ross, Thomas, Walter Edward.

RUFUS E. LONGMIER, of Highland, is a native of Anderson county, Tennessee, born November 22, 1843. In 1867, he married Miss M. E. Steinlever, of his native place. They came to California in 1883, and now reside on a ranch at Highland. They are the parents of five children, Ida, Mrs. Charles Hidden; Mattie, Mrs. John Coy; Kittie, Mrs. Frank Cram, and Charles and James, of Highland.

CHARLES WILLIAM LONGMIER, of Highland, was born in East Tennessee, May 30, 1873. He came to California with his family and since 1897 has been engaged in the livery business at Highland. He was married February 11, 1892, to Miss Catherine Belle Malone.

H. L. SNOW, of San Bernardino, was the son of Loring and Laura Atwood Snow. His father was a captain in the merchant marine service and came of Yankee stock which had followed the sea for generations. They had four children of whom H. L. Snow, of San Bernardino, and Mrs. Upham, of Waltham, Massachusetts, now survive.

H. L. Snow attended school in Newton, Massachusetts, and graduated from the Newton High School. He was employed as book-keeper by a large wholesale hardware firm of Boston. Upon their failure he returned to Newton and after learning the business of photographer, he remained here for six years. Later he worked in the line of his profession in different cities in Massachusetts, and had a gallery for five years at Fishkill, on the Hudson. In 1899, he located in San Bernardino and opened a gallery. In 1903, he married Miss Mary L. Carpenter, at Norwood, New York. He is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE E. WATTS, of San Bernardino, was born in Niagara, Canada, in 1854. He was the son of George Watts, a shoemaker, and Christina Ingram Watts. Of the five children of his father's family, only Mrs. Mary E. Dagenhart, of Redlands, and himself are living. Mr. Watts was educated in the public schools of Canada prior to 1867. His first work after leaving school was in a flouring mill at St. Katherine's, Canada. In 1868, he went to Lockport, New York, and was employed in a grocery store where he remained four years. The four seasons following he was employed in different capacities on lake steamers plying between Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit and Duluth. Leaving the lakes, he returned to Lockport and worked in a bakery until 1879, when he went back to Canada. In April, 1881, he again went to Lockport remaining until April, 1886; there he married Miss Rachel V. Watts and soon after, in company with a brother, came to San Bernardino. Here he opened a shoe-making shop, and four months after his arrival was joined by his wife in their new home, where he has continued the business of boot and shoe making and repairing. In 1891, Mr. Watts purchased a ten acre ranch in Rialto, six acres of which are planted in oranges and four acres in prunes, all fruit bearing trees. Mr. and Mrs. Watts have been the parents of two children. One died in infancy; the other, Roscoe Watts, is with his parents in San Bernardino.



JOSEPH B. GILL

JOSEPH B. GILL, of San Bernardino, was born on a farm near Marion, Illinois, February 17, 1862. The following year the family moved to De Soto and in 1868 to Murphysboro in that state. Here he attended the public schools, and later the Christian Brother College, St. Louis and the Southern Illinois Normal School at Carbondale, graduating from the latter institution in June, 1884. He then took a law course at the Michigan State University and was admitted to the bar of that state in July, 1886. Soon thereafter he returned to Illinois and purchased an interest in the Murphysboro Independent, which journal he conducted until January, 1893.

During this period he was a member of the Illinois Assembly and was the author and champion of various measures affecting the interests of the people and particularly labor interests. In 1892, he was elected on the Democratic ticket, as lieutenant governor of the state, and by virtue of his office served as president of the state senate, acquiring himself with marked ability. He served as acting governor of the state during various periods when Governor Albigel was absent from his post and in such capacity was called upon to act upon vital issues during the labor troubles of 1894. Later he was chosen arbitrator for the employees of the St. Louis Division of the Mobile and Ohio road and succeeded in averting an attempted reduction of wages. Soon afterward he was chosen arbitrator by the Illinois State Miners' Association and was engaged in the negotiations which finally resulted in the disastrous strike of 1895.

Governor Gill had spent several winters in Southern California and in March, 1890, he engaged in the lumber business as the head of the Gill-Norman Lumber Co. with yards at San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands. In 1901, the interests of the two partners were segregated and Mr. Gill became sole owner of the yards and business at San Bernardino. He is largely interested also in realty at Ocean Park and in Southern Illinois. He is a member of the San Bernardino Board of Trade and served two terms as president of that organization; he is also a prominent member of the San Bernardino Lodge, B. and P. O. of E., and is an officer of the order.

Governor Gill married November 28, 1893, Miss Pearl Hall, of San Bernardino.

GEORGE K. SHERLOCK, of San Bernardino, was born in New Zealand, August 4, 1866. His parents were J. Wigmore and Annie Purcell Sherlock, and were of Irish descent. His father came from New Zealand to California in 1872 and settled in Shasta county, where he engaged in the sheep business. He removed to Montana with his flocks and after a time disposed of them and purchased a stock ranch, continuing in that business until he died.

George K. was the fifth of ten children. He spent his school days in Montana and worked upon his father's stock ranch. He also learned the blacksmith trade. In 1890, he came to San Bernardino and started in the carpet cleaning business, an occupation he has followed with success since that time. He was married in Montana to Addie L. McKay and they have a family. Mr. Sherlock is an active member of the San Bernardino Fire Department and also belongs to the Fraternal Aid Association.

JOHN W. TURNER, of Chino, is a native of Ohio, born August 13, 1850, the son of John and Margaret Howe Turner. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and a carpenter by trade. The son learned the carpenter trade with his father. About 1870, the family removed to Iowa and later to Kansas and came to California in 1889, locating first at Redding, Shasta county, and coming to Chino in 1890. Here Mr. Turner has been active in his trade and has done much toward building up Chino. He has also served as constable and as deputy constable.

Mr. Turner was married January 3, 1877, to Miss Maggie E. Phillips, of New Sharon, Iowa. They have two daughters living, Ella, wife of Roy C. Dundas, and Nettie, Mrs. Walter Sissna, both of Los Angeles. Mrs. Turner died February 2, 1892, aged thirty-four years and two children, May and Clyde, died in infancy.

Mr. Turner is noted as an excellent shot with the rifle and is counted an expert with the pistol. He is a member of the K. of P. and of the I. O. O. F. and of the Fraternal Aid Association of Chino.

HENRY STROVEN, of Highland, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, January 23, 1870, the son of Herman and Minnie Vetter Stroven, both natives of Germany. The father came to America about 1865 and located in Ohio where he was employed by the Pittsburg, Ohio and St. Louis Ry. Co. In 1876 he removed to Michigan and settled at Ottawa, where he remained until 1886 when he purchased a fine farm at Newaygo, Michigan, where he still lives.

Henry Stroven grew up in Michigan and farmed, worked in a furniture factory in

Grand Rapids and lumbered in the northern part of the state. In 1892, he came to California and located at Highland where he now owns a farm of one hundred acres, and is engaged in fruit raising.

May 3, 1900, he married Miss Lizzie Ott, of Redlands. They have two children, Carl and Helen.

FRANK E. SLAUGHTER, of Rincon, was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, October 19, 1850. He was the son of John Van Bibber and Anna Swasey Slaughter. His father was a native of Virginia, and his family dated back to the colonial days of that state. In 1832, he located in Iowa, being one of the earliest pioneers of the territory and here he became the owner of the Slaughter Coal Mines, which produced coal in large quantities. He had four daughters and one son, Frank E.



FRANK E. SLAUGHTER

Frank E. Slaughter lived in Iowa, with the exception of three years spent in Louisiana until 1876, when he came to California. He spent several years in farming near San Fernando then removed to Pomona, where he engaged in contracting and also in farming. He is also a thorough general mechanic, understanding the handling of steam and gas engines, and the practical principles of civil engineering. In the latter capacity he has surveyed and engineered the construction of several extensive water ditch and irrigation systems.

In 1892, he married Miss Margaret Meredith, daughter of William Meredith, of Rincon. They have two children, Vesta Marie and Frank Erle. They now reside on a ranch at Rincon.

O. M. STEVENSON, of San Bernardino, was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, November 30, 1865. He was the son of J. H. Stevenson, a farmer, and Clarinda A. Griffith Stevenson. In 1867, the family removed from Wisconsin to Marysville, Iowa; and in 1876, to Spring Creek, Kansas. Mr. O. M. Stevenson received a common school education at the two last named places, and lived at Spring Creek until 1891, when he came to San Bernardino, arriving February 2, of that year. Mr. Stevenson joined the San Bernardino Fire Department in 1895 as "Call man." He was subsequently elected assistant chief and in 1898 was made chief of the department.

DR. WILLIAM ELLISON LOCKWOOD, late of Redlands, was born at North Stamford, Connecticut, in 1863. He passed his early life in Stamford. In 1883, he graduated from the Scientific department of Yale University and received his degree of M. D. from the Yale Medical School two years later. Dr. Lockwood practiced his profession for two years in New Haven and then began to devote himself to the special study of physiology, which he intended to make his life work. While continuing his studies for the post-graduate degree of Ph. D., he was also engaged as instructor in chemistry and tutor in physiology in the Yale Medical School and in the graduate Academic department of Yale.

In 1891, Dr. Lockwood was appointed Fellow in physiology in Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts. Here a very successful career as a scientist seemed open to him, but his strength had already been overtaxed and his health failed. He was compelled to resign his position and in 1892, he came to Redlands with his family. Here he purchased eighteen acres of land on Redlands Heights and had it set to orchards. He built a residence on this property and lived here until his death, June 23, 1897.

Although largely occupied with the cares of his ranch, Dr. Lockwood found time and strength to act for three years and a half as clerk for the First Congregational Church. He also served as clerk of the board of trustees of Redlands school district for parts of two terms. Dr. Lockwood made many friends in Redlands who recognized his high qualities as a man, an educator and a citizen, and deplored his early death. Although very reserved and unostentatious he impressed all who knew him with the dignity and worth of his character.

June 30, 1887, Dr. Lockwood married Miss Sara E. Husted, who was for years a teacher in the New Haven High School, making a specialty of English. Mrs. Lockwood

is the author of several text-books on the subject of English which are now widely used in schools and colleges. One of the most successful is her "Lessons in English." She revised for Prof. Whitney, of Yale, his "Essentials of English Grammar" which is now known as "Whitney and Lockwood's English Grammar." Her latest work is a "Composition and Rhetoric," prepared in collaboration with Miss Emerson, of the Bridgewater, Massachusetts Normal School, and published by Ginn and Company, in 1902. Mrs. Lockwood has two children, Lucy May and William Ellison.

FREDERICK C. NICHOLS, late of Cucamonga, was a native of Switzerland, born June 21, 1828, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Nichols. The family came to America at an early date and the father died in New Orleans not many years thereafter. The family



FREDERICK C. NICHOLS

which contained three sons and four daughters then removed to Madison, Indiana. The sons were Charles, Henry and Frederick; the daughters, Mary, now Mrs. Birchen, of Pine county, Minnesota; Katherine, Mrs. Tuttle, of Louise, deceased; Margaret, Mrs. Ambrose, of Indianapolis.

Frederick learned the machinist's trade and followed it in Indiana. In 1860, he, with three other young men, came overland to California, via the northern route, driving four mules with a camping outfit and making the journey in sixty days—one of the quickest trips on record. For ten years he mined in northern California, being associated with Mr. Hungerford, father-in-law of John Mackey, the mining king. He then worked at his trade in Eureka, San Bernardino and Ontario. About 1887, he located at Cucamonga and in company with P. S. Weaver, now of Eureka, purchased and improved some twenty-seven acres of land which they sold out about 1890.

Mr. Nichols was twice married, having no children by first wife. June 4, 1891, he married Susan M. Burkett, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born December 27, 1846.

Mr. Nichols joined the order of I. O. O. F., at Madison, Indiana, June 21, 1849, and was a consistent member of the order all of his life. Upon coming to California he joined Yerba Buena Lodge 15, at San Francisco and was a member of this body at the time of his death. He died in Cucamonga, March 11, 1901.

CHARLES COURTNEY WELCH, of Needles, was born in San Francisco, February 11, 1860. He is the son of Charles and Elizabeth E. G. (Roach) Welch. The family were natives of Baltimore, Maryland, and descendants of Lord Baltimore. His father came to California many years before it became an American possession, or any special interest was taken in the country. He first came into San Francisco harbor in 1828, with a sailing vessel in the Mexican mail service, in which he held an important position under the Mexican government. The first building erected in San Francisco by the Jesuit fathers was on property donated by his father. His uncle was Alcalde of Monterey and afterwards founder of the San Francisco Examiner. His father returned to Baltimore, coming back to San Francisco in 1846, bringing with him the brick and mortar with which he built the first house on North Beach. He was first in the hide business in that city, and in partnership with E. Roberts, under the firm name of Roberts & Welch, were owners of the first ship loaded at Meiggs wharf; and was afterwards in command of a ship that ran the blockade of Vera Cruz during the war with Mexico. His uncle, Philip A. Roach, was president of the State Society of Pioneers; his father was a member of the society and his sister an honorary member.

Charles C. Welch was educated under Father Kenna, at San Ignacio College, San Francisco. He left school in 1879, and with a band of mules went into the Colorado river country, but returned to San Francisco and remained until 1882. He then went to take charge of the stock of the Blythe estate, having been appointed superintendent. This estate comprised ninety-seven thousand acres of land and immense herds of cattle and sheep. He remained in charge ten years. From 1896 to 1899 he was in business with John W. Tuck in Needles. He sold his interests to Mr. Tuck and has since been engaged in the cattle business. He is the owner of five or six hundred head of cattle. Mr. Welch is not married.

ROBERT S. THOMPSON was born in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, May 27, 1865. In 1882, he came to California and located at Highland with his family. His mother is now Mrs. W. H. Randall. September 22, 1892, Mr. Thompson married Miss Jennie P., daughter of W. T. Noyes. He has been engaged in the orange packing business for the past fifteen years and was for four years manager of the Highland Orange Growers' Association.

ALAND B. PADDOCK, of Rialto, was born at Meriden, Connecticut, March 20, 1852. His father, Samuel Clark Paddock, of Welsh descent, was one of the most successful business men of Meriden, also holding many positions of public trust in that city. His mother,



ALAND B. PADDOCK

Jannette Hall, was the daughter of Casper Hall, the first representative of Meriden, in the general assembly of Connecticut, and direct descendant of Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. A. B. Paddock was educated in the public schools of his native place and at the Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield. Later in life, he supplemented his education by a course in the scientific circle of the Chatauqua Institute. He began life in a mercantile business on his own account. Later he was traveling representative of the N. Y., N. H. and Hartford Ry., in the New England states. He next went to Nebraska and was employed as Vice-President of the Elgin State Bank and was also post master of the town of Elgin.

In December, 1896, he came to California and after looking about for some months, he located at Rialto and engaged in the real estate business. He is now serving his second term as Justice of the Peace for Rialto township, which includes the precincts of Rialto, North Rialto, Bloomington, Grapeland, and Declez. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, and Knights of the Macabees. December 29, 1875, Mr. Paddock married Miss Flora A. Seymour. They have two daughters, Grace Adella and Flora Estelle, the former dying at ten years of age, the latter is the wife of H. B. Kelley, an accountant of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Los Angeles. By this union Judge Paddock has two grandchildren, Howard Allen, and Grace Seymour Kelly. Mr. Paddock has valuable real estate holdings at his former home in Meriden, while he and Mrs. Paddock occupy a very pleasant home in Rialto.

JAMES MOFFATT, of Rialto, is a Canadian by birth, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, combining in himself the sturdy characteristics of the race and country of his birth. His business prior to coming to California was in the mercantile line, and he also owned a saw mill in Canada. In 1888, Mr. Moffatt came to California and purchased forty-two acres of land in the Rialto tract and commenced development of the property by setting out orange trees, chiefly Washington Navel variety; he is now successfully reaping the results of his labors with satisfaction and profit. Mr. Moffatt has been chosen director of the Lytle Creek Improvement Company and also a director of the Rialto Fruit Exchange. Mrs. Moffatt was, prior to her marriage, Miss Ada E. Elinor. They were married in 1884, and have one child—a daughter, Marion Ellis.

THOMAS MOFFATT, of Rialto, was born in Riceville, Canada, March 1851 the son of

James Moffat, a farmer. In 1886, he came to California to investigate the country and its products and was so well pleased that he purchased land. Five years later he came with his family and located permanently at Rialto and since then he has improved his ranch successfully.

Mr. Moffat was married in 1881 to Miss Agnes Magee, a native of Canada. They have two children, Howard Lee and Iva Irene. Mrs. Moffat is a member of the Presbyterian church.

HENRY MEYER is a native of Switzerland, born January 1, 1860. In 1884, he came to America, landing at New York and coming overland to Los Angeles. He found work in Los Angeles and remained there until 1891, when he located in Rialto. In 1893, he purchased ten acres at Base Line and Eucalyptus avenues which he has planted to fruit.

In 1897, he married Miss Carrie Kandler, of Los Angeles, and they are the parents of four children, Anna, Carrie, Henry, Elizabeth Irene.

WILLIAM E. NYE, of Highland, was born in Warren, Monmouth county, Illinois. His father, Elisha Nye, was a brother of "Bill Nye," the humorist. The father was a native of Bangor, Maine, and was in early life a stock dealer and butcher. He removed to Monmouth county, Illinois, where he engaged in the furniture business. He died in Chicago at the Exposition as the result of a paralytic stroke.

William E. Nye received a common school education and learned the trade of blacksmith, and was for eleven years employed in the Weir Plow Works. He then spent several years in prospecting in New Mexico, Colorado and British Columbia. He was for three and a half years superintendent of the Coeur de Alene Mining Co., Idaho. After which he lived for five years in Beaver Crossing, Seward county, Nebraska, where he engaged in the grain, lumber and stock business. In 1891, he came to California and purchased the forty acre place known as the "Laycock" place at Highland. He has also made other investments in land in this vicinity.

Mr. Nye was married at Beaver Crossing, Nebraska, to Mary E. Tisdale, whose maiden name was Forbell, a native of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. They have three children, Aura, Mrs. James Cram; Villa and Howard. Mr. Nye is a director of the North Fork Ditch Co., and a member of the Masons, K. of P., A. O. U. W. and Elks.

WILLIAM TOBEY NOYES, of Highland, was born in Durham, Cumberland county, Maine, August 22, 1836, the son of John H. and Sarah Webb Tobey Noyes. The Noyes family were descendants of Rev. William Noyes, of Wiltshire, England, who settled in Newberry, Massachusetts, in 1763. The father died at the residence of his son, William T., in Oakland, California, in 1880, aged 76; the mother lived with her son at Highland and died in 1884, aged 74 years.

William T. Noyes learned the trade of carpenter in Portland, Maine. In 1863, he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco and going thence to Virginia City, Nevada, where he engaged in the lumber business. He later followed the same business at Lake Tahoe, where he owned 2000 acres of government land. In 1865 he returned to San Francisco and was employed as foreman of carpenters on the government fortifications at Alcatraz Island. Subsequently he went into business as builder and contractor in East Oakland, remaining there until 1880. After a year in Arizona, he came to San Bernardino county, and in company with William H. Randall purchased 120 acres in Highland and turned his attention to fruit and vine culture.

Mr. Noyes was one of the promoters and incorporators of the North Side Water Co., and of the City Creek Water Co. In 1890, he was elected Justice of the Peace and held the office until 1894. He is a pronounced advocate of temperance views and in 1888, allowed his name to be used on the Prohibition ticket, as candidate for sheriff, although there was no possibility of election.

March 5, 1861, Mr. Noyes married Miss Harriet, daughter of William Randall, of Pownall, Maine. They have one daughter, Jennie, wife of Robert S. Thompson, of Highlands. They are members of the Congregational church and have always been active in the Highland church. Mr. Noyes belongs to the I. O. O. F. and is a charter member of Orion Lodge, No. 189, Oakland.

W. E. OXLEY, of San Bernardino, was born in Montgomery, Mo., September 9, 1860. He was the son of Eli James and Lucinda Talbert Oxley. His mother died when he was nine years of age. His father was a farmer and his education was received in the public schools of Missouri. From Missouri he removed to Waco, Tex., and remained there from 1880 until 1886, and then came to California. He first engaged in the dairy business in Los

Angeles, continuing for two years, and then came to San Bernardino, where he was for a time employed in railroad work and then engaged in a mercantile venture, but the greater portion of the time he has followed the dairy business, his present occupation.

Mr. Oxley has been twice married. While in Waco, Tex., he married Mrs. Jackson, who died, leaving one child named Hilda. This daughter resides with relatives in Texas. In 1891 he married Leanna Driggers of San Bernardino, but formerly of Palo Pinto county, Texas, where her parents still reside. They are the parents of two boys—William Everett and Lee Forrest. Mr. and Mrs. Oxley are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Oxley is a Woodman of the World, I. O. O. F., Fraternal Aid and Fraternal Brotherhood.

JAMES W. PECK, of Rialto, was born in Union county, Iowa, November 21, 1857, the son of William Peck, a carpenter. He learned the trade of wood and iron worker, horse shoeing, etc., and became an expert mechanic. He removed with his parents from Iowa to Saline county, Kans., in 1869, and came to California in 1897 and located at Rialto, where he has a blacksmith shop.

He was married January 16, 1883, to Miss H. Amelia, daughter of Amius Weller, of Saline county, Kans. Mrs. Peck died November 26, 1903, at thirty-six years of age. They were the parents of five living children. Mr. Peck is a member of the Loyal Mystic Legion and of the Knights of Maccabees of Rialto. He also belongs to the orders of A. O. U. W. and I. O. G. T. in Kansas.

JOHN CLARK POWELL, of Ontario, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., November 1, 1847, the son of Honor and Susan R. Powell. The family is of Welsh descent and his father, a native of Kentucky, was the son of a pioneer of that state who located in the Powell River valley, the river taking its name from the family. Honor Powell removed to Tennessee, where he married Miss Susan R. Clark and engaged in farming. He died in 1850, leaving a family of six children. His widow removed to Macoupin county, Ill., in 1854; from there to Missouri, and later to Nebraska. She finally came to California and died in the home of her son, John C., at the age of eighty-one.

John C. grew to manhood in Prescott, Ariz. There he experienced the hardships of a frontier life, and saw much of the Indians. He was engaged in the hay and grain business in connection with a corral for the mule teams of the freighting business. After five years in Arizona he returned to Missouri to visit his family and friends and was there married to Miss Mary Ella, daughter of Lawson and Mary P. Sharp, old neighbors in Macoupin county, Ill., but then residing in Missouri. Soon afterward he returned west and located on a ranch between Ontario and Pomona, where he has since been engaged in the orange nursery business and in olive and orange growing.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark have been the parents of eight children, one of whom is dead. The living children are: Emma B., H. Clyde, R. Chester H., Henry D., Osa Opal, M. Ellamae and J. Orvil.

R. M. McKIE, editor of the Colton Chronicle, was born in 1841 in the state of Mississippi. His father, Daniel Pines McKie, was the owner of a large plantation about twenty-five miles from Memphis, Tenn. R. M. McKie attended the common schools, the University of North Carolina and LaGrange College, Tenn., and then entered upon newspaper work, first with the Commercial and the Argus, of Memphis, and subsequently with the Ledger and the Appeal. In 1872 he removed to Denver, Colo., and later to San Antonio, Tex. Afterward in 1881 he founded the El Paso, Tex., Herald, and was its editor and proprietor until he came to California in 1889. Mr. McKie located at Colton, purchased the Semi-Tropic and changed the name to the Chronicle, and has continued to make this paper a strong factor in the prosperity of Colton. The paper was founded in 1876 and is now in its eighteenth year.

In 1871 Mr. McKie married Miss Kate Van Pelt, the daughter of Henry Van Pelt, an ex-mayor of Memphis. They have had two children—a daughter, now Mrs. I. N. Todd of Pasadena, and a son who is a civil engineer in Manzanillo, Mexico.

EDWIN RHODES, of Chino, was born in Galena, Ill., in 1866. He was educated in the common and high schools of Illinois and Iowa, and in 1886 came to California and located in San Bernardino county. In 1891 he took charge of the Chino Champion, which he has ever since published, and of which he is now proprietor and editor. He has always worked disinterestedly for the best interests of Chino and vicinity, and the Champion has been an important factor in the prosperity of that section. He has for ten years past acted as justice of the peace, has been a member of the school board for Chino district, and has filled many other positions of trust and responsibility during his residence in Chino. Mr.

Rhodes has a pleasant home and enjoys the society of a family consisting of his wife and two daughters.

MAURICE MOYSE, of Chino, was born May 7, 1850, in Lorraine, France. He was educated in his own country, took a thorough course in business and had practical experience in one of the leading dry goods establishments of Paris. He then enlisted in the French army and served through the Franco-Prussian war, entering as a private and rising to the rank of first lieutenant. He was discharged in Paris and almost immediately sailed for America. After a brief stay in New York he came direct to San Jose, arriving June 14, 1871. He located in Chino in 1891 and opened his store first in the old postoffice building and later moved into the opera house block.

Mr. Moyse was married in San Francisco, February 9, 1890, to Miss H. Kahn, also a native of Lorraine, France. They have two children—Gertrude and Sidney.

ALEXANDER McDONALD, of Needles, was born in Gerry, Canada, October 30, 1858. He was the son of Archibald and Catherine McIntosh McDonald. His father was a

farmer and his school days were passed in Canada, where he received a common school education. Mr. McDonald has one sister and one brother living, the latter, Donald J. McDonald, a conductor on the Santa Fe railway at Needles.

Mr. McDonald entered the employ of the A. & P. Ry. Co. in New Mexico in 1881 as general foreman of bridge work. Following this he had charge of a work train, and afterwards was a freight conductor. He was promoted as passenger conductor in 1890. In point of service, Mr. McDonald is the oldest conductor starting out from Needles. He has been connected with the Santa Fe for 23 years and has never been called to the head office for neglect of duty or other cause. He is a genial gentleman, a very popular conductor and a general favorite on the whole road. He is a member of the O. R. C. and a Knight of Pythias.

JOHN A. MART, of Chino, was born in Pittsfield, Ill., October 28, 1859, the son of Charles F. Mart, a native of Germany. He was a silk weaver, learning the trade in France and working in Paris. He made two trips to this country and finally settled at Pittsfield, Ill., where he took up landscape gardening as a profession. He died there in 1873 at the age of fifty-four.

John A. Mart was raised on a farm and learned the butcher trade. He came to California in 1887 on account of the reports of friends who had preceded him. He worked at his trade in Pomona for Richard Gird, and about 1898 located in Chino. He owns ten acres of land a half mile from the postoffice.

Mr. Mart was married in Missouri to Mary L., daughter of John Standifer, a pioneer of Bates county. She is a native of Illinois. They have two daughters and a son—Avalon, Lottie and Homer. Mr. Mart is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of F. M., and Fraternal Aid Association.

JUDSON LEWIS, of Rialto, is a native of Canada, born in Oxford county, September 9, 1858, the son of Mathew and Mary McLees Lewis, both natives of Canada and pioneers of the section in which they lived. The father died when the son was eleven years old, and he



ALEXANDER McDONALD

early learned the cares of farming and aided in the support of his two sisters, Mrs. J. F. Snyder and Mrs. Frank McKern, both now residents of Riverside, where his mother also lives. He came to California in 1888 in poor health, and in 1891 located at Rialto, where he purchased ten acres of bare soil. He now has forty acres here and ten acres in Riverside. He has developed a successful nursery business and has taken charge of ranches for others.

Mr. Lewis married Miss Anna Guien, of Oxford county, Canada, in 1894. She died in 1902, leaving no children. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Baptist church of Riverside.

GEORGE W. McRAE, of Highland, was born in Hannibal, Mo., June 28, 1854, the son of William and Elizabeth Spooks McKrae, the latter a native of Kentucky. He learned the trade of stone mason and resided in Hannibal until he came to California in 1890 from St. Louis. He first settled in Sacramento. He then came to Highland and purchased ten acres of land. Mr. McRae was married in 1878 to Miss Emma, daughter of William and Sarah Wright, a native of Randolph county, Ill., and a resident of Hannibal, where they were married.

JOHN MCBRIDE, of East Highland, was born in Alabama, May 28, 1850, the son of John and Mary Birch McBride. The family left Alabama when he was five years of age, and he spent his school days in Louisiana and Texas. His father was a machinist, and also owned a ranch in Texas.

Mr. McBride first came to San Bernardino county in 1869, afterwards going to Arizona, where he prospected and teamed for six years. He then returned to San Bernardino and made it his headquarters for mining and prospecting expeditions to various parts of the desert. In the spring of 1881 he made the first location in what was afterwards known as the Calico District, the first location in that section of the county. One of his claims was called "The Sioux." He regained his interests in this locality until 1891. He then became interested in the Grapeland tunnel in Lytle Creek and worked there for a year. About 1892 he purchased a sixteen-acre orange grove at East Highland, where he has since made his home.

February 20, 1884, Mr. McBride married Miss Mary Worley, of Missouri, in San Bernardino. He is a member of the K. of P.

SMITH C. HAILE, of San Bernardino, was born in South Carolina, May 16, 1850, the son of Isaac and Sarah Haile. His school days and early life were passed in Llano county, Tex., on a farm and cattle ranch, and he came from there to San Bernardino. His first work after arriving in San Bernardino was hauling ore from the old Ivanpah mines. In 1877 he started a general merchandise business, in partnership with Chas. F. Roe. In 1879 he purchased the interest of Mr. Roe and formed a new partnership with Daniel Rathburn. This partnership continued until 1881, when he entered into partnership with W. R. Wiggins for two years. Mr. Haile then engaged as agent for the Standard Oil Co., and worked for them three years; then acted as agent for the Union Ice Co. one year. At the end of that time he re-entered the employ of the Standard Oil Co. and is still their representative in San Bernardino. Mr. Haile has served the city in an official capacity, having been city Recorder two years, and a member of the board of trustees. He was president of the board at the time of its incorporation as a city.

Mr. Haile married Mrs. Laura Rodden, widowed daughter of William McDonald of San Bernardino. They have had a family of five children, only one of whom survives—Walter Haile. Mr. Haile is interested in fraternal societies; he is a member of the A. O. U. W., Woodmen of the World, F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

LOUIS W. LITTLEPAGE, of Chino, was born in Lyons county, Mo., September 7, 1852, the son of William W. and Mary Woods Littlepage. In 1854 the family moved to Texas and lived in different parts of Central Texas until they came to California in 1868. Upon arrival they located in the El Cajon valley, San Diego county, and opened one of the first farms in that valley. Later they took up government land in Ballena valley. Here the father died in 1902, the mother having died previously. Of their thirteen children, nine are now living.

Louis W. followed teaming in San Diego county. About 1894 he located on his present place, where he has eighteen acres of alfalfa. He was married in 1881 to Miss Ida B., daughter of Alfred Barlow of San Diego. She is a native of San Francisco. They have six children—Henry, Ralph, Joseph, Myrtle, Wallace and Pearl.

STEPHEN M. WINDLE, of Del Rosa, was born at Mt. Vernon, Ill., December 13, 1863, the son of James H. Windle. His father was a Baptist minister, a native of Illinois, who

now resides in Bartlett, Kansas. His mother was named Hinson, also a native of Illinois.

Mr. Windle was educated in his native town and was raised on a farm. He went from Illinois to Colorado and from thence came to California and located at Del Rosa in 1896. Here he opened a store and was made postmaster under Cleveland's administration. He has been identified with the Methodist church since coming to Del Rosa and has been Superintendent of the Sunday school since his arrival. He is also chorister of the church.

He was married in Missouri to Miss Emma, daughter of Louis and Anna Estes, a native of Kentucky. They have two daughters, Zulu and Alvena, both natives of Colorado.

JACOB POLHEMUS, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Colton, having settled there in 1875. He was a carpenter and builder and erected the first buildings in the town, among the first being the store of Hathaway and Davenport. In 1877, Mr. Polhemus erected a home

and shop for himself on the corner of Eighth and I streets. In 1886 he erected the Polhemus Block, one of the first brick buildings in the city. He was one of the stockholders and incorporators of Colton Building and Loan Association and was always prominent in enterprises looking to the betterment of Colton.

Mr. Polhemus was born in New Jersey in 1822, the son of Theodorus and Leah Cooper Polhemus, both natives of New Jersey and descendants of early Dutch settlers of that state. For more than twenty years Mr. Polhemus followed his trade of carpenter and builder in Jersey City, N. J. In 1871 he came to California and located first in San Francisco, then worked in San Diego, Los Angeles and San Bernardino, until 1875 when he located in Colton and resided there until his death, December 12, 1889.

Mr. Polhemus was married to Miss Jane Tier in 1843. She died in 1870, leaving three children, Lizzie, now the wife of Frank D. Sweetser, of San Francisco; George H., a resident of New Jersey; and William, of Colton. In 1879, Mr. Polhemus married Mrs. Lucretia E. Bent.



JACOB POLHEMUS

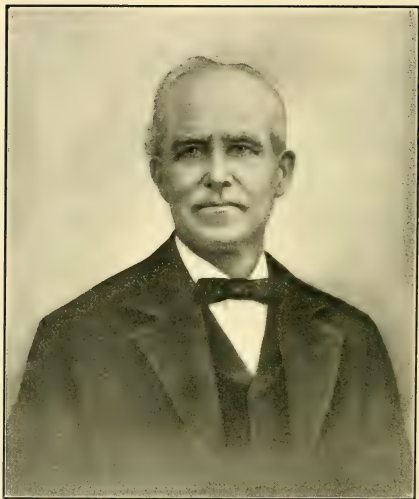
November 13, 1880, he married Miss Ida, a daughter of A. E. Jones, Sr., of San Bernardino. They were the parents of three children, Ivan S., of Santa Monica; Mable T., wife of A. H. Howland, of Bloomington; and Eva K., of Colton.

EARL F. VAN LUVEN, of Colton, was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1861. He is the son of Zara Van Luvén, a successful business man from whom the son received his first training in business methods. After receiving a college education in Canada the young man came to the United States in 1888.

Soon afterward Mr. Van Luvén came to California and located at Colton, where he purchased property. He is now the owner of one of the oldest groves on the celebrated Colton Terrace. He has been identified with the marketing of citrus fruits for a dozen years past, being a director of the Southern California Fruit Exchange and secretary and manager of the San Bernardino County Fruit Exchange since the existence of these organizations and in these capacities has handled thousands of carloads of oranges and lemons. In 1893 the Colton Fruit Exchange was organized and Mr. Van Luvén was elected secretary which position he held until 1902 when he resigned it on account of his numerous other duties.

In 1891, Mr. Van Luvén married Miss Helen Edith, daughter of J. B. Shepardson, a banker of Iowa, who spends his winters in Colton. Mr. and Mrs. Van Luvén have two sons, Jed S. and Donald Earl Van Luvén.

STEPHEN F. KELLEY, of San Bernardino, was born in San Francisco, December 28, 1858. He was the son of John Kelley, a native of Ireland of good family, who came to America when sixteen years of age, and was one of the early pioneers of the Western coast. In 1843 he was owner of a farm in Oregon, and first came to California in 1846, and owned a



HIRAM H. SMITH

farm near the present city of Oakland. He engaged in mining, and in the mercantile business at Placerville, and later at Virginia City, Nev. In 1855, he located in San Francisco and engaged in business as contractor for public works, and took some of the heavy contracts for the city work. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in California. He died in San Francisco in 1869 at the age of seventy years.

Stephen F. KELLEY received his education in the public schools of San Francisco, and after leaving school, in 1875-8, was in the employ of Murphy, Grant & Co. He next went to San Diego and was employed as accountant by Wing Bros., one year and a half; then in the same capacity in the Engineering Department of the Santa Fe Railway Co. From there he went to El Paso as freight clerk for the Southern Pacific Railway Co., and one year later, in 1882, to Hermosilla, Mexico, and afterwards to Chihuahua, Mex., in the employ of the Mexican Central Railroad Company. He returned to San Bernardino in 1884, and went to work for the Southern California Railway Co. as clerk and cashier, in the station. He was also with Kirk & Patten, bridge contractors. He has engaged in various lines of business and has traveled extensively in the United States, Europe and Australia. He was for a short time in the employ of the United States Government, as Customs Inspector at Wrangle, Alaska, and in 1898 was appointed under President McKinley, postmaster of San Bernardino.

Mr. Kelley married Miss Charitv Swarthout, daughter of Geo. Swarthout, a San Bernardino county pioneer, June 6, 1887. He is a member of Phoenix Lodge, F. & A. M.; Keystone Chapter, R. A. M.; Saint Bernard, K. T.; and Al Malaikah Temple, of the Mystic Shrine.

HIRAM H. SMITH, late of Redlands, was born in Oxford, New Haven county, Conn., in 1828, and lived in that vicinity until he came to California in 1884. Soon after his arrival in this state Mr. Smith came to Redlands and took up as a homestead, half a section on Redlands Heights, being a strip of land one mile long by half a mile wide, which now constitutes the upper portion of the improved property on Redlands Heights. With unusual skill and energy for a man of his years, Mr. Smith improved and cultivated this property, setting out 173 acres of it to oranges and grape fruit and maintaining at his own expense for more than seven years seven miles of road. Some of the finest residences in Redlands are now situated on this tract. Mr. Smith was affiliated with the Episcopal church of this city and was interested in all public affairs. He died December 6, 1903. In 1852 Mr. Smith married Miss Sarah F. Henrietta, of Huntington, Conn.

BURGESS W. SMITH, of Redlands, the only son of H. H. Smith, was born November 13, 1857, at New Haven, Conn. He was educated in the public schools of New Haven and resided there until he came to California and settled at Redlands. Mr. Smith was married in 1878 to Miss Lucy B., daughter of Isaac Mix, of Cheshire, Conn., of which place she was a native. They have one daughter living, Ruth M.

ELI JACKSON YOKAM, of Highland, was born near Mount Vernon, Ohio, December 25, 1835, the son of George and Sarah Wilson Yokam, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania. They were pioneer settlers in Knox county, having located there in 1811. In 1839 the family removed to Franklin county, Ohio. Eli J. worked steadily on his father's farm from his tenth year and at seventeen had entire charge of the farm of 220 acres. Being fond of study, the young man fitted himself for teaching in the country schools and when he had attained his majority earned money to pursue his education by teaching and raising crops on shares. He graduated from Duff's Business College in Columbus and spent two years at Antioch College and at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware. After leaving college he purchased a half interest in a weekly newspaper published in the University town of Westerville. Later he bought his partner's interest and for several years published the "Westerville Banner," being editor and sole owner. During these years he mastered the mechanical details both in job and news work. He formed the habit of transmitting his thoughts to type without writing and set up many a column of local and editorial matter at the case, without manuscript. He finally sold out and went to Columbus, where he entered the employ of the "Ohio Statesman" as advertising manager. Later he took a position with the "Columbus Daily Dispatch" as advertising man and local writer. Two years later he formed a partnership with a journeyman printer and bought the "Columbus Sunday Herald," a struggling young paper edited by the son of General Thomas Ewing, then a prominent figure in Ohio politics. Under Mr. Yokam's editorial and business management the Herald at once became self-supporting and paid a fine net income to the proprietors. It was enlarged to a 26 column folio and when he sold the paper in 1876 it was the largest paper in the city. He went to Chicago in 1877 and soon afterward became connected with a history publishing firm. While engaged in that business he, with assistants, compiled, edited and published the history of Peoria county, Illinois, a quarto work of 900 pages. In 1882-3 he was the editor and joint

owner of the "Springfield Evening Post," in Springfield, Ill. The Post was a young, independent paper started in a field already well covered with daily papers, and although it acquired a daily circulation of about 2000 copies, it never became self-sustaining.

From 1884 to 1888, Mr. Yokam was agent for A. J. Johnson & Co., publishers of Johnson's Encyclopedia, with headquarters at Chicago. His health becoming somewhat impaired he left that city in 1888, for California, under a two-year's contract with a history publishing firm. Before the expiration of that time he purchased a tract of nineteen acres at Highland, part of which had been planted to orange trees. He built a small cottage on the place and he and his family moved onto it January 3, 1890. He improved the property in the next two years, paying out over \$1300 for grading and \$1000 for orange and lemon nursery stock. Since that time he has devoted himself chiefly to the cultivation and improvement of his orchards. The home place at the intersection of Highland and Orange avenues is one of the most beautiful spots in the valley.

Mr. Yokam has been actively identified with the material and social progress of Highland. He has been a zealous advocate of the co-operative movement for marketing citrus fruits and was one of the committee to draft constitution and by-laws for the Highland Fruit Growers' Association. He originated the movement and was chief instigator in creating the Highland Orange Growers' Association, which was organized at his residence and named at his suggestion. He has served as president and secretary of this organization and was four years a director. He has been three times re-elected to the office of president of the Horticultural Club and has been a member of the Highland Library Club from its inception. He was one of the organizers of the San Bernardino County Ohio Association and is serving the third year as president of the same. He was one of the executive officers of the Highland Anti-Saloon League when it was formed. He occasionally contributes articles to the press.

Mr. Yokam was married in 1861 to Miss Lucretia J. Hyde, whom he had known from childhood. She died in 1870, leaving two children, Frank W. and Harriet L. He married Miss Frances E. Loring, his present wife, in Chillicothe, Ill., September 27, 1882.



MR. AND MRS. E. S. WILSEY

EDWIN S. WILSEY, of Highland, was born in Albany county, N. Y., February 24, 1868, the son of Silas and Emily Shear Wilsey, both natives of the same county. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and grew up on a farm. In 1892 he came to California and located at Highland, where he has ten acres of land.

In 1894 he married Miss Catherine Wilsey, of Albany county, N. Y. They have four children, Silas, Gretchen, Hazel and Elmer.

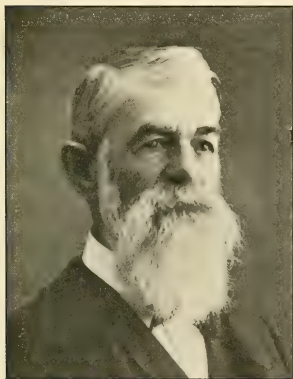
JAMES FLEMING, of San Bernardino, was born in Canada, in 1857, the son of Gavin and Margaret La Praix Fleming. His father served for twelve years in the House of Commons, being a leader of the liberal party and a man of strong public spirit and religious feeling. James was educated in Canada and in 1880 came to California and located at San Bernardino. In 1886 he engaged in the lumber and milling business with his uncle, W. X. La Praix, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the San Bernardino mountains. After Mr. LaPraix's death in 1887, Mr. Fleming assumed entire control of the business as executor and principal legatee. He continued the business successfully until 1897,

when he disposed of his interests and turned his attention to citrus culture and water development. He is especially interested in Highland development.

In politics he is a Republican and has always taken a prominent part in the counsels of his party, although he has never sought office. He is a member of the San Bernardino Board of Trade and is a leader in all movements looking to the progress of the community.

Mr. Fleming was married in San Bernardino, December 22, 1887, to Miss Edna, daughter of J. H. Wagner, an old resident of the city. They have two children, Rosalinda and James B.

CHARLES RUSSELL PAINE was born at Barnstable, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, September 9, 1839. His father was a "chaise and harness maker" by trade. In early youth Charles went to Maine and worked on the farm of his uncle who was a Quaker. After some schooling in the district schools of the day, he attended Vassalboro Academy, of which Albert K. Smiley was then principal and there made his preparation for college. At the invitation of Mr. Smiley, Mr. Paine went with him as teacher of elementary Latin to the Friends' New England Yearly Meeting Boarding School, at Providence, Rhode Island, and remained there for two years. The young man completed his preparation for college while in Rhode Island and entered the second year of the course at Amherst. He continued to



CHARLES R. PAINE



MRS. CHARLES R. PAINE

teach winters during his college course and graduated in 1866, with high honors and a record that made him a Phi Beta Kappa. It had been his intention to study medicine but on account of a failure of his eyes he was obliged to give up this plan. After graduating, Mr. Paine went to Dayton, Ohio, and taught in a Commercial College; he then became principal of the city schools at Muncie, Indiana, was then superintendent of schools in Delaware county and later principal of the Ward School and then of the High School, in Columbus, Ohio.

In 1870, having found teaching too confining work, he decided to try fruit raising and came to California. He located on the lower plains of Riverside, then called "New Town," planted a raisin vineyard, only to have it destroyed by grasshoppers. Mr. Paine, soon afterward, opened "Paine's Academy," a private school in San Bernardino. He was made principal of the city schools in 1876 and served as principal and also as county superintendent through 1876-77. His work as an educator in this county was marked by the success attending good scholarship and earnest effort. To him is due a marked increase of public interest in education, and the beginning of a new era here in school work,—that of training pupils to think instead of merely reciting memoriter.

In 1877, in pursuance of his original plan, Mr. Paine discontinued teaching and moved

to his present home in Crafton, and began to improve the place which is now, with its rare natural features, one of the most beautiful homes in a section of unusually attractive ranch homes. He has always taken a keen interest in all matters pertaining to horticulture and has been successful to a degree in his own efforts in this direction.

On June 30, 1868, Mr. Paine was married, at Muncie, Indiana, to Miss Mary E. Craig, daughter of Dr. William Craig. They have been blessed with a large and healthy family consisting of five daughters and three sons, all of whom have received a thorough educational training.

Mr. Paine is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Redlands. He has been uninterruptedly a member of the Crafton Water Co., and of the Redlands Orange Growers Association, since their formation. He took an active part in the formation of the Redlands, Crafton and Lugonia High School district and was president of the first board of directors. Mr. Paine is one of the intelligent and progressive citizens who have made this community what it is today. He has always been public spirited and has taken an active part in all questions bearing on the general welfare of Redlands and vicinity.

ERNEST MARTIN, managing editor of the Times-Index, was born near Greencastle, Indiana, in 1875. After leaving school he entered the local journalistic field. He came to San Bernardino with his father and brothers and in 1898 joined them in establishing the

Evening Transcript. The firm sold this paper in 1902 to Holbrook Brothers of Bucyrus, Ohio. Later Mr. Martin went into a company which consolidated the Times-Index and the Evening Transcript, a combination which at once took a foremost place in San Bernardino journalism.



ERNEST MARTIN

JULIUS D. LANGFORD, of Highland, was born in West Virginia, February 17, 1868, the son of Wesley C. Langford, a native of Virginia and a farmer. Julius D. worked upon a farm until he came to California, to seek better opportunities, in 1888. He came almost at once to Highland. There were then but seven orange groves in this vicinity and no packing house. He was employed as superintendent for the Dodd-Dwyer Nursery of orange stock, located where the insane asylum now stands, for about five years. In the meantime he bought land and put out nursery stock for himself. He was for seven years manager of what is now known as the Olney and Sherrod ranch and has since been superintendent for H. H. Linville's orange nursery.

Mr. Langford was married in Kansas to Miss Ida McReynolds. They have three children, Julius Roy, Cleveland P. and Gladys. They now reside in Redlands.

CHARLES N. JOHNSON, of Rialto, was born in the state of Indiana, in 1858. He was raised on a farm and attended the public schools and then became a teacher himself, following that calling in his native state and in Kansas, where he located in 1883. In 1885, he entered a large store as manager, and subsequently became a partner with Jonathan Tinkler, a large land-owner in the Gypsum Valley, Saline County, Kansas. Mr. Johnson was twice mayor of Gypsum City. In 1894, he was Department Supreme Commander of the Knights of Maccabees, which post he held for a year. In June, 1896, he arrived with his family, at Rialto, where he purchased land and began life as a rancher. Later he engaged in business in the town of Rialto. Mr. Johnson married Miss Anna, daughter of Jonathan Tinkler, at Gypsum City, Kansas. They have four children, Irwin, Carl, Lena and Elizabeth.

GEORGE A. COOK, for many years a resident of Redlands, but now retired to Playa del Rey, Los Angeles county, was born in Harwintown, Conn., August 11, 1836, and lived in that state until he came to California to locate permanently in 1878. He had previously visited the country and looked over the East San Bernardino valley and decided that this was the place for him. On settling here he purchased ten acres in Lugonia and planted it to peaches and

apricots. In 1881, he, in company with F. E. Brown, opened a dryer and soon afterward Mr. Cook opened a general merchandise store, the first in this section. Two years later he built a larger store opposite the present site of the Casa Loma and for a number of years he did a business that increased as rapidly as did the population of Lugonia and the new colony of Redlands. Mr. Cook was for five years postmaster of Lugonia, was one of the directors of the Bear Valley Dam Co., and was interested in the laying out and incorporation of the city of Redlands. He was interested in the establishment of the Domestic Water Company, in 1887, and the next year became president of that organization, a position he still holds.

Recently Mr. Cook has retired from active business and now resides at Playa del Rey.

He was married in 1870 to Miss Nettie J. Mathis, of New Haven. She was active in the early social and religious life of Lugonia and Redlands and is one of the band of pioneer women who helped to create the present beautiful city.

LAWYERS.

FREDERICK W. GREGG was born in Vermont in 1855, and passed his youth in his native state. He graduated from Dartmouth College, in his twenty-first year with the class of 1878 and soon afterwards entered Columbus Law School.

He completed his course here and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He decided that the West offered the best field for a young lawyer with his own way to make and at once started for Arizona, where he located at Tucson and opened an office. Although without friends or influence, his strong personality and close application to business soon commanded attention and won for him the confidence of the public. In 1885, upon petition of the Pima county bar, he was appointed county judge and upon the completion of his term he was elected to the office by a large majority. The county court was one of general jurisdiction, involving a large amount of labor. At the close of his term, in 1887, Judge Gregg retired with the reputation of a wise, impartial and conscientious administrator of justice.

He came to San Bernardino the same year and formed a partnership with the Hon. Will A. Harris for the practice of law, which continued until 1893, when Mr. Harris removed to Los Angeles. In 1896, he became a member of the firm of Otis & Gregg, which is known as one of the strongest legal firms in Southern California. Few cases of importance in San Bernardino county are tried without these gentlemen appearing for one side or the other.

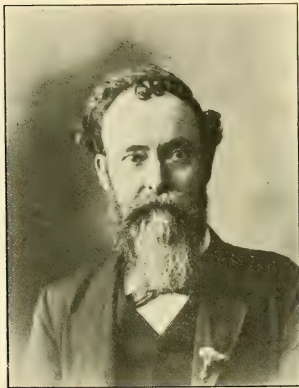


FREDERICK W. GREGG

HALSEY W. ALLEN, a resident of Redlands, was born in Jersey City, state of New Jersey, where he received his early education. After graduating from Yale University

he became principal of a public school in New York state for three years, subsequently entering the law office of the late Governor Beadle of New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and at once engaged in a successful practice of his profession in his native state until his departure for California in 1887. After his arrival in Redlands he was admitted to the California bar and is now engaged in the active practice of law in that city. Mr. Allen is a director of the Redlands Gas Company and also of the Crafton Water Company, and for the past seven years has served as secretary of the latter company. He is a member of the Episcopal church and is vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Redlands. Mr. Allen is largely interested in productive orange orchards and other valuable property and resides on Brookside avenue.

HENRY GOODCELL, JR., was born in Dover, England, November 23, 1848. He came to San Bernardino with his parents in 1857 and received such instruction as the public schools afforded, supplemented by instruction in the high school branches in the private



HENRY GOODCELL

school of J. P. C. Allsop. He began life in 1866 as a teacher in the public schools of the county and after teaching several years he entered the State Normal School at San Jose and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1873—the first Normal School graduate from San Bernardino county. In the fall of 1873 he was elected county school superintendent, which position he filled for two years, at the same time acting as principal of the San Bernardino city schools. In the meantime he had studied law and in 1875 he was admitted to the bar and entered into a partnership with A. B. Paris. In 1879 he married Miss Minnie A. Bennett of El Dorado county, whose acquaintance he had made at the Normal School, of which she was also a graduate. For several years the wife also taught school to aid in the common support while the husband was establishing himself in his new profession, which he had taken up largely at her suggestion; and to her aid and encouragement he was largely indebted for the success finally achieved.

Mr. Goodcell served as clerk of the county courts, as assistant in the district attorney's office and later as district attorney, all of which gave him valuable experience. Later he resumed his partnership with A. B. Paris, with whom he was associated until 1888. In 1886 he suffered a great bereavement by the loss of his wife. The next year, in company with his father, he spent several months in travel, visiting the old home in England, Paris and other points. Soon after his return he formed a partnership with F. A. Leonard, which lasted until 1896. In 1896 he removed with his family to Oakland, Cal., but in 1901 returned to San Bernardino and resumed practice in the old home. Mr. Goodcell has confined himself mainly in his practice to civil cases and largely to matters involving land titles, water rights and the operations of land and water corporations. While his business has been largely that of an office lawyer and legal adviser, he has also taken active part in court work and has been engaged in some of the most important litigation in the county.

In 1889, Mr. Goodcell married Miss M. H. Bennett, a sister of his former wife, and also a teacher. Three sons of the first wife are living—Roscoe A., a teacher and now a professor in the Imperial College at Chinanfu, Shantung, China; R. B., a practicing attorney, of San Bernardino, and Fred, now editing a newspaper at Phoenix, A. T.

HENRY CONNER, of San Bernardino, was born in the County Donegal, North of Ireland, June 2, 1824. He was the son of William and Ann Conner. The family is of illustrious lineage; descendants of the O'Connors of ancient Ireland. His father was a soldier in the ranks of the British army at the battle of Waterloo. He was a hat manufacturer by trade. His mother was also a native of the North of Ireland; a woman of refinement and education, who after coming to America was a teacher in the St. John's schools of New Brunswick, Canada.



HENRY CONNER

Henry Conner received his education principally from private tutors at St. John, N. B., Canada, and in 1841 engaged in mercantile business in that city. In June, 1850, he sailed in the brigantine John French from Boston, Mass., to Chagress, crossing the Isthmus to Panama, thence on the steamship Northerner to San Francisco. This was the first voyage of that steamer. In 1851 he engaged in the mercantile business in San Francisco and was consignee of the bark Calao from Boston. In 1852, Mr. Conner bought of C. I. Hutchinson, mayor of Sacramento, a one-eighth interest in the eleven-league Spanish grant called "Santos Calle," in Yolo county, establishing relations with Hutchinson which eventually wrecked the financial current of his life, and was most disastrous to its future prospects, at a time when unparalleled opportuni-

ties were daily presenting themselves. During his residence in the west he has lived in San Francisco, Sacramento, Yolo county, Cal., and in Esmeralda county, Nevada. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of the state of Nevada, sitting with that body until its close.

Mr. Conner married Miss Harriet M. Stephenson of Kentucky, since deceased. They were the parents of one child, a son, Henry Anson Conner, an attorney-at-law, now residing in Oregon.

Mr. Conner has been a member of the order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and American Legion of Honor. He was secretary of the first board of trade of San Bernardino county.

WILL A. HARRIS, now of Los Angeles, but for eighteen years a resident of San Bernardino and a member of the San Bernardino bench and bar, was born in Tennessee in 1854, the son of A. G. Harris and the descendant of a family dating back to the earliest settlement of the south. Mr. Harris attended the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Ky., and graduated and was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen. After a year's practice in Memphis, he started westward, spending some months in Texas and Indian Territory and reaching California about 1875. He located at San Bernardino, where in 1877 he was elected to the office of district attorney for the county. His ability and his great oratorical powers have put him in the front rank of lawyers of the state. He is in constant demand as a speaker upon political and social occasions and always acquires himself to the delight of his audience and the discomfiture of his enemies, or opponents. In 1876, Mr. Harris was married in San Bernardino to Miss Nettie Allen, a native of New York. They have two sons.

THOMAS W. DUCKWORTH, ESQ., of San Bernardino, was born at Morgantown, N. C., December 20, 1860. He is the son of Walter and Elizabeth Gates Duckworth. His



T. W. DUCKWORTH

father was a planter in North Carolina, where he attended the public schools and later Rutherford College. In 1885 he went to Kansas and was there employed on a cattle ranch, where he remained nearly two years. Mr. Duckworth came to San Bernardino in 1887. His first two years in California were devoted to house and general painting business, after which he entered the law office of Harris & Gregg, where for three years he pursued the regular course of study preparatory to admission to the bar. He was licensed on the 4th day of April, 1893, to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of California, and started in business for himself, occupying an office with George B. Cole. He was appointed deputy district attorney of San Bernardino county, with J. W. Curtis, and on January 1, 1899, commenced his duties in that office, which position he now occupies. Mr. Duckworth is a prominent member of Token Lodge, I. O. O. F., has held all the important offices, and has been chosen five times as grand representative of his lodge. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, of this city.

HENRY W. NISBET, of San Bernardino, was born in Milledgeville, Ga., May 10, 1865, the son of Edwin A. and Henrietta Waters Nisbet. He is of illustrious Southern ancestry on the maternal side, and on the paternal side numbers an uncle, Eugennus Nisbet, justice of the supreme court of Georgia. His father, E. A. Nisbet, brought his family to California in 1867, and was one of the proprietors of "The Guardian," an early newspaper published in San Bernardino county.

Henry W. Nisbet is a self-made man, beginning his battle with the world when but thirteen years of age as boy in a grocery store, then as elevator boy in San Francisco for two years, and following the last, obtained a position in the Anglo-American Bank of San Francisco, where he continued three years. Returning to San Bernardino, he entered the office of Byron Waters in 1884 and began the study of law. In 1886 he was admitted to practice by the supreme court; in 1887 was appointed assistant district attorney under Col. Paris—the only political office he has ever held.

Mr. Nisbet married Miss Naomi Farley, of Iowa, September, 1896. They have one child, Henry W. Nisbet, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet attend the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Nisbet is a member.

JOHN E. LIGHT, ESQ., of Redlands, was born in Iowa, January 16, 1866. He is the son of John and Phoebe W. Miller Light. His father came to California early in the fifties and engaged in gold mining, but at the end of two years returned to Iowa. He received his early education in the public schools of Cresco, Iowa, where he took a High School course; and later attended the Law Department of the State University of Iowa. In order to continue his law studies he entered a law office and while so engaged taught school winters, until admitted to the bar. After admission to practice he removed to Montana, where he lived four



HENRY W. NISBET

years, coming thence to San Bernardino county in 1864. He was admitted to practice in San Bernardino county in 1895, and opened a law office, but one year later became interested in the Pioneer Abstract Company of San Bernardino county, and after the arrival of his brother-in-law, J. L. Mack, the company was reorganized, Mr. Light becoming president and Mr. Mack secretary and treasurer; the stock of said company being largely in their control.

Mr. Light married Miss Susie Mack in 1890. They are the parents of one child—Robert Mack Light. Mrs. Light is a graduate of the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and at date of marriage was principal of the High School at Lyons, Iowa. After their removal to Montana, Mrs. Light was elected county superintendent of schools for Custer county, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Light are members of the M. E. church, Redlands. Mr. Light is a member of the Y. M. C. A., also a Knight of Pythias.

JAMES HUTCHINGS, of San Bernardino, was born in Ray county, Missouri, March 4, 1863. He was a son of Hovey and Eliza Kincaid Hutchings, the father of Scotch, the mother of English descent. The father twice married and raised a family of eleven children, of which James is the youngest.

In 1865, the family crossed the plains with ox-team and located at El Monte, Cal. The mother died and the children of the last marriage returned to the old Missouri home. There James Hutchings grew to manhood, and obtained a common school education. At the age of nineteen he engaged in teaching and followed that occupation three years. He then came to California and settled in Inyo county, where in 1886-87 he studied law. In 1890, he was admitted to practice at the bar of Inyo county. After practicing two years he came to San Bernardino and formed a partnership with R. E. Bledsoe, Esq., which continued two years. Since the termination of this partnership, Mr. Hutchings has made a specialty of water litigation, and has been retained as counsel in some of the most important cases of that character brought in the courts of San Bernardino county. He is a prominent member of the local Republican party. In 1896, Mr. Hutchings married Miss Florence, daughter of Dr. H. H. Guthrie, of San Bernardino. They are the parents of two children, Florence M. and James K.



JAMES HUTCHINGS

JESSE WILLIAM CURTIS, junior member of the law firm of Curtis & Curtis, is a native son of the Golden West, having been born in the City of San Bernardino, on the 18th day of July, 1865. He attended the public schools of this city until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles, and was graduated therefrom in 1887. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Curtis & Otis, and in the fall of 1889 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in 1891. Returning to San Bernardino he commenced the practice of law with his father (W. J. Curtis) and F. F. Oster, under the firm name of Curtis, Oster & Curtis. This partnership continued until January 1, 1897, when Mr. Oster retired from the firm to assume the duties of Superior Judge, to which office he was elected November 3, 1896. Mr. Curtis then entered into a co-partnership with his father, under the firm name of Curtis & Curtis.

On June 25, 1892, Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Ida Seymour, daughter of ex-Senator E. C. Seymour, and two children have brought additional happiness to their home.

Mr. Curtis was elected district attorney in 1900, and served one term. He is a member of the order of Native Sons, an active worker in the Baptist church, and one of the most prominent and reliable young lawyers of the San Bernardino bar.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, of Redlands, was born at Ottawa, Lasalle county, Illinois, November 15, 1859, and attended the public schools of that city. In 1876 he entered the telegraph business. His uncle, George B. Prescott, was the first general electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and one of the earliest of writers on the subject of telegraphy, his works being on numerous branches of the science and running into many editions. In the telegraph business, General Prescott occupied many important positions. He was manager of the San Diego office of the Western Union in 1887, chief operator of the Oakland office from 1878 to 1882, when the relaying business handled there prior to the laying of the cables across the Bay made a large force necessary. During the stirring times of the Geronimo campaign in Arizona he was manager of the Tombstone office and there formed the acquaintance of General Lawton. This acquaintance ripened into a life-long friendship, which in after years was useful to the one-time telegrapher in military activities.

Fifteen years of telegraphy, some of them spent in working the heaviest overland press wires out of San Francisco and Los Angeles, were broken by one year, 1883-4, in the newspaper business, as editor of the Santa Barbara Daily Independent.

The law, however, which from the beginning had been his ambition as a profession, claimed his best efforts and had been his study during all the years of telegraphy and journalism. At the April term, 1888, of the Supreme Court of California, at Los Angeles, he was admitted to practice law. He at once entered the office of John D. Bicknell, where he remained a year. Later he entered into a law partnership with Hon. R. B. Carpenter. Upon leaving Los Angeles in 1892, General Prescott settled at Redlands. He was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Ninth Judicial Circuit July 1, 1889, and in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California on September 16, 1901. He has participated in some of the heaviest litigation in San Bernardino county, and particularly in suits growing out of the orange industry. Since January, 1903, as a member of the firm of Prescott & Morris his office has been in San Bernardino. Prior to starting for the Philippines, he was city attorney of Redlands.

General Prescott has been an active Republican all his life, and has done yeoman service in every campaign. In 1895 he was the law clerk of the judiciary committee of the assembly in the legislature of the state of California. The duties of this position brought him into touch with the greater part of the more technical points in law-making. In November, 1902, he was elected assemblyman of the Seventy-sixth assembly district, representing San Bernardino county. As legislator he was a member of the most important committees, including Ways and Means, Judiciary, Military, and State Hospitals, also chairman of the Committee on State Library. In November, 1904, he was renominated by acclamation for the same office by the Republican party. He served as Speaker of the House during the XXXVIth Assembly.

General Prescott began his military career as a private in the Oakland Light Cavalry, unattached, N. G. C., in 1878. He assisted in the formation and was the First Lieutenant of the Redlands Guard, an independent company, which was mustered into the National Guard as Company G, Ninth Infantry, June 3, 1893. In 1898, when the Seventh Regiment went to San Francisco and was mustered into the United States Volunteers, Major Prescott's battalion won especial notice for its fine discipline and drilling. Although the Seventh Regiment was not taken to the Philippines, Major Prescott secured a commission as Captain in the Fyrto-third Infantry, U. S. V., and saw active service during the Philippine insurrection. He was then recommended for promotion as Major of volunteers by brevet for meritorious services, both military and civil. While in the Philippines his legal abilities were recognized, he was appointed Provost Judge of the Island of Samar, and was called upon to render legal services in a number of instances. He was detailed on the staff

of General Hughes, and made supervisor of internal revenue for the Department of the Visayas. A fuller account of General Prescott's services and those of his regiment in active field work in the Philippines as well as of the Seventh Regiment, will be found in the military history of the county.

In the fall of 1903, Major Prescott was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in command of the First Brigade, N. G. C., by Governor Pardee, which rank he still holds.

FRANK A. LEONARD, of San Bernardino, was born in Watertown, Wis., December 7, 1854. He was the son of Ira E. and Maria Shephard Leonard. He has one brother, W. E.



FRANK A. LEONARD

Leonard, a San Bernardino merchant; one, a minister of the gospel in the state of New York, and a sister living in Aspen, Colo. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Boulder, Colo., and there his school days were passed and he attended the State University, located in that city. Following this he attended the St. Louis Law School and graduated from that institution in 1886. Immediately afterward he began the practice of law in Socorro, N. M., where he remained three years, then came to San Bernardino in July, 1889. The following November he formed a partnership with H. W. Goodcell, which continued until July, 1896, when Mr. Goodcell removed to Oakland, Cal. Mr. Goodcell has since returned to San Bernardino and the partnership has been renewed. Mr. Leonard was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state in 1890, and has been very successful in his profession.

September 17, 1891, he married Miss Fannie E. Sawyer, of Boulder, Colo. They are the parents of three children—James, Marion and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Leonard is a member of the order of Woodmen of the World.

ZEBULON BROWNLOW STUART, now of Los Angeles, was born in Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1862. His parents were both Virginians, his father, Wm. H. Stuart, of Scotch ancestry, and his mother, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Scates. His father has for many years been employed in the offices of the Santa Fe system at Topeka, Kans. Zebulon B. Stuart spent his boyhood on a farm in Indiana, working for his "keep" and attending the district school at times. He also attended Spiceland Academy, Ind., for a time, but did not graduate on account of poor health. In 1882 he went to Topeka, Kans., and secured employment in the engineering department of the Santa Fe Railway Co. and here learned the profession of engineering and surveying. In 1885 he came to California and entered the employment of the Southern California Railway as an engineer and surveyor. He was elected county surveyor of San Bernardino county in 1886 and served one term. In 1889 he was elected assessor of the city of San Bernardino. In 1893 Mr. Stuart was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of California, and since that time has been successfully engaged in that profession. He is now located in Los Angeles, and besides his law practice is extensively engaged in mining.

October 31, 1885, he was married to Mary M. Burton, daughter of William and Harriet Burton, who was born in San Bernardino, August 12, 1868. They have one son, Walter Stanton Stuart.

CRAMER B. MORRIS, Esq., was born in Manhattan, Kansas, August 20, 1873. He was the son of John Milton Morris and Helen A. Morris. His early education was begun in San Bernardino, and later he attended the State University at Seattle, Wash.; graduating from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, in 1892. Since January, 1893, Mr. Cramer has practiced law in San Bernardino. Mr. Cramer is a member of the order of Woodmen of the World.



CRAMER B. MORRIS

CHARLES T. GIFFORD, of Redlands, was born at Rochester, N. Y., June 24, 1851, and spent his boyhood in that city, in Syracuse and in Buffalo. He was educated in the public schools and academy and at Cornell University. After leaving college Mr. Gifford clerked in various establishments and was in the Buffalo office of the Michigan Central road for three years. Afterward he was head clerk in the office of Felthausen & Whittet, steam fitters and dealers in plumbers' supplies.

In July, 1888, Mr. Gifford came to San Francisco and was employed by Geo. W. Meade, then in business in Fresno. He came to Redlands in 1889 and entered the office of Judson & Brown. A little later he went to New York City with an exhibit of citrus fruits, etc., from San Bernardino county. On his return to California he became "Mayor of Alessandro" and had charge of receiving and distributing the immense quantities of iron and vitrified pipe used by the Bear Valley Irrigation Co., in constructing its lines to Moreno and Alessandro. In July, 1894, Mr. Gifford returned to Redlands for a permanent residence. In 1896 he was elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. At the same time he acted as deputy county clerk. Later Mr. Gifford engaged in the insurance and loan business with an office in the First National Bank building. He is a notary public. In 1902 he was elected Justice of the Peace for Redlands district. July 19, 1891, Mr. Gifford married Mrs. Emma Frances Hale.

PHYSICIANS.

WILLIAM R. FOX, M. D., late of Colton, was born in Bedford county, Penn., June 17, 1832. He was educated at the Witherspoon Institute, Butler, Penn., and studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and at the Chicago Medical College, where he took his degree. He settled first in Channahon, Ill., and here was married to Miss Sarah A. Eames in 1859. Later he practiced medicine in Wilmington, Ill., from which place he came to California in 1860 and settled at San Leandro. There in 1872 his wife died. In 1873 he first came to San Bernardino and was so delighted with the climate and the country that he sold his home and fine practice in San Leandro and in the spring of 1874 came to San Bernardino with his family. He had recently married Miss Minnie A., daughter of H. M. Benedict, of Rochester, N. Y. He entered upon the practice of his profession and purchased a home in the town of San Bernardino. Soon afterward he was so impressed with the beauty of the location that he bought land on what is now known as Colton Terrace and joined with the company which purchased the Slover Mountain tract and started the town of Colton. He continued his practice in the town, driving back and forth until the distance traveled would have more than encircled the globe. Dr. Fox at once identified himself with the Presbyterian church, then just organized in San Bernardino. When the church was formed in Colton he was the first elder and did much to maintain the good work. He was foremost in promoting all the enterprises of the new town, being one of the owners of the Union block and developing orange groves to the west of town. For several years he gave up his San Bernardino office, doing only consulting practice, with an office in Colton. A few years before his death

he visited Europe in company with the president of the First National Bank of Colton, of which institution he was vice-president and a director.

On December 12, 1891, after a brief attack of pneumonia, he passed away, leaving a wife, one son and a daughter. He was buried in Hermosa cemetery, west of Colton.

DR. HENDERSON PITTMAN, coroner of San Bernardino county, was born in Henry county, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1840. His father, Thos. Pittman, was a native of Alabama and a cotton planter.

Although holding his plantation in Tennessee, he was a pioneer by instinct and made numerous trips to the frontier in Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas. The Civil war disarranged his business affairs and freed his slaves, sixty in number. He located his family in Preble county, Ohio, about 1856. He died in East Tennessee in 1865.

The son attended the district schools in his neighborhood and farmed until 1878, when he went to Indiana and commenced reading medicine with Dr. N. F. Canady, and later attended lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1879-80-81. He graduated from Pulte Homeopathic Medical College in 1881. He practiced at Hagerstown, Ind., and Jamestown, N. D., until 1889, then went to Washington and in 1890 to Arizona, where he acted for a year as physician on a Colorado river Indian reservation. He practiced in Long Beach until 1893, since which time he has been located in San Bernardino county. In 1902 he was elected coroner on the Republican ticket by a large majority.



DR. HENDERSON PITTMAN

DR. HOELL TYLER, of Redlands, was born in Claremont, N. H., December 19, 1855. He graduated from Stephens High School in 1876 and from Dartmouth Medical College in 1880. The following year, after a civil service examination, he was appointed assistant physician in the New York City hospital for the insane, on Blackwell's Island. In 1885 he was promoted to the position of first assistant physician in this institution.

In 1886 he accepted the position of first assistant physician in the Iowa hospital for the insane, at Independence, where he remained one year. He was then appointed assistant medical superintendent of the same institution in which he began his practice, and retained the position until forced to resign on account of failing health, in 1894.

After much travel in search of a favorable climate, he located at Mentone in 1895 and here found renewed strength. In 1898 he removed to Redlands and resumed the practice of his profession, which he still continues. In 1883 Dr. Tyler married Miss Helen A., daughter of Silas H. C. Newcomb, of Passborough, Nova Scotia.

DR. COSTON P. CLEMMONS, formerly of Highland, was a native of North Carolina, born in Davidson county, January 19, 1817. His father, Benton Clemmons, was a cousin of Thos. H. Benton and a native of England. He was extensively engaged in mercantile business. He married Martha Dillon, the daughter of a wealthy family and cousin of Dollie Payne, the wife of President James Madison. After marriage he freed a large number of slaves that came to him from the estate of his wife.

Dr. Clemmons grew up in North Carolina and attended school at Salem, Virginia, and in 1848 graduated from the surgical and medical department of the Louisville Medical University. In 1849 he started from Pike county, Ill., as a physician with Captain Dinsmore's train of 100 wagons, and crossed the plains to California, where he mined on the Feather and American rivers. After a stay of two years he returned east to Pike county, and in 1858 settled at Carrollton, Ill., where for thirty years he practiced medicine and also carried on a drug and grocery business. In 1888 he again came to California and located at Highland, where he died in May, 1890.

Dr. Clemmons was married December 16, 1851, to Miss Matilda, daughter of Hon. Samuel Thomas, an extensive farmer and land owner of Green county. He was a native of South Carolina and a pioneer of Illinois, also a veteran of the war of 1812.

Dr. and Mrs. Clemmons have five children—Emma, Mrs. Dr. Lindsay; Thomas B.; Mary (deceased), Charles (deceased), and Eliza.

DR. WILLIAM M. SMITH, late of Redlands, was born in Patterson, N. J., July 18, 1826, of English and Dutch descent. After obtaining



DR. WILLIAM M. SMITH

for a time and then began the study of medicine. He graduated from the Castleton Medical College in 1846. He practiced in New York state for a number of years, then went to New York city for experience in hospital and dispensary work, after which he resumed his practice. In 1856 Dr. Smith was elected to the state assembly, re-elected in 1859, and sent as a delegate in 1860 to the Republican national convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. In 1861 Dr. Smith organized a company of volunteers, and in October of that year was commissioned surgeon of the Eighty-fifth New York volunteers, and was detailed as a member of the board of medical examiners at Washington during the following year. Dr. Smith participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, and afterward was in the engagements at Suffolk and Franklin, in Virginia, and Kingston, White Hall and Goldsboro, in North Carolina. He resigned his commission in 1863 and resumed his practice at Angelica, Allegheny county, N. Y. In December, 1872, Dr. Smith was appointed surgeon-general of the state of New York, with rank of brigadier-general, on the staff of Governor Dix. In 1876 he was elected

delegate from the Twenty-seventh congressional district to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati.

March 24, 1880, Dr. Smith was commissioned health officer of the port of New York, which office he held until February 3, 1892. On his retirement from this office, after the longest term of service in its history, resolutions were adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Commissioners of Quarantine, the Maritime Association and the managers of ocean steamship lines, for "his intelligence, energy, courtesy and efficiency in having so discharged the onerous and responsible duties as not only to arrest at our port epidemic diseases from abroad, but for having so exercised his functions, practically autocratic, as to bear with the least hardship upon commercial interests." These resolutions also commend Dr. Smith for having adopted a system of vaccination for emigrants before arrival at our ports, thus preventing in nearly every case the development of disease in this country, and for his efforts to free commerce and navigation from burdensome and expensive quarantine measures by the intelligent enforcement of rules calling for watchfulness and care, and for the observation of certain requirements at the port of departure and during the voyage by the officers and crews of vessels.

After retiring from this important office, Dr. Smith traveled for a year in search of health. He first visited Redlands in 1894, and located here permanently in 1896. He made a number of investments in the city and improved his beautiful home, Palmateo, on Palm avenue and San Mateo street. He died here.

D. W. WHITE, M. D., of San Bernardino, was born in Illinois, Aug. 23, 1854. He was

a son of Benjamin White, a lawyer, contemporary with Josh Allen, Bob Ingersoll and John A. Logan, and "rode the circuit" with them many years. His mother's maiden name was Virenda Campbell. He has only one brother, who is now living in Northern California.

Dr. White's school days were passed in Olney, Ill. He graduated from the Louisville Medical College in the spring of 1877, and began the practice of medicine in Southern Illinois, on the Ohio river, where he continued nine years. He came to California in 1883 and located in Lake county. He was medical director for Highlands and Bartlett springs ten years. Dr. White came to San Bernardino in 1893 and established the Owl drug store, a business he continued until 1900, disposing of it to the present proprietors, Schlott & Clute, but again, in 1901, launched the San Bernardino Drug Co., which is managed by his partner, J. C. Whitlock. He has since given his whole time to professional work, not giving the drug business his personal attention.

Dr. White married Miss Alice A. Lee of Elizabethtown, Ill., in 1876. Dr. and Mrs. White are members of the Presbyterian church, of which organization the doctor has been elder.

ALFRED D. BEDFORD, M. D., was born in Sullivan county, Penn., November 15, 1848, the son of Jonas and Lydia Molyneux Bedford. His father, a native of England, came to America about 1815, and located on a farm in the Allegheny mountain country. Mr. Bedford attended the local district schools until about eighteen years of age, and then entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., and in 1873 went to Europe to complete his medical course at the German universities. Financial reasons compelled his return to America, and he engaged himself as instructor of scientific branches at the Military Academy of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After a year he resumed his medical studies at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1877. He commenced practice in Iowa and remained there until he came to California in 1882. In February, 1883 he came to San Bernardino, where he opened an office and stocked a drug store, of which he took charge. In 1895 Dr. Bedford took a course in the Chicago Ophthalmic College and has since practiced as a specialist for the eye, nose and throat. In 1887 Dr. Bedford, in partnership with his brothers, under the firm name of Bedford Bros., purchased a large tract of land at North Ontario, which they at once began to improve.



ALFRED D. BEDFORD, M. D.

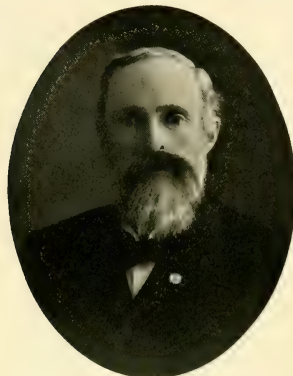
Dr. Bedford married Miss Rebecca, daughter of John McNeil, of Jefferson, Iowa, June 10, 1880. Mrs. Bedford is a native of Michigan. They have a beautiful home in the city of San Bernardino. The family consists of two daughters—J. Berna and Frances E. Bedford. Dr. and Mrs. Bedford are members of the Presbyterian church.

LYMAN N. BEDFORD, D. D. S., of San Bernardino, is a native of Sullivan Co., Pa., born May 15, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and in 1835 graduated from the Pennsylvania Dental College. He spent some time as a pupil of his brother, Edmund Bedford, D. D. S., of Sioux City, Iowa, and in 1886 came to California and located in San Bernardino. With the exception of three years—1899-1902—he has since practiced his profession in this city. Dr. Bedford was married in 1888 to Miss Marietta, daughter of Elihu Smith. They have one son, Wilbur Elihu.

N. B. GLASGOW, D. D. S., was born in Nevada, Story county, Iowa, January 24, 1864. He is the son of David Glasgow and Cliste Wilcox Glasgow, one of a family of eight children and the only member of the family living in Southern California. He attended the High School at Nevada and graduated from the dental department of the University of Iowa in 1890. The two years following he was engaged as demonstrator in the dental department of the university, then opened a dental office in Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained until August 1, 1894, when he came to San Bernardino. After his arrival he formed a partnership with Dr. S. C. Bogart, and they continued together five years. Since then he has conducted the business alone. He is a member of the Masonic order and a director in the Arrowhead Club.

THOMAS BENTON CLEMMONS, of East Highland, was born in Milton, Pike county, Ill., March 10, 1858. He married Miss Elsie Corrington, of Carrollton, Ill., in October, 1878. They have four children—Anna, Leta, Grace and Merton B. He is engaged in raising oranges.

A. K. JOHNSON, M. D., of San Bernardino, was born on a farm near Marseilles, La Salle county, Ill., January 15, 1852. In addition to



A. K. JOHNSON, M. D.

other imperative duties, the young man studied medicine in the office of Dr. G. A. Corning, of Marseilles, Ill., and entered the Hahneman Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated February 12, 1878. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Pontiac, Ill., and after two years here removed to Greene, Butler county, Ia. In the fall of 1883 he came to San Bernardino and at once formed a partnership with Dr. H. W. Rice, son-in-law of the late ex-Governor Waterman. Dr. Rice died in 1884. Dr. W. H. Stiles, an old friend and classmate of Dr. Johnson, succeeded to Dr. Rice's interests. Dr. Johnson is a member of the California State Homeopathic Society and of the F. and A. M. of San Bernardino. He is a member and trustee of the Congregational church and a director in the San Bernardino Building and Loan Association of San Bernardino. He is a trustee of the Carnegie library and has served on the building committee during the erection of the library building.

In 1882 Dr. Johnson married Mrs. F. E. Woodling, widow of a prominent business man at, Greene, Iowa. They have one son, Lloyd. Mrs. A. D. Whitney of Los Angeles and Frank L. Woodling, of the Whitney-Woodling Trunk Co., are step-children of Dr. Johnson.

ZACHARIA GLASS, M. D., of San Bernardino, was born in Scott county, Ky., November 1, 1820, the son of Fleming and Hannah Fink Glass, both natives of Virginia. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812, having taken part in the battles of Tippecanoe and Thames. He died in 1832. After his death, the mother removed with her children to Versailles, Ky., where Z. P. Glass was apprenticed to the tailor's trade. On account of ill treatment he ran away from his master and went to work as a journeyman, but at the end of six months returned and was given good wages by his employer. He worked at his trade until 1848, in the meantime using his spare hours to study medicine. He then began practice, his first experience being during the cholera scourge of 1848, when he was left alone in Port Royal to combat the disease, the other physicians having fled. Of sixty-five cases treated by him, all but three recovered. During this trying time he was associated with Dr. Norvin Green, who afterward became widely known as the president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and whose friendship he enjoyed for many years.

In the fall of 1848 Dr. Glass entered the Physiopathic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1850. He practiced for three years in Cincinnati, then was located at various points in Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Indiana. In 1862 he took charge of Dr. Trall's sanitarium at Wernersville, Pa., and in 1863 went to Minneapolis to manage a similar institution for Dr. Trail, and later erected and conducted for himself a sanitarium in that city. After three years in Quincy, Ill., he removed to Hannibal, Mo., where he built a sanitarium known as Elmwood Park, one of the most beautiful retreats in that part of the country and one which was visited by many notable people. He alternated between Hannibal and Quincy, still managing the sanitarium, until 1867, when he came to California, where he settled in San Bernardino, and gave up active practice.

In many respects Dr. Glass is a remarkable man. He claims that all healing power resides in living organisms; to cure diseases, remove the cause, and supply to the living healing power within the body, the conditions of health. Drug poisons cannot supply a condition of health. These principles have governed his practice and his success has been marked. He attributes his own immunity from disease to a strict vegetarian diet, abstinence from the use of tobacco and liquors, and the practice of taking a cold bath in the open air every day in the year.

April 3, 1838, Dr. Glass married Eliza A. Branham of Scott county, Kentucky. Mrs. Glass died April 30, 1887, leaving four children—Annie, Mrs. Wm. E. Lindsey, of New London, Mo.; George N., of Sheridan, Ind.; Fleming, of Birds, Ill.; Thomas L., of Hannibal, Mo. All of the sons were in the Union army, the two younger ones having entered the ranks at the age of fourteen and sixteen years respectively. November 2, 1887, Dr. Glass married Miss Viola, daughter of L. K. and Irene Loveland, Hewett, of Lansing, Mich. He has been ably assisted by Mrs. Glass in his practice, she having had experience in hygienic institutions for many years. Dr. Glass has always been a Jeffersonian Democrat, believing in single tax, the only just system of taxation.

DR. FRANCIS P. TROXALL was born in Allentown, Lehigh county, Pa., January 31, 1834. His father was Peter Troxall, a native of Switzerland; his mother, Elizabeth Mickley, of English descent. Dr. Troxall spent his boyhood and youth at Allentown, where he attended the local schools and academy. He learned the trade of printer in the office of the Allentown Democrat, and subsequently was employed as a typographer in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and other cities. In 1861 he enlisted in the 5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and saw active service for several months in the civil war, when he was mustered out. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. E. G. Martin of Allentown. After attending a course of lectures he again, with Dr. Martin, volunteered in the local military service for several months. At the close of the Rebellion he completed his medical course, graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and began his practice in Allentown. In 1882 he came to California and practiced his profession at Colton until 1889; he afterwards spent about a year in old Mexico and also practiced two years in Los Angeles. In 1893 he took up his permanent residence near Chino, where he has a fine fruit and walnut ranch, to which he has retired, to enjoy a well earned rest after a long and useful career as a physician. His wife, who died some years ago, was Alice Balliet, a native of Lehigh county. They had two children, Frederick B. and Marion E., who was the wife of Dr. H. A. Spangler of Carlisle, Pa., and who died in 1890.



DR. FRANCIS P. TROXALL

DR. T. D. KELLOGG, of Chino, is a native of Canada, born at Caledonia Springs, near Montreal, in 1849. His father, Joseph Kellogg, was a merchant of large means, but failed in business and died, leaving his son as the main support of the family. They came to the United States in 1859 and located in Iowa. Here Dr. Kellogg taught in the public schools and then worked his way through Ames' College. Later he entered the medical department of the Iowa State University and taught chemistry, of which he had made a special study. He was offered the chair of chemistry in Arkansas State University, but declined, preferring to follow his profession. He practiced first at Douds, in Van Buren county, Iowa, and in 1876 came to Southern California. Here he located at Alhambra, being one of the first settlers of that place and resided here for about nineteen years. He put up one of the first buildings, and erected a sanitarium at a cost of \$17,000, which was burned, thus ruining him financially. Dr. Kellogg practiced in the vicinity of Alhambra and was acquainted with many of the old pioneers and the early events of the history of that neighborhood. He used to visit Catalina Island before the Bannings purchased it and suggested the idea of a glass bottom boat by fitting a pane of glass into a box and studying the sea bottom thus. About 1894 he removed to Chino where he now lives.

He was married at Douds, Iowa, in 1874 to Miss Rebecca M. Whitten, a teacher of that place. Her family were among the pioneer settlers of the community. They have five children living—Bessie, wife of C. W. Keys of Alhambra; Edith R., Walter J., John M., Cleaver T.

WESLEY THOMPSON, M. D., of San Bernardino, was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., June 30, 1845, the son of John Thompson, an Indiana pioneer of 1830. He received the rudiments of education in a log



WESLEY THOMPSON, M. D.

school house, later attending the M. E. Seminary at Tippecanoe and finishing at Asbury—now Desplaines—University. In 1863 he enlisted in the 87th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, 14th Army Corps, taking part in all the engagements of the Atlantic campaign and marching with General Sherman to the sea. He was with the army at the surrender of Gen. Johnson and at the grand review in Washington; then went to Bethlehem, O., and Louisville, Ky., where the troops were held in view of threatened trouble with Mexico; received final discharge from service and was mustered out at Louisville, July, 1865, at 20 years of age, having served his country two years. Following his discharge from the army he engaged in the drug business and commenced the study of medicine at Reasling, Ind., continuing in business at that place until graduation from Miami Medical College, Cleveland, in 1869. He began the practice of medicine at Effingham, Illinois, where he remained eighteen years, building up a very lucrative practice and taking a prominent part in the development of the city. While in Effingham, Dr. Thompson married Miss Mary M., daughter of F. W. Little, now of Los Angeles. Owing to the ill health of Mrs. Thompson, a change of climate was deemed desirable and they removed to California in 1887, locating in San Bernardino, where the doctor has continued the practice of his profession. In 1889 Dr. Thompson was elected coroner of San Bernardino county, serving two terms, and in 1898 was again re-elected and is now serving a third term of four years.

Dr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of six children—Victor, Mary, Rubie, Jennie, Ada and Emma. Dr. Thompson has always been a Republican in political sentiments, and has made a thoroughly efficient official as his long tenure of office testifies. He is a member of the G. A. R., adjutant of the G. A. R. Post in this city; a member of the U. S. Board of Pension Examiners of San Bernardino county. Dr. Thompson is also a member of the Maccabees and of the school board of Del Rosa district.

DR. CLARENCE D. DICKEY was born in San Bernardino, July 26, 1860. He graduated from the Oakland High school in 1882, and then went to Philadelphia, where he entered the Jefferson Medical College from which he received his degree, in 1886. He returned to his native city where he has since followed his profession. He has served as county physician for five years and is now city health officer and surgeon for the Santa Fe. He is a member of the order of N. S. G. W., the Elks, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias and Fraternal Brotherhood. In 1888 he married Miss Josie J. Kearns, of San Bernardino. They have two sons, Lindsay and Clarence.

W. F. FREEMAN, M. D., of Needles, California, was born in Milton, Ont., Canada, January 26, 1857. He is the son of C. Freeman and Elizabeth Martha (Cobban) Freeman, the mother now living near Ontario, California. His father, by profession a physician and surgeon, was a volunteer surgeon in the U. S. Army during the Civil War. Dr. Freeman received his education in Canada, and graduated after a three years' course, from the Medical College of Toronto. He has received diplomas from Trinity University, Toronto, Canada, and Toronto University; is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Canada, and is a licentiate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he took the triple qualifications, and subsequently attended a post graduate school at New York City. Dr. Freeman has practiced medicine in Ontario, Canada, four years in Wyoming, three years in Los Angeles and four and a half years in Needles. He came to Needles January 4, 1900, to take a position as local surgeon for the Santa Fe coast lines. He is interested in mining properties in the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN MEYER, M. D., of San Bernardino, was born in Missouri, June 19, 1878, the son of Christian Meyer. He attended primary schools in the Eastern states and graduated from the San Bernardino High School in 1896. After two years' work in the University of California he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1901. Since returning to San Bernardino he has received the appointment of superintendent of the San Bernardino County Hospital.



JOHN MEYER, M. D.

May 8, 1900, he was married to Miss Maude Mossman, of Barton, Vt., in Boston, Mass.

He is a member of the B. P. O. E., also of California State Medical Society, American Medical Association, secretary of San Bernardino Board of Health and secretary of San Bernardino County Medical Society.

ARMSTRONG, C. PRATT, M. D., of San Bernardino, was born in Mendocia, Ill., August 2, 1874, the son of Orlando F. Pratt, a physician. His mother died when he was eighteen months old and he was brought up in the family of his grandfather, J. L. Pratt, who removed to Texas, locating in Wichita county, where the boy went through the public schools. He came to California in 1892 and spent a year at the Throop Polytechnic school, a year at Stanford and graduated from the dental department of the University of California, at Berkeley, in 1898. He immediately located in San Bernardino and formed a partnership with L. N. Bedford, which continued until 1899, when he purchased his partner's interest and continued alone. In 1901 he sold his practice to Dr. Lyman and entered the medical

department of the University of Southern California, from which he graduated in 1904, after which he entered into partnership with Dr. J. H. Meyer, of San Bernardino.

September 12, 1899, Dr. Pratt married Miss Della Wendelbow, of San Bernardino.

CHARLES D. WATSON, M. D., of Ontario, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., December 16, 1827. He was the son of George Watson, a farmer, and a native of Connecticut. His grandfather was John Watson, who served as a soldier in the French and Indian war and in the Revolutionary War, enlisting from Litchfield, Connecticut. Charles D. Watson left New York for Wisconsin in 1850. Later he went to Indiana and located near Covington. Here he studied medicine and then took a course of lectures and graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1854. He began the practice of his profession at Covington.

July 23, 1862, he enlisted in the 18th Indiana Battery and was assigned as Quartermaster Sergeant. September 30, 1862, he was detailed as acting Assistant Surgeon; November 24, he was detached for hospital duty, at Scottsville, Ky., and commissioned Assistant Surgeon, 54th Ind. Vol. Inf. January 11, 1863, he was discharged for promotion at Murfreesborough; January 30, reported for duty at Young's Point, La.; February 15, was sent home on account of sickness. He receives a pension as sergeant. He continued his practice in the vicinity of Covington until 1885, when he came to California and located at Ontario.

His first wife, who was Miss Celeste McCormick, of Covington, died in 1881, and in 1882 he married Caroline Smith, of the same place. He has no children. He is a member of the G. A. R. and has served several terms as health officer of Ontario.

DR. J. E. PAYTON, of Redlands, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, June 9, 1857. When he was five years of age his parents moved by ox team to La Grande, Oregon, and later settled at Salem. In that city Mr. Payton received his education and graduated in 1877 from the medical department of Willamette University. He began the practice of his profession at Drain, Douglas County, Oregon, where he lived for twelve years. Then, seeking a larger field Dr. Payton went to New York City and took a special course at the New York Polyclinic. Returning to Oregon he again began practice, locating at Eugene City.

From Oregon he came to California and after a year at San Jose removed to Redlands in February, 1895, since which time he has practiced medicine in that place. Dr. Payton married Miss Eliza, daughter of R. C. Kinney, a pioneer of Oregon and the owner of extensive flouring mills at Salem. They have one daughter, Grace.

SAMUEL G. HUFF, M. D., of San Bernardino, was born October 4, 1845, at Salem, Marion county, Ill. He was the son of Joshua E. Huff, a farmer by occupation, but a man who filled many official positions, having been justice of the peace, county superintendent of schools and serving in other minor offices.



SAMUEL G. HUFF, M. D.

Samuel G. Huff received a common school education and lived in Illinois until 1861. In 1863, when 21 years of age, he started for California, journeying by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, coming direct to San Bernardino, where he engaged as tutor in the family of James Waters and other citizens of San Bernardino. Returning east he began the study of medicine in Chicago, afterwards taking a course at the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1870. He practiced medicine for a time in Ashland and Beatrice, Neb.; returning to San Bernardino in 1880, he engaged in the practice of his profession, and in 1884 was elected coroner for the county, holding the office one term. In 1887 he was appointed county physician.

Dr. Huff married Miss Mary A., daughter of B. Y. Searles, of Salem, Illinois. They are the parents of five children now living—Ola, wife of C. P. Palm, a teacher; Ray W. Huff, a jeweler of Orange county; Bertha, Ralph and Henry Huff reside with the parents at their home.

WILLIAM H. DAVIES, physician and surgeon, Rialto, is a native of Virginia. He received a common school education and commenced the study of medicine by taking a course at the Westchester Medical College, Virginia; subsequently entering the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from that

institution with honor. In 1861 he entered the medical department of the Confederate army, and served as a surgeon until the close of the war. He then returned to his native state and the practice of his profession. In 1884, Dr. Davies removed to Maquoketa, Iowa, where he remained until 1896, then, together with his family, consisting of Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Dixon, of San Bernardino, a daughter, and two sons, Walter and William, he came to San Bernardino, where he opened an office and practiced for two years. He then purchased a large orange ranch near Rialto, and closing his business in San Bernardino removed to that city, making it his permanent home, and still continuing the practice of his profession.

Dr. Davies is a member of the medical societies of Virginia and Iowa, and a life member of the American Medical Association. From 1889 to 1896 he was an U. S. pension surgeon. Dr. Davies is at present an acting elder of the Presbyterian Church of San Bernardino.

D. W. REES, M. D., of Needles, was born in London, England, January 18, 1869. He is the son of Lewis and Margaret Jones Reese. The family came to America in 1872, locating at Pittsburg, Pa., where the father engaged in the grocery business. Dr. Rees received his education in the city of Pittsburg and is a graduate of the Pittsburg High School. He came to California in 1889, entering the Medical Department of the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles; and later the California Medical College in San Francisco, graduating from the latter institution November, 1889. He began the practice of medicine at Weaverville, Trinity county, California, and was appointed county physician, remaining there two years, resigning the position on account of impaired health, and removing to Needles, December, 1891. He practiced medicine one year and then established a drug store in connection with his professional practice, continuing both since that time.

Dr. Reese married Miss Maggie May Scott in Santa Ana, California, March 5, 1891. They have one child, a son, Clarence Edwin Rees. Dr. Rees is a member of the Order

of Foresters and of the Knights of Pythias. He was formerly the local health officer of Needles. He is a member of the Christian Church, a denomination having no organization in Needles at the present time.

ALBERT THOMPSON, M. D., of Colton, was born at Waterbury, Vt., April 28, 1831, a descendant of sturdy New England stock; his father, Uriah Thompson, was a Vermont farmer and a deacon



ALBERT THOMPSON, M. D.

Joiner. In 1840 his father removed to Avon, Ohio, where he purchased and cleared up a heavily timbered farm. Later he sold the property and removed to Oberlin, Ohio, where he was elected a trustee of Oberlin College and made chairman of the finance committee, a position he retained until his death. He was actively interested in advancing the interests of the institution and many of the fine college buildings are monuments to his memory, for he personally superintended their construction and paid for their material.

Dr. Thompson's education began in the public schools of his native town. In 1848 he entered Oberlin College and during his four years' course, when not engaged in his studies, he was teaching school. From 1854 to 1858 he held a position with the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad Company. At the expiration of that time he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Shortly after the beginning of the civil war, in October, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Michigan Cavalry, and was commissioned by Gov. Blair, second lieutenant. He was discharged February 4, 1863, on a surgeon's certificate of disability, and returned at once to Ann Arbor to complete his medical course. March 31, 1864, he received a commission as assistant surgeon of the Third Michigan Cavalry, and on October 24 of the same year was promoted to the rank of surgeon, which he held until the close of the war. He was mustered out of service March

5, 1866. Dr. Thompson's war record is worthy of particular notice; he rendered valuable services to the medical division to which he was attached and received the compliments of his superior officer for his efficient work.

Immediately following his discharge from the service he began the practice of his profession at Vermontville, Mich. In 1868 he located in South Haven, Mich., where, aside from his professional duties, he was actively interested in municipal affairs, serving as a member of the city board of trustees and was twice elected a county supervisor of Van Buren county, Mich. In 1874 he was elected senator, to represent the 16th senatorial district in the Michigan State Legislature. In 1875 he came to California, locating first in San Bernardino and subsequently at Colton. Dr. Thompson has been identified with public affairs from the beginning of his residence in Colton. From 1888 to 1894 he was a member of the city board of trustees and three years of that time president of the board. During the term of President Arthur, Dr. Thompson was appointed physician to the Mission Indians, resigning the position at the end of six years. In 1893 he was appointed county health officer, resigning October 1, 1894 to accept the office of county physician. His health failing he resigned the latter position January 11, 1897. During the time he was in charge, he instituted many improvements in the management and administration of the affairs of the county hospital, thus making his valuable experience in the management of institutions a benefit to the whole community. Returning to Colton from county service he was again elected alderman of the city.

Dr. Thompson married Miss Alma Hunter, of Oberlin, Ohio, in 1854. Their children were: Willis A., deceased, married and died at Carson City, Nev., September, 1887; Edward E., formerly a merchant of Colton, later proprietor of Stewart hotel, San Bernardino and Steward State Insane Asylum, Highlands.

DR. O. P. HART, of Needles, was born in Freeport, Ill., August 26, 1860. He is the son of John Hart, now a resident of Needles, and Rebecca Sheets Hart. The family are of Irish and German descent, the father formerly a farmer, but in later years engaged in mercantile business. Dr. Hart received his early education in the public schools of Freeport, leaving the high school of that city one year before the completion of high school

course; entering the dental department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville, graduating February, 1888. He began the practice of dental surgery at Freeport, remaining there four years, until 1892, when he removed to Needles. After arriving at Needles he entered into a partnership with Dr. D. W. Reese, in the drug business, continuing about two years, when he sold his interests in the business to Dr. Reese and continued his professional practice.

Dr. Hart married Miss Blanche Powell, in Wisconsin, April 27, 1891. They have two children, Lillo and Genevieve. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Order of Foresters.

HENRY L. MILLIKIN, D. D. S., of San Bernardino, was born in Vermillion county, Ind., February 9, 1853, the son of John Millikin, a physician. In 1863 the family removed to Hamilton, Ohio, where Henry L. learned the trade of machinist. He then spent two years under the tutorship of Dr. H. C. Howes and later worked under Dr. A. Berry of Cincinnati. In 1880 he graduated from Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, and subsequently practiced at Hamilton, Ohio, Cincinnati and Greensburg, Ind. In 1895 he came to California and located at San Bernardino, where he has since practiced his profession.



HENRY L. MILLIKIN, D. D. S.

Dr. Millikin was married at Bloomington, San Bernardino county, February 10, 1898, to Miss Marguerite M. Pottenger. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., Fraternal Aid, Woodmen of the World, and of the Presbyterian Church of Greensburg, Ind. He is also a member of Encampment Order of I. O. O. F. and of the Daughters of Rebekah.

HARRISON HAZLETT GUTHRIE, M. D., of San Bernardino, was born in Preston county, W. Va., April 17, 1832, the son of Stephen and Fannie Hazlett Guthrie, also Virginians. At the age of nine days he was left motherless and was reared by his maternal grandparents in Maryland. His education began in the old log school house and later he attended an academy at Merrittstown, Pa. At the age of fifteen he began teaching and taught six terms in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

When twenty-one, he moved to Illinois and there taught school, thus earning means to continue reading medicine with Dr. R. S. McArthur, of Rockford, Ill.

In 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company "C," 67th Ill. Vols. Inf. He was assigned to duty as clerk in the post surgeon's office. After his discharge from service he attended Rush Medical College in Chicago and graduated there. Again he went into military service as hospital steward and assistant surgeon, in charge of three wards. After leaving the hospital he located at St. Charles, Minn., where he remained for eighteen years in the practice of his profession. He was a member of the Board of Education of that city for seven years and for four years lectured before the County Teachers' Institute on geology. Later he prepared a chart showing the strata of the earth. From St. Charles he removed to San Bernardino in 1881, and later to Antelope Valley, Los Angeles county, where he spent five years on his government claim. There he gave a series of lectures on temperance, entitled the Chimera. He then returned to San Bernardino, where he has since resided.

Dr. Guthrie married Miss Mary E. Hovey, of Rockford, Ill., April 16, 1863. She died

March 6, 1866, leaving one daughter, Florence, the wife of James Hutchins, of San Bernardino. At St. Charles, Minn., June 25, 1868, he married Miss Mattie L. Smith, of Joliet, Ill., who died December 19, 1894. Of this marriage, Arthur S. Guthrie is now living. He was captain of Company "H," 6th Cal., in the Cuban war and is now division chief clerk in the adjutant general's office, Manila, Philippine Islands.

October 6, 1897, Dr. Guthrie married Mrs. Elizabeth S. Newton, a native of Canada. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post of San Bernardino. He was one of the organizers of the Post of St. Charles and was its first commander. Dr. and Mrs. Guthrie are members of the Baptist church and he is prominent in the official affairs of the church and interested in the Sunday school work. He is a Mason and is also a member of the Southern California and San Bernardino County Medical Associations, and was a member of the state and county medical societies in Minnesota.

DR. IRA S. BAKER, of San Bernardino, was born in Union City, Mich., August 31, 1843, the son of Calvin S. and Phoebe Sheldon Baker. His school days were spent in Dodge county, Wisconsin, and he took his degree in 1860 from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, O. He returned to Lowell, Wis., and began to practice with his father, who was also a physician. On the breaking out of the civil war, he enlisted and was assigned a commission as surgeon with the 29th Wis. Vol. He served in the field during the war and for eighteen months was in charge of a hospital at Helena, Ark., and was discharged from service June 28, 1867. He located in Richardson county, Neb., where he practiced medicine for twenty years. In 1895, he came to California and purchased and set out an orange grove at Rialto. The next year he bought an alfalfa ranch near San Bernardino city, where he now resides and continues the practice of his profession.

In 1872 he married and has five children, Phoebe, now Mrs. Racy, of Nebraska; Calvin J., Robert C., Olen L. and Nellie. There are also living in the family two adopted children, Paul and Hilda Quincy. Dr. Baker is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the Christian church.

A. R. RHEA, M. D., of Barstow, was born June 12, 1853, in Indiana county Penn. He was the son of Joseph and Louisa Workman Rhea. His school days were passed in Armstrong and Olin counties, Pa., until twelve years of age, when his parents removed to Northwestern Ohio. Entering the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, he completed his freshman year in that institution, and graduated from the medical department of the same university in March, 1880. He began the practice of medicine at Sharpsville, Mercer county, Pa., remaining there four years, then removed to California and practiced medicine one year and a half in Los Angeles. February 6, 1885, he went to Calico, and has lived on the desert ever since.

He owned and operated a drug store in Calico and passed through the rise and decline of that town in its mining days. He was instrumental in promoting and organizing the Silver Valley Land & Water Company, investing forty-six thousand dollars in cash in that enterprise, of which he has recently disposed of a controlling interest. He has been very fortunate in his mining operations, having lately sold iron mining properties bringing him fifty thousand dollars, and still holds property worth much more than that figure. He has been gradually getting possession of mining property during the past seven years, from which he expects to realize a fortune. Dr. Rhea is a very enthusiastic and loyal son of the land in which he has prospered for he expects to spend the balance of his life on the desert.

Dr. Rhea was married in San Bernardino to Miss Hannah S. Glendenning, of Sharpsville, Mercer county, Pa. They have no children, Dr. Rhea is a member of Token Lodge, I. O. O. F., of San Bernardino; of the American Medical Society, the Southern California Medical Society and the County Medical Society. He has been company surgeon for the Santa Fe Railway Company the past ten years, at Barstow.

DR. E. W. REID, of Cucamonga, was born in Madison county, Ill., December 26, 1852. He was a son of W. J. Reid, who was a farmer. He was educated in the public schools of Bethalto, Ill., and at Shurtleff College, Alton. He began the study of medicine with S. A. Albro, M. D., at Bethalto and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1878. He practiced in Bethalto until he came to California in 1883. He purchased a tract of unimproved land in the Iowa Colony and was one of the original settlers of that place. He gave up the practice of his profession and devoted himself to horticulture and has a beautiful home on the place that he originally bought.

Dr. Reid married Mary J., daughter of Geo. W. Rennick, at Bismarck, Mo., in 1876. They have two daughters, Gertrude and Eunice, both students of the State University,

Berkeley. Dr. Reid is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and the Woodmen of the World.

C. S. HARRIS, M. D., was born in Keene, N. H., April 29, 1875. He attended the University of Vermont at Burlington and the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., and graduated from the literary and medical course of the University of Vermont. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Volunteers and acted as hospital steward for nine months. After his discharge he completed his medical studies and in 1902 came to California and located at San Bernardino, where he is now practicing his profession.

JEFFERSON THOMAS COLLIVER, M. D., of Los Angeles, was born January 19, 1841, at Mt. Sterling, Ky. He is the son of Dr. John Colliver, of Kentucky, born in 1811, who was the son of Richard Colliver, a merchant, of Scotch descent. His mother was Miss Matilda, daughter of John M. Robinson, of Kentucky. His father, a physician of high standing, with a large practice, was noted for sincerity in his work and for his kindness to the poor. Dr. Colliver's youth was passed in Ohio, where his parents removed during his infancy. He received a common school education, and began the study of medicine at an early age, at home. In 1865 he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O., the youngest member in a class of one hundred and twenty-five students. He practiced medicine even prior to this date, with his father, who had more business than he could attend to. After his graduation Dr. Colliver opened an office at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until 1887. During his residence in that state he was called out to help subdue the "Morgau raid," into Ohio, at the time of the civil war. He came direct from Columbus to San Bernardino, where he resided and pursued his professional work.

Dr. Colliver married Miss Francis Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Dr. W. W. Adams, of Clinton, Ill., November 18, 1868. Mrs. Colliver died at the California Hospital in San Francisco, December 31, 1897, leaving a family consisting of two sons and two daughters—John Adams, M. D., of San Bernardino; M. Adelle, vocalist and instructor in music; Simeon Robinson, journalist; Lida, a student at the State Normal School, Los Angeles.

Dr. Colliver is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was ten years the treasurer of Madison Lodge No. 221 at West Jefferson. He is a member of the Central Medical Association, of the National Medical Association, the Southern California Eclectic Medical Association, and the California State Medical Association.

Dr. Colliver was a member of the school board in Ohio several terms, and has filled the same position in San Bernardino four years.

DR. JOHN ADAMS COLLIVER, of San Bernardino, was born at West Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, May 20, 1872. He is a son of J. T. Colliver, M. D., of this city. He attended the public schools of his native city, and at Columbus, Ohio, until January 5, 1887, when, with his parents, he removed to California. After clerking for some time in the drug store of Towne & Nickerson, he entered the San Bernardino High School, graduating in 1891. The following year he matriculated at Stanford University, and in 1896 received the degree of B. A. in physiology and histology. In 1896 he was editor of the class book. He has always been interested in athletics, particularly foot racing and jumping. He entered the medical department of the University of California and in May, 1899, he graduated with distinction. For one term he studied biology at Hopkins Seaside Laboratory. Since then Dr. Colliver has been a practicing physician and surgeon of San Bernardino. He has served as health officer of the city. He is now practicing in Los Angeles.

EUGENE H. LYMAN, D. D. S., of San Bernardino, was born at Chatsworth, Ill., December 1, 1877, the son of Edward M. Lyman, now a real estate dealer at Long Beach. Mr. Lyman attended primary schools in Illinois. The family came to California in 1895 and thereafter he attended the Citrus Union High School at Azusa, graduating in 1898, and then entered the dental department of the University of Southern California, from which he graduated June 11, 1901. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in San Bernardino.

Dr. Lyman married Miss Maude Parker, of Covina, June 26, 1904, and they reside at 453 Tenth street, San Bernardino.

DR. J. A. MACK, of San Bernardino, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., June 24, 1842. He received his education in the schools of Syracuse and Fulton, New York, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Townsend, of Syracuse; he also graduated from the Geneva, N. Y., College. He practiced his profession at Syracuse and later at Rochester

and Lyons. He then went to Chicago and in 1876 graduated from the Bennett Medical College (Eclectic). He remained in Chicago until 1886, when he came to California as one of the Chicago Colony which located at Redlands. He conducted the Prospect House for a year and a half, then built his residence on a tract of one and a half acres. Dr. Mack married Miss Annette Bishop, a native of New York City, November 26, 1876. They have three children living, John A., Jr., Roy A. and Raymond.

BIOGRAPHIES.

J. N. VICTOR, of San Bernardino, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, April 2, 1835, the son of Henry G. and Gertrude Nash Victor. His father was a farmer and one of the pioneers of the state of Ohio. Mr. Victor received his education in the schools of his native city and afterward learned the printer's trade. His connection with railroads began in 1855, when he entered the services of the old Mad River Railway, one of the earliest railway lines in Ohio, and he continued with this line until the outbreaking of the civil war. Owing to physical disability he was not eligible for active service in the army, but for three years he had charge of the military railway under Gen. McPherson. He was with General Sherman in Georgia.

After the war he located at Kansas City, where he had charge of the Pacific Dispatch—a fast freight line. The eight years following this service were spent with what is now the International and Great Northern Railway of Texas, with headquarters at Houston and Galveston. He was transferred to New York as representative of this line when his health necessitated a change of climate. May 1, 1881, Mr. Victor accepted a position with the California Southern Railway as general freight agent, the road then extending twenty miles south of Colton. In August, he was appointed superintendent of the line which was completed to San Diego, and after eleven months' delay caused by the S. P. refusing to permit the new road to cross its tracks, the C. S. was built to San Bernardino. In 1884 thirty miles of track was swept away by flood. In 1885 this track was re-built and the line was extended through the Cajon Pass to a connection with the A. & P. at Barstow. Mr. Victor was superintendent of all this construction and as such handled \$1,750,000 in the work. After the completion of the road to its eastern connection, it was consolidated with the Santa Fe system, under the management of C. W. Smith. Mr. Victor's connection with the road ceased in 1887-88.

After leaving the railway service, Mr. Victor was elected supervisor and served three years as president of the board. It was during this time that the new court house was built and the county division fight was made. Soon after Mr. Victor's election a heavy storm swept over this section and washed out every bridge of any importance in the county. Besides rebuilding and repairing old bridges many new structures were put in, in different portions of the county at this time—South Riverside crossing, Lytle Creek, on Mt. Vernon avenue; Fourth Street bridge, San Bernardino; a bridge near Cucamonga and a long high-span bridge at Victor across the Mojave and another near Daggett. The construction of these bridges made the work of the board of supervisors at this time fully as important as any ever undertaken in behalf of the county.

Mr. Victor married Miss Elizabeth Burlew, of Syracuse, New York, and removed to Texas immediately after the marriage. They are the parents of three children, Hugo, cashier for the Santa Fe Railway Company, at San Diego; Royal, a student at Columbia Law School, New York City; Leonora, at home. The family attend the Congregational church, of which Mrs. Victor is a member.

WILLIAM W. SKINNER, of Upland, was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y., November 6, 1832, the son of John and Miranda Manchester Skinner. His father, also a native of New York state, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Skinner passed his early years in the state of New York, where he received a limited education. From 1853 to 1857 he was a sailor on a whaling vessel in the Pacific and Northern oceans. He then returned to land life and settled at Madison, Wis., where he learned the butcher's trade, an occupation he has since followed. In 1850, Mr. Skinner joined a party made up of thirty men and five women and started overland for California, traveling with ox teams. After reaching Honey Lake Valley, California, the party disbanded and Mr. Skinner went to San Francisco. In 1863 he went to Vallejo, where he lived for twenty-three years and followed his trade. In 1886 he came to San Bernardino and in 1899 he located in North Ontario.

Mr. Skinner married Miss Ada E. Morse, of San Francisco, in 1861. They have had nine children, six of whom are now living, all in San Bernardino county—W. H. Frank

M., George P., A. H., Belle and Guy Skinner. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner are members of the M. E. church. He was a member of the Vallejo Rifles and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Phoenix Lodge, San Bernardino.

WILLIAM C. RIGHTMIER, of Chino, was born in Edgar county, Ill., July 31, 1851, the son of James and Mary Bruce Rightmier. In 1855 the family came to California by the northern overland route, via Utah, the North Platte and Sacramento Valley. The father lived in many different sections of Northern and Central California and engaged in teaming, worked in saw mills and raised stock. He located in what is now Madera county, on the San Joaquin river, in 1865, and died there at the age of seventy-three in 1897. The mother still lives there.

William Rightmier lived in various places in California until 1891, when he located at Chino, where he has ten acres; he has also twenty acres in Orange county. Mr. Rightmier married Miss Sarah Amanda Welch, daughter of Laurence Welch, at Centerville, Fresno county, in 1874. She was born at Devil's Gate, Wyoming, July 1859, while her family were en route overland for California. They came from Missouri and located at Sacramento. After various changes they came to Los Angeles county in 1875 and there her father died at El Monte. Mr. and Mrs. Rightmier have had twelve children, James Laurence, David L., Mary E., Jesse C., Ida A., Martha M., William E., Charles A., Earl I., Nora F., Clemma A., Emily. Two of these, William E. and Clemma A., are dead.

ROBERT J. HALSEY, of Needles, was born in Texas, October 1, 1862, the son of Jacob P. and Sarah Banty Halsey. His mother having died when he was one year and a half of age, and his father dying while he was yet a youth of tender years, left him to his own resources at a very early age. His school days were spent in Indiana and Arkansas, and his first work away from home was as water boy with a construction gang employed on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, coming with them to Needles, March, 1883. June 2, 1883, he was joined by his brother, J. B. Halsey, and forming a partnership with Charles A. Rouse, they engaged in the saloon business, following the railway construction camp the length of the road. Later they bought out the Rouse interests in the business and opened the first place of the kind in Needles, erecting the first building on the lot now occupied by Lamar Bros. Halsey Brothers disposed of their saloon business very soon after their arrival in Needles and opened a general merchandise store under the firm name of Halsey Bros., in which they continued until 1893, when the partnership was dissolved. Robert J. Halsey continued in the grocery business for one year, then removed to Vanderbilt. In 1896 he returned to Needles and entered his present line of business which is lumber and builders' hardware.

He married at Needles, February 15, 1896, Miss Jessie L. Bruce, of Los Angeles. They have two children—Robert G. Ingersoll Halsey and Bernice Halsey. Mr. Halsey is a pronounced liberal and a member of the American Secular Union and Free Thinkers' Federation.

JOHN R. MENKIN, of Highland, is a native of Germany, born in Hanover, April 12, 1861, the son of John R. Menken, a carpenter and builder by occupation. The son received a good education in the schools of his native country and learned the carpenter's trade. He came to America in 1880 and followed his trade and farmed at various points in the west until he came to California. He located at Highland, where he bought a place of fifty-two acres on Highland avenue. He also owns five acres at Old San Bernardino.

Mr. Menkin was married in 1887 to Mrs. Mary Ann, widow of Joseph Briggs, born in Muscatine county, Iowa, July 16, 1848. There are seven children by the first marriage and three by the second.

BENJAMIN E. SIBLEY, of Rialto, is a native of Ohio, born January 23, 1838; the son of Ezekiel Sibley, a minister of the gospel and member of the Ohio M. E. Conference. In September, 1887, Mr. Sibley came to California and located at Rialto. As a pioneer he cleared the land and planted trees and now has a very fine orange grove in the suburbs of that thriving town. He was a member of the Kansas syndicate that purchased the thirty thousand acre tract known as the property of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, a corporation which has for many years benefited by Mr. Sibley's energy and business experience. He was president of the Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Company, the mutual water company of the settlers.

May, 1861, Mr. Sibley married Miss Francis A. Pinnell, of Racine, O. They have a family of three children, the eldest Hiram D. Sibley, at present treasurer of San Bernardino county; their daughter Evelyn is Mrs. A. L. Parsons, residing at Santa Maria, and

Benjamin Ernest, a recent graduate of the Wesleyan College at Middletown, Conn., is professor of languages in an academy at Norwich, Conn.

Mr. Sibley early in life was a prosperous merchant. By an effort to follow the "golden rule" and assist a friend in financial distress, he went down in the wreck and at an age when most men acknowledge defeat began life over again at his new home in Rialto.

JAMES BARNES STEELE, of Chino, was born in Green county, Ky., February 1, 1827, the son of Nineon and Jane Worley Steele. The father was a native of Bloomington, Ind., a mason by trade. While a young man he went to Kentucky and was there

married. He died at the age of thirty-four, having had six children, three of whom died in childhood. James B. Steele spent his boyhood in Kentucky; when eighteen he went to Jackson county and worked out. He joined in the rush for the California gold fields and drove an ox team across the plains and up the South Platte and following the northern route arrived at Hangtown November 10, 1850. He worked in the mines about Ringold Ravine and Spanish Flat and had fair success. He worked on the north fork of the American river and in 1851, on the divide between Forrest Hill and Lake Taibo, he discovered a rich quartz ledge; he covered it up and as late as 1899 attempted to find it again, but the trails and land marks had been obliterated. He remained in the mines three years and then returned east and located in Buchanan county, Mo. Later he settled on a farm in Page county, Iowa, then a new country just being opened up. He returned to Missouri in 1857 and then went to Atchison, Kansas.

In 1877 he returned to California and lived at Hollister and then for eighteen years at San Luis Obispo. He now lives with his sons at Chino.

Mr. Steele was married in 1853 to Miss Nancy, a daughter of Joel Reece, near De Kalb, Mo. She died in San Luis Obispo, January 19, 1896. Their family consisted of nine children, eight

of whom are now living, all in California. Thomas J., born February 2, 1855, resides at San Luis Obispo; William A., born May 19, 1857, of Chino; Cordelia, born November 24, 1859, lives at San Luis Obispo; Mrs. George McCabe; Martha Ann, deceased, born April 30, 1862, was Mrs. Wm. Dennice; Robert C., born July 2, 1865, of Chino; Laura B., born April 5, 1868, Mrs. Thomas G. Green, Chino; Jacob A., born March 2, 1875, in northern part of state; Edward N., born April 6, 1879, San Luis Obispo; Fannie, born September 29, 1871, Mrs. Norman Sandycok.

WILLIAM A. STEELE, of Chino, was born in Buchanan county, Mo., May 18, 1857. He was married December 12, 1884, to Miss Carrie, daughter of Jefferson Forkner, at San Luis Obispo. She is a native of Junction City, Kansas. They have four children, William, Stella, Archie and Carmen.

Mr. Steele is extensively engaged in the dairy business at Chino. He keeps about 100 head of stock and produces annually about 12,000 gallons of milk.

ROBERT C. STEELE, of Chino, was born in Kansas, July 2, 1865. He was married in San Francisco, December 17, 1891, to Miss Nannie T., daughter of David B. and Samantha Sanders Matlock. Mrs. Steele was born in Shasta county, California, October 12, 1870,



ROBERT C. STEELE

and graduated from the San Jose Normal School in 1888. She taught school in San Luis Obispo county three years. Mr. and Mrs. Steele are the parents of two sons, Robert Roy and Careleton, the first born April 2, 1893, the second May 21, 1901.

For several years Mr. Steele, in company with Thomas Green, engaged extensively in the dairy business on the Chino grant. In 1903 Mr. Steele purchased Mr. Green's interests. He is an enterprising and successful business man and is now general manager of the Chino Rancho.

THOMAS J. GREEN, of Spadra, was born in Wyoming county, New York, January 25, 1862, the son of Thomas and Sarah Lochrane Green, both natives of Wyoming county. In 1882, Thomas Green came to California and located at Newhall. Later he went



THOMAS J. GREEN

to San Luis Obispo and for four years engaged in freighting and later engaged in driving a stage between Santa Barbara and San Luis. His genial and happy manner made him one of the most popular drivers on this scenic route and the fame of "Tom Green" spread far and near. Upon the completion of the coast line of the Southern Pacific from Santa Barbara north, Mr. Green transferred his famous drivers to Catalina Island and in company with a partner constructed a wagon road of eleven miles' length over the summit of the mountains to Eagle Nest, in the heart of the wilderness.

Later Mr. Green, in company with Robert Steele, leased a portion of the Chino Grant and they conducted a dairy business. In 1903 he sold out his dairy interests and leased the Rancho Los Nogales, at Spadra, where he is extensively engaged in raising grain and stock. Mr. Green married Miss Laura Steele in 1899, at San Luis Obispo.

MARSHALL McWELTHY, of Rialto, was born in Washington, Macomb county, Mich., January 31, 1845. He was the son of Robert and Nancy Phillips McWelthy, the former a native of Oneida county, New York, and the latter born in Massachusetts. His father, Robert McWelthy was one of the early gold-seekers of California, having crossed the plains by the northern route in 1850 and spent two years in the Sacramento Valley placer mining. He met with success and about 1852 returned east, but after a six

months' stay, again went to California and engaged in mining. He also mined for four years near Pike's Peak, Colorado. He finally returned to Michigan and at the age of sixty-two enlisted in the 22nd Mich. Vol. Infantry. Two of his four sons also enlisted, one of them, William, died at Nashville, Tenn., while in service.

Marshall McWelthy worked on a farm in Michigan until 1868, when he went to Kansas and in 1871 became connected with the Osage Indian Agency, in Indian Territory, acting as farm superintendent and as engineer in the government grist mill. In 1881 he located in Kansas and farmed there until he came to California in 1890 and purchased twenty acres of land from the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company at Rialto.

In 1879, Mr. McWelthy married Miss Sarah J. Miles, a teacher at the Osage Agency. They have three sons, William Ernest, Leroy and Jesse R. Mr. and Mrs. McWelthy are members of the Rialto M. E. church.

WILLIAM SELL, of Ontario, was born in Canton, Ohio, January 4, 1841, the son of Jacob and Martha Sell. His father was a native of France, born near Paris, and his mother was of German descent. Mr. Sell passed his boyhood and youth in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, receiving a common school education. Afterwards he removed to Minnetosota, where he learned the trade of saw filer and lath sawyer and followed that business

at Winona, Minn. He came to California in March, 1895 and located at Ontario, where he engaged in fruit raising. He owns a valuable orange grove.

Mr. Sell married Miss Augusta Weisenborn in 1864. They have seven children, Ella A., William H., George B., Edward C., Leon H., Lillian B., all are married and only one is a resident of California. Mr. Sell is a veteran of the civil war, having enlisted in the Company "M," of the 1st Minn. Inf., and received his discharge at Fort Snelling, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Sell are members of the M. E. church.

JOHN W. DAVIS, Jr., formerly of Colton, was a native of Fox Lake, Wisconsin, born December 16, 1850. He graduated from the Wisconsin State University at Madison and in 1883 went to South Dakota and assisted in opening and establishing a bank at Bridg-

water. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar at Yankton, Dakota. He removed to California in the fall of 1885 and was made cashier of the First National Bank of Colton, just established by his father, John W. Davis, Sr. Upon his father's death in 1887, he became president of the bank. He served as president of the San Bernardino National Bank for two years, 1890-1892. He was also president of the Riverside Bank for a time. He and his father were principal owners of the Colton Water Company and of the Colton Land and Water Company, and were extensively interested in real estate. Mr. Davis died August 12, 1893. He was married to Miss Jennie Roberts September 4, 1883. Mrs. Davis now resides in Redlands.



JOHN W. DAVIS, Jr.

EDWARD R. WAITE, of Highland, is a native of Appleton, Wis., where he was born, November 22, 1863, the son of Sidney and Permella Barker Waite, both natives of Genesee county, N. Y. Mr. Waite grew up in Appleton and in 1882 accompanied his widowed mother to California and located at Riverside, where two of his brothers had settled. Later he removed to Los Angeles and engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of Waite & March, until 1887, when he returned east for a year. On returning to California he located for a time at San Fernando and in 1892 settled at Highland, where he owns an orange grove and is also a

specialist in handling nursery stock and in budding orange stock.

In 1897 he married at Highland, Miss Laura, daughter of Dr. B. F. Metcalf, of Perry, Iowa. They have two children, Orville and Permella. Mr. and Mrs. Waite are members of the M. E. church of Highlands.

LEVI WICKERSHAM, of Pomona, was born January 14, 1851, in Dark county, Ohio, the son of Amos and Mary Woods Wickersham. His father was born in the same county and was the son of James, an Englishman who came to America with his brother, Abner, and settled on the frontier in Randolph county, Indiana, at a time when the country was still occupied by Indians. They pre-empted land and were engaged in fights with the Indians and shared the many hardships borne by the pioneers of that day. Amos Wickersham died about 1857, leaving a family of seven children. The mother moved with the family to Logan county, Ill., and after fourteen years removed to Monona county, Iowa, where she still resides. The son, Levi, grew up on a farm, and has always been a farmer. He came to California from Iowa in 1894 and has twenty acres of land near Pomona.

He was married in Mills county, Iowa, in 1878, to Miss Martha, daughter of William

Kisterson and a native of Mills county. They have three children, Maggie, Mrs. Charles Poor, of Watsonville, Cal.; Elmer, a machinist, located at Pomona, who married, November 12, 1899, Miss Elizabeth Davidson, a native of Illinois and a resident of Ontario. The other son, Alfred, is a well driller, located at Watsonville. He was married June 15, 1904, to Miss Amy Clara Myer, a native of California and a resident of Fresno.

WILLIAM HIXON, of Los Angeles, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, November 16, 1838, the son of Louis S. Hixon, a native of Ohio and a cabinet-maker by trade. Mr. Hixon attended the public schools and then learned telegraphy at Carey, Ohio. He



WILLIAM HIXON

became an operator on the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railway, the old "Mad River" route, one of the first railroads in Ohio. He soon left the key to work in the yards and in 1859 became a conductor and made his first run from Carey to Sandusky. In 1860 he went to St. Louis, where he was employed as a telegraph operator. Throughout the civil war he served the government as telegraph operator under Col. R. C. Clowry, now president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, New York. After the war he settled at Lexington, Mo., where he was elected county clerk of Fayette county, serving four years, and afterwards served four years as recorder of deeds.

He was employed for eight years as conductor on the Kansas Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Kansas City, then came West to New Mexico, and took a position with the Santa Fe Company, which he retained until 1887, when he came to California. He engaged for a time in the real estate business at San Diego, but soon returned to railroading and acted as conductor on the Pacific Beach and Cuyamaca road, until 1894, when he was placed on the kite-shaped track of the Santa Fe, and served as conductor on this popular route for several years. He gained a reputation while here for his uniformly courteous and attentive manner, and made many

friends. He was selected by the company to conduct the presidential trains of President McKinley and of President Roosevelt over the Santa Fe system in Southern California, and is proud of the fact that President Roosevelt sought him out and personally thanked him for his efficient service in this responsible position.

Mr. Hixon has now retired from active service and is living with his family in Los Angeles.

D. G. WHITING, of San Bernardino, was born at Johnson, Lamoille county, Vt., December 7, 1847. His father was Calvin Whiting, and his mother was Caroline Dodge Whiting. He was educated in Vermont and graduated from the State Normal School at Johnson. The only occupation he ever followed was that of a farmer. After leaving school he remained in his native town until he was twenty-four years of age, then came direct to California, arriving in the fall of 1870. He went to Nevada the next winter and remained there about two years, then returned to Vermont. On Christmas day, 1872, he married Miss Jeanette A. Mossman, and directly after his marriage came to Stockton, Cal. He then went to San Francisco, where he lived one year, and from there to Monterey for three years and then to San Bernardino, where he has lived ever since. Mr. Whiting is the owner of eighty acres of land adjoining the Urbita Springs tract and ninety acres of land in Richie Canyon. He has engaged almost exclusively in the dairy business and has

given his attention to raising registered Jersey cows. His stock is all of that breed and of fancy variety.

Mr. and Mrs. Whiting are the parents of four children—Arthur C., Edith F., now Mrs. C. H. Dickson, of San Bernardino; Cora B. and Walter C. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

J. R. WILLIAMS, of Needles, was born in Callington, Cornwall, England, October 3, 1860. He was the son of J. R. and Mary Ann Eliza (Collins) Williams. He received a common school education in his native town, and served a seven years' apprenticeship at the watchmaking trade, then worked three years as a journeyman. He emigrated to America in 1886, coming direct to Colton, where from lack of money with which to buy tools to work at his trade he engaged at work burning lime at the Colton Lime Works. He remained in that business about three years until, having contracted asthma, he was compelled to abandon that occupation. He then opened watch-works at Colton, and after a few months went to Beaumont, where he opened a store, carrying a line of groceries, canned goods and confectionery in connection with his watch business, remaining there about four years. From Beaumont Mr. Williams came to Needles and has lived in that town nine years. He is the official watch inspector of the Santa Fe Railway Company at Needles, and in that capacity examines the watches of conductors, engineers and yardmaster once in every month.

Mr. Williams married Miss Grace Down, in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, May 29, 1882. They have a family of four children living, and have lost two children. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the M. E. church.

JOSEPH HENRY WAGNER, formerly of San Bernardino, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1812. He belonged to an old New York family, being a descendant of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer of Revolutionary fame, and whose family were among the earliest settlers in the Mohawk valley. Mr. Wagner was a man of broad education, being not only a student of Greek and Latin, but understanding several modern languages and speaking German as fluently as English. He took a keen interest and was well versed in all the affairs of his day. He was also a musician of no small ability. He was a graduate of Columbia University, as a civil engineer, and followed his profession more or less, up to the date of his death. Being sent by the United States government to survey lands now embraced in Nebraska, Arkansas, Kansas, Utah and Nevada, he finally reached California, which state became his home. He died in San Bernardino, April 28, 1877.

On April 4, 1853, he married Miss Elizabeth Hopeman, of Albany, N. Y. She still survives him. They were the parents of five children, Joseph H. and Walter D., Elizabeth, now Mrs. Rowell; Ella, Mrs. Soule; Elida, Mrs. James Fleming.

WALTER DOUGLAS WAGNER was born in San Bernardino, Cal., June 21, 1870. He was the son of Judge James H. Wagner, a pioneer citizen of this city. Walter D. was educated in the private schools of San Bernardino and at Sturges Academy acquired a training in business methods. He entered the office of the County Clerk as accountant and then became a deputy in that office. In 1900 he was elected Auditor which office he still holds. He has the advantage of a thorough training in the technical duties of his office.

In 1893, he married Miss Carla Hamner, a daughter of Carl Hamner of Chino. Mr. Wagner was a charter member of Arrowhead Parlor, No. 110, is Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees of the State organization, and is prominent in the sessions of that body.

SCIPIO CRAIG, editor and proprietor of the Citrograph, Redlands, was born in Ohio, February 5, 1848. He was taken to Indiana when six years of age, and lived in that state until 1870. He was educated at the public schools and at Hanover College. Dr. William Craig, his father, was a practicing physician and owner of a drug business in Indiana, and Scipio read medicine, sold drugs, manufactured baking powders, and learned the arts of the printer and publisher with the Muncie Times, the Eastern Indiana Courant and other journals. After coming to California, in 1870, he was connected with the Los Angeles Star and the San Bernardino Argus, and was in turn owner of the Colton Semi-Tropic, job printer, and general utility man on the San Diego Union and foreman on the San Bernardino Index and Riverside Press. He was postmaster at Colton for a time, and at intervals of other employment, took a turn at railroad postal work. He has been active in the interests of editorial associations. In 1879, he was the first vice-president of the Pacific Press Association, and was its president a year later. He was a member of the executive committee of the California Press Association for three years, and a member of the same committee of the National Press Association. For three consecutive years, also, he was presi-

dent of the Editorial Association of Southern California, and has been a member of its executive committee since it was organized.

Mr. Craig has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Nason Darracott, a native of Boston, to whom he was married September 30, 1868. She died at Redlands January 27, 1891. On November 12, 1892, at Vallejo, he was married to Mrs. Mary Lynde Hoffman. Mrs. Craig is associate editor of the *Citrograph*, and is well known as a writer, and has been admitted to the practice of law in the courts of California and of the United States. Mr. Craig is a charter member of Redlands Lodge No. 300, F. & A. M., and also a charter member of Valley Lodge, No. 27, K. of P., and was the first presiding officer.

LOUIS ANDERSON, of Chino, is a native of Sweden, born in the town of Warburg, September 5, 1860. He came to America in 1880, and first worked on a farm at Batavia, Ill. Later he was employed as a mechanic by a railroad company, but during the great railroad strike of 1884 he went back to farming. He came to California and in 1895 located at Chino. In 1897 he purchased ten acres for a home. In 1894 he married Matilda Johnson, also a native of Sweden, and they have three children, Olive, Joseph and Carl.

JOHN S. WILSON, late of Redlands, was born January 19, 1825, in Richmond, Maine. In 1850 he came to California, and spent three years in the state during the excitement of the mining era. He mined in Amador county. With W. F. Coleman, who accompanied him to the state, he was a member of the Vigilance Committee of 1851, and aided in its purifying work.



JOHN S. WILSON

On his return to Maine, Mr. Wilson became a successful merchant at Gardiner in that state, and was during this time married to Miss Anna Louisa Field. In 1869 he again visited California, spending two years in Alameda; but in order to educate his sons, he returned east and settled at Portland, Maine, placing his sons in Bowdoin College.

For the third time he came to California in 1887, and located in Redlands, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 29th, 1901.

Mr. Wilson was engaged in the wholesale grocery trade in Portland and in San Francisco. On coming to Redlands, he purchased ten acres on Cypress avenue, and devoted himself to ranching. He was very fond of his home place, and took much pride in the beautiful home that he there created. Mr. Wilson was of retiring disposition, but was of a very happy temperament, and his home was a favorite gathering place for the young people of Redlands in early days.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had three sons and two daughters, all of whom live in Redlands. The daughters are Mrs. W. L. Spoor and Mrs. F. B. Gunther.

H. B. WILSON, eldest son of J. S. Wilson, was born at Gardiner, Me., June 15, 1856. He was educated at Bowdoin College, graduating with the class of 1880. From the time of leaving

college until he came to Redlands in 1887, Mr. Wilson was accountant for large business houses in the East. After coming to the Pacific Coast he was for three years cashier of the Puget Mill Company, on Puget Sound. He has for a number of years been connected with the First National Bank of Redlands, and is now its teller.

Mr. Wilson is Past Chancellor Commander of the Redlands Lodge of K. of P., and Past Exalted Ruler of Redlands Lodge, B. P. O. E. He is a lover of music, and has been a member of the Redlands orchestra since its organization.

He is a member of the Board of Manager of the Southern California State Hospital at Patton. He was married to Mary M. Kenney, November 11th, 1899. They have one son, Kenneth Field Wilson, born November 24, 1904.

JOHN W. WILSON, of Redlands, was born in Gardiner, Me., August 25, 1858. He was educated from Bowdoin in 1881 and afterwards entered a wholesale hardware house at Portland, Me., where he remained until 1886, becoming the junior member of the firm after about one year. Mr. Wilson came to Redlands in October, 1886, and in April, 1887, entered the First National Bank as cashier. He has also been secretary and treasurer of the Savings Bank of Redlands since its organization. He was appointed National Bank Examiner under President McKinley, having jurisdiction in California and Nevada.

Mr. Wilson has also been an enthusiastic member of the Redlands orchestra, which is a popular and well established musical organization.

Mr. Wilson was married at Topsham, Me., to Miss Jennie C. Haskell. They have two children—Marguerite and John Sanford, both born in Redlands.

JOHN HARTLEY SMITH, late of Rialto, was born in West Virginia, April 22, 1835. At an early age his family moved to Ohio. In 1853 he came to California, and spent two years in the gold mines, chiefly in Mariposa county. He was more successful than the average, and returned to Ohio with money as well as valuable experience. He there engaged in steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. During the Civil War he acted as pilot and engineer on the Mississippi and Ohio, and also on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, under the direction of the government. After the war, he continued in the steamboat business for many years, representing large interests and doing an extensive business.

In 1880, on account of failing health he came to California. He at first located at Santa Ana, where he opened the first bank in the town, the Santa Ana Commercial Bank, a private institution. He soon sold this out, and in 1884 opened the Pomona Valley Bank and soon afterward removed to San Bernardino and established the First National Bank of San Bernardino, of which he was president for several years. Although devoting most of his time to banking, Mr. Smith had a number of other investments, among which was a fine ranch at Rialto. Here he resided for the last few years of his life. He died in 1903, after a brief illness, aged sixty-eight. He was a man of strong character and of kindly heart; he always took an active interest in affairs about him and was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the A. O. U. W., and also of the Methodist Episcopal church.

January 3, 1867, he married at Great Bend, Ohio, Miss Adelaide Virginia, daughter of John Roberts, a farmer. Mr. Roberts was of Welsh descent. He ran away and came to America alone at the age of fourteen. He served as a sailor on the high seas and later as a canal boatman on the Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had three sons—Pearl, now in the North; Harry, living at home; and Hudson, who married Miss Rosa Farley, of San Bernardino, has two children, Roen F. and Robert H.

R. L. LOUTHIAN, of Etiwanda, was born in Smith county, Virginia November 6, 1841, the son of John Louthian, a farmer. He entered the Confederate army and served four years under Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. He saw the latter fall at Chancellorsville, and himself received seven balls in his clothing at that battle. He followed the fortunes of Lee's command to the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he went to Ohio, and in 1866 located in Butler county, Ohio. In 1882, Mr. Louthian came to California, and was one of the first settlers at Etiwanda, where he bought forty acres of land, which he set to grapes and oranges. His crop of grapes last year was 500 tons, which were shipped green to Los Angeles.

September 2, 1869, Mr. Louthian married Miss Martha, daughter of John Griffin, a farmer of Butler county. They have had two children, John E., who died at El Paso, Texas, in 1902, at the age of thirty-two, and Laura, a teacher in Throop University, at Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Louthian are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pasadena.

H. B. MARTIN, of San Bernardino, was born in Indiana, near Greencastle. He grew up in that state and served a term in the Indiana state legislature. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he went to Kentucky, where he recruited a company of soldiers which became a part of the Second Kentucky Volunteers. He was made captain and served throughout the war, being twice wounded. After the close of the war he was appointed to the regular service and was sent to the frontier to help quell Indian outbreaks in Iowa, after which he resigned and engaged in farming. He married Miss Helen Hart and there are now five children living.

JOHN F. BROWNING, of Highland, was born near Abingdon, Ill., October 13, 1866, the son of the Rev. E. E. and Sophia Pennock Browning. He engaged in farming and stock raising in Kansas and Missouri, and in 1889 located on a stock ranch in Joseph-

ine county, Ore. In 1893 he came to California and settled at Highland, where he took charge of ranches for various people by the year. He now owns twelve acres of land, five of which are set to oranges—navels and Valencias.

He was married in Oregon to Miss Carrie I, daughter of James Dunnavin, a stock raiser. She was a native of Oregon. They have five children—Renella, Charles V. George, Ethel and John.

REV. MARK B. SHAW, of San Bernardino, was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, November 17, 1862. He attended the village schools, Horton Collegiate Academy, and Acadia University, from which he was graduated A. B., in June, 1886. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry, July 17, 1886, and did pastoral work in Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, until



REV. MARK B. SHAW.

October, 1889, when he came to California, and accepted a position as acting pastor of the Baptist church in Fallbrook, San Diego county. He remained here, however, only till April 1, 1890, when he accepted appointment under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, Canada. He returned to Nova Scotia, visited Acadia University at commencement, and had the degree of A. M. conferred upon him. In September, 1890, with his wife and two boys, he sailed from Halifax, N. S., for India, via London, Suez Canal and Colombo, Ceylon. He took up his work at Vizianagram, Madras Presidency, mastered the Telugu language, and spent four strenuous years, the most of the time traveling with tent, accompanied by half a dozen native preachers. Mrs. Shaw's health became greatly impaired by the climate, and being ordered out of India by the physicians, the family came to California via Hong Kong, Japan and Vancouver, and arrived in Los Angeles March 14, 1895. For nine months Mr. Shaw was acting pastor of the Baptist church at Ontario, San Bernardino county; then he accepted a call to Fallbrook, San Diego county, where he remained until March, 1899, when, having been called to the Baptist church of San Bernardino, he removed to that city. This church has prospered under his ministry, and he is now the oldest settled pastor of all the denominations of the city. He is

deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the city and county, that may properly come under his notice, and is known as everybody's good friend.

Mr. Shaw was married to Miss Antoinette Lewis, the only daughter of Captain and Mrs. Robert Lewis, of Advocate Harbour, Nova Scotia, Canada, on June 7, 1886, and the fruit of this union is a family of six children—two boys born in Canada, two boys born in India, and two girls born in California.

Mr. Shaw has been honored by his brethren of the Baptist denomination of California having served two terms as Moderator of the San Diego Baptist Association, and one term as Moderator of the Santa Ana Valley Association. He is first vice-president of the Baptist Convention of Southern California, and preached the annual sermon before the latter body in November, 1904.

JOHN JOSEPH BYRNE, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe lines at Los Angeles, was born at Hamilton, Ontario, Can., January 16, 1859. He is the son of Andrew Byrne, an employe of the postal department of Canada. Mr. Byrne attended the common schools of Canada until he was fourteen years of age. From that date to the present the measure of his success is shown in the Biographical Directory of railway officials. It is a record of rapid promotion and increasing responsibility. "Entered railway service April 16, 1873, an office boy in auditor's office Great Western Railway of Canada, since which he has been consecutively to December 19, 1877, clerk in same office; December 19, 1877, to October 14, 1880, in General Passenger Agent's office, Chicago & Alton Railway at Chicago; October 15, 1880, to October 15, 1881, rate clerk St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway; October 15 to December 31, 1881, in General Passenger Department Missouri Pacific Railway; January 1, 1882, to March, 1883, general passenger department Michigan Central Railway; March, 1883, to March 31, 1885, Secretary Chicago Railroad Association; September 1, 1883, to March 31, 1885, also chief clerk in general passenger office Michigan Central Railway; April 1,

1885, to July 1, 1887, general passenger and ticket agent Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.; August 1, to December 1, 1887, passenger agent Atlantic & Pacific Railroad at San Francisco, Cal.; December 1, 1887, to September, 1888, chief clerk passenger department Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway at Chicago; September, 1888, to December 31, 1889, assistant general passenger and ticket agent same road; January 1, 1890, this road was consolidated with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and continued with same title with latter road until January 1, 1892; January 1, 1892, to January 31, 1895, assistant traffic passenger manager same road; January 31, 1895, to date, general passenger agent Southern California Railway; January 31, 1895, to March 1, 1896, also general passenger agent Atlantic & Pacific Railway; July 1, 1899, to date, also general passenger agent San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Railway; July 1, 1897, to date, also general passenger agent Santa Fe Pacific Road."

Mr. Byrne married Miss Mary Castle, of Chicago, June 8, 1892.

G. WILLIAM KUESTHARDT, of Pomona, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 28, 1866, and came to America with his widowed mother in 1875. His father, Gottlieb Wm. Kuesthardt, a highly cultured gentleman, was for years tutor and superintendent of the orphanage at Hesse, where he died shortly before his family moved to the United States. Besides the subject of this sketch, there are a married daughter, living in Minnesota, and a son, who is the editor and proprietor of a German paper at Post Clinton, Ohio, at which place Mr. Kuesthardt learned the trade of cabinet making, and for several years was in the employ of the A. P. Chase Cabinet Organ Works at Norwalk. In 1885 he, with his mother, came to California and located at Pomona, where he followed the occupation of house building, pursuing same until 1894, when he located his present fine fruit ranch on the Chinó Grant. In developing his property, he found it necessary to sink a well thereon, and with such success that others sought his services, which have continued to be in demand for this work.

He has a beautiful home, and is surrounded by all the comforts of life. He is highly esteemed and respected, and is looked upon as a representative citizen of the progressive community in which he has cast his lot. In 1890 he married Mabel, the daughter of Mr. Geo. R. King, and they have one child named Ruby.

GEORGE D. HAVEN, of Cucamonga, was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 19, 1839. He was the son of Daniel Haven, a native of Massachusetts, who was a steamboat captain on the St. Lawrence in early days. The family moved west in 1842, and located in Wisconsin, where the parents both died. George Haven learned the trade of miller in Wisconsin, and followed it until he started westward in 1859. After a stop in Council Bluffs, he started for Pike's Peak with a company, but they met so many returning from Colorado with unfavorable reports that the company broke up, and Mr. Haven with a companion made his way to California by way of Carson City and began mining along the American river. Here he met John Comstock, of Comstock lode fame, and they became friends. He prospected in the Yuba river country and next went to Salt Lake, where he met with some success in mining.

In 1876 he went to the Black Hills, Dakota, and with a partner purchased a gold claim and erected a quartz mill, the first in that region. Within a year he had three other mills in operation in the Black Hills, which were then in the early stages of development. This property was sold for \$450,000, the first sale of importance made in the new mining district. Mr. Haven accompanied the late George Hearst on a mining and prospecting trip and they became close friends. Among other prospects, Mr. Haven pointed out the "Homestake," which Mr. Hearst purchased on his recommendation. Mr. Haven has been engaged in mining for many years and has developed some valuable properties. He is now chiefly interested in mines along the Yuba river, where he has some good mining property.

Mr. Haven formed a partnership with D. R. Milliken of Cucamonga and with him purchased a tract of land at North Cucamonga and set out about 400 acres of grapes, mostly of the wine varieties. The land was dry and sandy, portions of it being shifting sand, and the enterprise was regarded as a very doubtful experiment by the "old settlers." It has proved, however, most successful, the grapes produced being of the finest quality, although grown without water. This partnership was later dissolved, each taking half of the tract. Mr. Haven still resides upon his portion, which is highly improved.

Mr. Haven was married in Chicago in 1878 to Miss Maria Ann Watson, of English birth. She died in Salt Lake City in 1883.

HIERONYMUS HARTMAN, of Halleck, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, who came to this country in 1866, and in 1867 joined the regular army and was sent with his regiment to Colorado, where one company of a hundred men was detailed to relieve a detachment of the Ninth California Volunteers at Camp Cady, on the Mojave desert. This post, which

was established about 1865, was maintained to protect the freighters, miners and settlers from the raids of the Piute and Chemihuevi Indians. Outposts, with a few men at each, were kept up at Soda Lake, Small Springs and Rock Springs. The detachment had some lively skirmishes with Indians during their services. In 1870 the camp was abandoned and the regiment sent to Oregon to fight in the Modoc campaign. After his term of three years with the army was completed, Mr. Hartman returned to the vicinity of Camp Cady, and since that time has been engaged in ranching and stock raising on the Mojave river.

HENRY CLAY WARNER, editor and proprietor of the San Bernardino Free Press, is a native of Louisville, Ky., born April 29, 1853. In 1875 he became the editor of the Scottsville Argus, in Kentucky. While residing in Scottsville he met Opie Reid and in 1876 he joined Mr. Reid in the purchase of the Arkansas Traveler, then in its first year. Messrs. Reid and Warner moved the paper to Little Rock and made it a brilliant success. In 1881 Mr. Warner sold his interest to Opie Reid and in 1887 came to California. In 1896 he started the Free Press as a weekly in San Bernardino.

ROBERT C. HARBISON, editor of the San Bernardino Sun, is a native of Indianola, Iowa, born in 1866. He was educated in the common schools and graduated from Simpson College in 1888. He was the son of W. P. Harbison, a farmer and merchant. Mr. Harbison entered upon newspaper work in his native town, acting as reporter and editorial writer. After acting as instructor in Latin and mathematics for two years in the Indianola High School, he returned to newspaper work and in 1892 came to San Francisco, where he was employed as a reporter on the Examiner. In 1894 he came to San Bernardino and since that time has been editor of the Sun.

He was married to Miss Nina, daughter of H. C. Lezotte, of Osage, Iowa, in San Francisco, in 1892. They have one daughter, Nina. Mr. Harbison is a charter member of San Bernardino Lodge A. F. & A. M.

WILLIS C. IVES, of Highland, is a native of Prince George county, Maryland, born September 15, 1859, near Malborough court house, about 17 miles from the city of Washington. His father, Reuben S. Ives, was a native of Pennsylvania, owned a grist mill and a saw mill, and was a man prominent in general local affairs. His mother was Ann Scotton an English girl. Reuben S. Ives died in 1872, his brother succeeding to his business. Young Ives spent his youth and early manhood about the mills until 1890, when he came to California and purchased his present home, consisting of five acres, which he has developed into one of the most attractive and valuable homes in that section. In 1882 he married Alice Griffith, of which union there were born two children—Mary and Ann.

Mr. Ives takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community where he has made his home, and is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

CARL C. ZEUS, of Anaheim, was born in Munich, Bavaria, in 1830. His father, Ludwig Zeus, stood high in favor of the court, being the counsellor of the Empress, wife of Joseph V., and grandmother of the present Empress, in all that pertained to Art, acting as her adviser and in purchasing and arranging her magnificent art collections. He was also secretary of the Interior Department under King Ludwig I., and under Maximilian II. He was a director of the Royal Art Galleries. He himself owned one of the finest collections of art works in Bavaria, which was the shrine of all art lovers, and was frequented by members of the royal households. It was in such an atmosphere as this that Professor Carl Zeus grew up and received his training in art.

In 1853 Carl C. Zeus, Professor of Fine Art and Aesthetics, came to America. He became the instructor of hundreds, training teachers for public high schools. He is the founder of the School of Art and Design in St. Louis, and for years teacher in the Washington University. He became famous as an educator and landscape painter.

In 1889, after correspondence with Senator Leland Stanford, he came to California to make his home. The death of Senator Stanford put an end to the plans for the art department of Stanford University, for the time being, and since then Professor Zeus has remained in the state and has painted many of its finest bits of scenery along the Pacific coast and the interior of Sierra Nevada and Sierra Madre mountains of Southern California.

JOHN H. WEST, of Needles, California, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 6, 1858. His parents emigrated to America when he was a small child and settled at Binghampton, N. Y., where they remained until their death, leaving a family of six children.

John H. West learned the barber's trade and after eighteen months spent in Chicago, and a brief time in Lincoln and Columbus, Nebraska, went to Durango, Colorado, where he engaged in silver mining, working in the mines and also dealing in mining claims. From

Durango he went to Albuquerque, N. M., where he lived two years, and in 1885 came to Needles. In 1887, Mr. West was elected Justice of the Peace and filled the office so satisfactorily to his constituents that he was elected four terms in succession, and again the fifth term, but failed to qualify. In 1899, Judge West was elected Supervisor for the First District of San Bernardino county, receiving two hundred and twenty-seven of the two hundred and twenty-eight votes cast, the negative vote being his own. He was re-elected to the same office by a large majority of the votes of his district, his second term beginning in 1901, and again re-elected in 1903.

Judge West is interested in mining along the Colorado river, and owns some valuable properties. Judge West is a member of the Harmony Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., Albuquerque, N. M.; Elks, 468, Kingman, Arizona.

JOHN LEWIS OAKEY, of San Bernardino, was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, January 1, 1854, the son of James and Isabel Freeman Oakey. His father was a native of England and a civil engineer by profession, while his mother was a native of Philadelphia. Mr. Oakey attended the public schools and high school at Terre Haute, and then learned telegraphy, and was employed by the Vandalia railroad at his native place. In May, 1901, he came to San Bernardino and at once organized a new financial institution in the town—the California State Bank, of which he is the President. Mr. Oakey was married in 1883 to Anna M., daughter of John M. and Ellen Miller, a native of Enfield, Ill. They have two sons, John M. and Jamie V. Oakey. Mr. Oakey is an elder and trustee of the Presbyterian church, and a member of the B. P. O. Elks.

W. W. WILCOX, of Colton, is a native of Illinois, born near Kankakee, February 23, 1862. His father, Jefferson Wilcox, was a farmer, and also a native of Illinois. In 1864 the family removed to Wisconsin and located at Beaver Dam, where the father engaged in the milling business, and where W. W. Wilcox passed his boyhood days. When he was seventeen years of age he went to Nora Springs, Floyd county, Iowa, where he was engaged as salesman in a general merchandise store. In September, 1885, he married Miss Clara Gilbert, a daughter of Milo Gilbert, at that time a resident of Charles City, Floyd county, Iowa. In 1886, Mr. Wilcox came to Colton, forming a partnership with A. W. Burgess, which was the foundation of the present large business of Wilcox & Rose, hardware dealers of Colton and San Bernardino. Upon the death of Mr. Burgess in 1891, the Burgess interest in the business was purchased by Mr. Rose.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are the parents of four children—Clyde M., Alfred G., Margaret and Robert. The home of the family is one of the best appointed homes in the city of Colton. Mr. Wilcox is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

WILLIAM SWAYZER HOOPER, of San Bernardino, was born in Delaware county Ohio, December 23, 1854. He is the son of Jacob Hooper and Jane Elizabeth (Lewis) Hooper; both father and mother natives of the state of Ohio. Mr. Hooper's early life was passed on a farm. He received his education in the public schools, and his first work after leaving school was in 1871, as telegraph operator at La Grange, Mo. In September, 1875 he came to California, and was employed as ticket agent for the C. P. R. R. Co., San Francisco, remaining in their employ until 1888, when he came to San Bernardino and engaged with the San Bernardino National Bank, as cashier.

Mr. Hooper married Mary Caldwell Hickey, daughter of Albert and Cordelia Caldwell, in 1881. Mrs. Hooper died April 15, 1896, leaving five children—Katie Alaska, Elizabeth, Stanford C., Francis Alma and Marjorie Hooper.

Mr. Hooper has served as member of the Board of Education in Colton and San Bernardino, and has been an active member of the Republican party. Has served on important delegations, and in 1900 was sent to the National Republican Convention. He is a member of Phoenix Lodge, F. & A. M., of Keystone Chapter, and St. Bernard Commandery No. 23, and treasurer of all these organizations. He is a member of Al Malaikah Shrine of Los Angeles; Valley Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

HENRY L. ATWOOD, of Halleck, was born in Lamoyle county, Vermont, October 2, 1830. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker and carpenter and followed the same until 1861, when he engaged in the jewelry business in Stone, Vt. He served the government for three years as a recruiting agent, then joined the army as a sharpshooter, First Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, and served through many engagements to the end of the war.

In 1874, he came to California and located in Ventura county, where he engaged in contracting and building, and also had an extensive bee ranch. He served three years, 1878-1880, on the board of County Supervisors in this county. He came to Oro Grande later, and has since that time prospected and mined. He has several good mining claims,

copper and gold, in the Oro Grande district.

Mr. Atwood was married in Vermont, November 5, 1851, to Miss Cordelia Wilkins, a native of the same place as himself. They have one son, Robert Atwood.

JAMES H. POOLE, of San Bernardino, was born in Maine, July 27, 1861. He was the son of Thomas J. and Mary J. Murphy Poole, his father being a farmer. His school days were spent in Penobscot county, Maine, and after leaving school he worked his father's farm. He tried several different trades without settling on any of them. In 1884, he came to Humboldt county, California, and from there went to Kern county, where he worked as fireman for the Southern Pacific Railway Company. In June, 1885, he came to San Bernardino. He has followed various occupations and spent some time on his ranch on the Base Line. He is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business, having succeeded to the business of R. L. Squires.

July 26, 1888, Mr. Poole married Miss Isabel C. Nish, of San Bernardino. They have one daughter, Marjorie. Mr. and Mrs. Poole are members of the Christian church, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Fraternal Aid.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS is a native of Lincoln, England, born in 1863. His father, Park Reynolds, was born on the day of Queen Victoria's coronation. Mr. Reynolds came to Rialto in 1887, when the citrus fruit industry was in its infancy, and by his good business judgment, energy and perseverance succeeded in bringing to a state of perfection and making a valuable orange orchard property. He has sold ten acres of his homestead, reserving for himself a fine young orchard of great promise.

Mr. Reynolds is an enthusiastic member of the Republican party. In 1896, he was elected constable of Rialto township.

PATRICK MONAGHAN, of Halleck, is a native of County Mayo, Ireland, born October 3, 1861. His father, Patrick Monaghan, came to America, in 1862, and located at Pittsburg, Pa. Here the son grew up. In 1879 he removed to Chicago, where he lived until 1897. He then came to California, and located at Halleck, built a substantial house of granite from the neighboring quarries and opened "wine rooms."

He has one brother, James F. Monaghan, born in Pittsburg in 1871, who lives at Oro Grande, and is engaged in mining.

MILTON VALE (deceased), a time-honored citizen of San Bernardino, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, October 12, 1816. His ancestors were Quakers. He was educated in the district schools, and learned the trade of carpenter, remaining in his native county until 1837, when he removed to Meigs county, Ohio.

October 12, 1843, Mr. Vale married Miss Mercy Green, daughter of Rev. William Green, a Unitarian minister. Mrs. Vale was born and brought up in Meigs county, and at date of marriage was teaching school. In 1874 the family left Ohio, locating on a farm near Fort Wayne, Ind., where they remained until 1856, then removed to Red Wing, Minn. The next eight years brought several changes, moving from Mulberry Mountain, Ark., in 1857 to Missouri, and in 1861 to a farm in Oskaloosa, Kansas, remaining there until 1864, when they came to California. They first settled on a farm east of San Bernardino, and two years later purchased a cattle ranch, and removed to Rincon. In 1872 they returned to San Bernardino, opened a grocery store and restaurant; in 1874, removing to Newport Landing on the coast, where they kept a fruit stand and boarding house. Four years later they bought a ranch at Fruitland, near Los Angeles, remaining until 1883, then returned to San Bernardino, locating on what is known as the Vale ranch in Waterman Canyon where Mr. Vale died, May 29, 1895. Mr. Vale left a widow and two sons—Milton W. Vale and W. A. Vale, both well-known citizens of San Bernardino. The widow, Mrs. Vale, resides in a comfortable, cozy little home in San Bernardino.

IRVIN BRISTOL was born in De Peyster, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 16th day of February, 1828. His father, Curtis Bristol, was a shoemaker by trade and also a farmer. His mother, Sarah Washburn, was a daughter of Abraham Washburn, a pioneer of St. Lawrence county. Curtis Bristol raised a family of nine children, five of whom are still living. Sarah, a daughter, is the widow of Stephen Paine. Malinda, now Mrs. Harry Howard, is a resident of Auburn, Neb. Edna, the wife of Asa Day, also resides at Chino. Irvin, the eldest son, married Caroline Zee, a native of Pennsylvania, in Brandon, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, in 1858.

Mr. Bristol lived in the vicinity of his old home in New York until about the year 1856, when he came west to Wisconsin and remained in that state until 1876. He spent about ten years in Nebraska and in 1886 came to Orange county, near Santa Ana, where he remained about one year. He afterward moved to Chino, where he now resides, and owns

a valuable ranch.

Mr. Bristol has a family of two children. F. M. Bristol has been constable of Chino for two years, and is a well-known and successful business man. Hattie M., the daughter, is the wife of Elmer Scott, of Chino.

JOHN LAURANCE, of San Bernardino, was born in North Carolina, March 10th, 1840. He made the trip to California overland with ox teams, reaching Sacramento in 1857. He afterwards removed to Eastern Oregon, remaining there a number of years, engaged in the general mercantile business. About eight years ago he returned to California, establishing himself in the grocery business at Idlewild, near Redlands. Later he removed to San Bernardino, and established the firm of J. Laurance & Sons, and composed of John Laurance, J. H. Laurance and E. P. Laurance. They have done business under the firm name, for a number of years.

In 1860, at Yreka, Cal., he married Adaline Reynolds. They are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are still living. J. H. Laurance, the eldest of the sons, was born in Oregon, August 26, 1871. He received his education in the common schools of Oregon, and spent one year and a half in the State University. He has always lived and worked with his father, and is at present, in connection with his brother, in charge of the grocery department of the business. In 1898 he married Miss Carrie Warren, of San Bernardino. They have one child, a daughter, Claire. E. P. Laurance, the junior member of the firm, was born in Oregon, August 25th, 1876. His early school days were passed there, but he completed his education in the San Bernardino High School, which he attended for some time. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

EDWARD McMANNIS, of Ontario, was born in the County of Renfrew, Canada, May 20, 1842. He was the son of Patrick McMannis, a farmer. He learned the blacksmith trade and left home in 1865, going to Rochester, N. Y., where he followed his trade. In 1866 he



EDWARD McMANNIS

went to Toledo, Ohio, and from there to Saginaw Michigan. He worked his way westward to Kansas thence to Washington, and in 1872 he came to California. He was in Napa in the blacksmith business and from there went to El Paso, Texas, and then to Prescott, Arizona, following his trade. The fall of 1882 found him at San Bernardino, and a few months later at Cucamonga, where he built the first blacksmith shop in Ontario colony on Euclid avenue, between B and C streets. He owned and operated this shop until 1891 but since that time has rented it. He was one of the very earliest business men of Ontario. The lumber that went into his shop was the first delivered on the Colony tract outside of the building of the Ontario Hotel. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has never experienced the joys and felicities of marriage, and is a good all-around "old-timer."

GEORGE WEIMAR, of Chino, is a native of Germany, born July 22, 1860. He learned the trade of blacksmith in his native country, and came to America when nineteen, first locating in Cattaraugus county, New York. In 1886 he came to California via San Francisco to Los Angeles, and from thence to Hollister where he remained for a year. He returned to Los Angeles, and for several years worked in and around that place. He came to Chino in 1889 and worked as blacksmith for Richard Gird until 1891. In 1893 he

opened a shop for himself on Fourth street, and bought his present place in 1895. He owns a twenty-acre ranch and two good residences in this vicinity.

LOUIS PHILLIPS, late of Spadra, Los Angeles county, was one of the earliest settlers of the San José valley and was for many years closely identified with the growth and history of Southern California.

He was born in Germany in 1831 and emigrated to the United States in 1848, locating first in Louisiana. In 1850 he came to California and opened a store on the Long Wharf, in the city of San Francisco. After a year here he came to Los Angeles and engaged in business. In 1853 he purchased a ranch on the San Gabriel river and for ten years



LOUIS PHILLIPS



MRS. LOUIS PHILLIPS

engaged in farming and stock raising, in addition to his other pursuits. In 1863 he located at Spadra and in 1866 bought the San José ranch, consisting of 12,000 acres of fine land. He then entered largely into stock raising, and for many years devoted much time and money to improving the grade of stock and to fine stock breeding. He also highly improved his ranch, planting extensive vineyards and orchards and carrying on general farming. He built a large and well arranged country home, which was surrounded by orchards and gardens and ornamental trees and shrubs, and created a model country place.

Mr. Phillips was also the owner of a large amount of business and residence property in the city of Los Angeles, having three large business blocks there. He was interested in property in the city of Pomona also. Mr. Phillips died March 16, 1900.

In 1868 Mr. Phillips married Miss Esther Blake, a native of Illinois. They had four children—Belle (who became Mrs. Frank George), Charles B., Louis and George.

IRA C. HAIGHT, one of the earlier residents of Redlands, was born in Cohocton, N. Y., April 11, 1830. He lived in several states during his long and active life.



IRA C. HAIGHT

In young manhood he resided in Michigan. With his brother, A. D. Haight, now of San Diego, he lived in Mound City, Kansas, during the Kansas famine and the struggle to make Kansas a free state. His sympathies were with the abolitionists and he was an intimate friend of Jim Lane, John Brown and others of the active partisans of the time. He was familiar with their plans and could afterward relate many thrilling incidents of the border struggle. After the Civil war Mr. Haight lived for several years near Jacksonville, Fla. Not liking this climate, he removed to North Carolina, where he engaged in mercantile business until he came to California. In 1875 Mr. Haight located at Riverside and was one of the pioneer orange growers of that section. In 1889 he moved to Redlands and became the senior member of the Haight Fruit Company. In April, 1891, by appointment of President Harrison, Mr. Haight became postmaster of Redlands, and held the office for the four succeeding years. During his incumbency the office was enlarged and the business greatly increased.

Mr. Haight married Miss E. Alzora Green, a native of New York, who still survives him and resides in Redlands. March 1, 1897, Mr. Haight died at his home in Redlands, and Redlands thus lost a citizen who had commanded the respect and confidence of the community.

WILLIAM M. TISDALE, postmaster at Redlands, has been a citizen of that thriving town since November 1, 1890, and has therefore witnessed most of its marvelous development. He was born at Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., May 17, 1860. His father being a Methodist clergyman, his place of residence while a boy was subject to frequent change, and his early life was spent in different towns of Northern and Central New York. He was educated in the public schools, at three different academies, at Wesleyan University and at Harvard College. After leaving college he taught for a year in Lowville Academy and was principal of a graded school at Camden, N. Y., for another year.

Finding teaching uncongenial employment, Mr. Tisdale entered the office of Messrs. Cookingham and Sherman, attorneys, at Utica, N. Y., as a student. Mr. James S. Sherman, the junior member of this firm, is the Congressman James S. Sherman after whom the Sherman Indian Institute at Riverside is named. Unfortunately, after a year in this office, a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism compelled Mr. Tisdale to abandon the study of law for the time. Having apparently recovered from this disease, he spent a year and a half as a writer upon the staff of the Utica Morning Herald, and was then compelled to resign by a return of the malady in even severer form than before.

In 1887 Mr. Tisdale came to California in search of health and went to Arrowhead Hot

Springs. Finding that he would need to remain there for some time, and desiring employment, he became first bookkeeper and afterwards manager of the hotel at this place. In 1890, having recovered his health, he came to Redlands and followed the hotel business for nearly five years at the Terrace Villa, the Terracina and the Windsor Hotels. In 1895 he decided that there was a better field for him in other work, and devoted himself for two years to writing for the press, publishing, among other work, a number of stories and sketches of California life which were widely copied. During this period he served as secretary of the Redlands Chamber of Commerce for a year and wrote a number of pamphlets and articles upon Redlands, which were circulated broadcast. At Arrowhead Mr. Tisdale had been postmaster under the first Cleveland administration, and in March, 1898, he entered the Redlands postoffice as assistant to I. N. Hoag, then postmaster, and remained until the fall of that year, when he was elected justice of the peace of Redlands township. This office gave him a living and leisure which he improved by returning to the study of law after an interval of nearly fifteen years. April 9, 1901, at a session of the Supreme Court held in Los Angeles Mr. Tisdale passed the usual examination and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state.

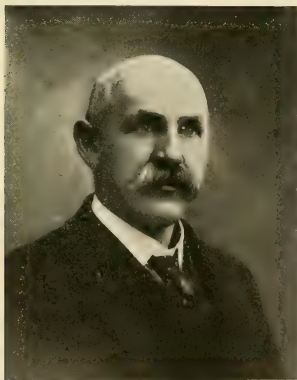
In 1902 Mr. Tisdale was appointed postmaster at Redlands by President Roosevelt and took possession of the office July 19. This position he still holds, and to it he devotes most of his time and energies, finding that the business of the office has nearly doubled since his first connection with it.

Mr. Tisdale was married July 10, 1884, to Miss Minnie D. Cooper, like himself a native of Jefferson county, N. Y. They have two daughters—Kate, born in New York, and Marjorie, who is a native daughter of California.

CHARLES F. BAILEY, of Redlands, was born July 28, 1857, at Reading, Vermont. He attended an academy at Woodstock and commenced the study of law at Felchville. In

1880 he removed to Iowa, where he completed his law course in the law department of the State University, and graduated and was admitted to the bar. For two years Mr. Bailey was county attorney of Grundy county and practiced his profession at Grundy Center until he came to California and located in Redlands in 1892, after a preliminary trip the winter before. Mr. Bailey devoted himself to the practice of his profession for a time, but has now retired from active practice. He owns a beautiful home on Cajon street and has recently erected a fine residence.

Mr. Bailey married Miss Laura E. Wells, a native of New Hampshire, June 12, 1888, at Grundy Center, Iowa. He is a trustee of the Congregational church and a member of a number of social organizations.



CHARLES F. BAILEY

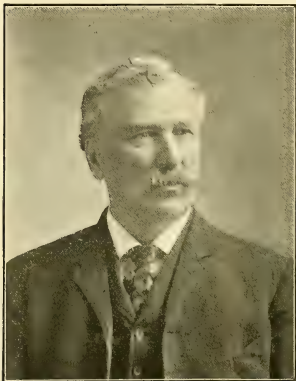
Worcester high school for three years and then took a course in medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University. He received his degree in May, 1885, and then matriculated at the universities of Vienna and Berlin. On his return to this country he established himself in practice at Pittsburg and became co-editor of the Pittsburg Medical Review. In 1890 he took further post-graduate work in

DR. EDWIN THOMAS PAIN-
TER, late of Redlands, was born in Newton, Mass., March 13, 1855. He graduated from the Massachusetts State Normal School, and in 1874 from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, receiving the degree of B. S. He taught mathematics in the

Europe, and the following year was compelled to come west on account of failing health. He located at Redlands, and after he had somewhat recovered his health and strength, opened an office as a specialist in diseases of the eye, nose, ear and throat. He continued in practice until his untimely death.

Dr. Painter was married December 29, 1885, to Miss Mary Scott, of Pittsburg, Pa. They had one son, Theodore. During his residence in Redlands, Dr. Painter took an active part in affairs, being a director in the Redlands Electric Light and Power Co. and serving as a trustee of the Redlands grammar school. He was also interested in citrus culture and owned one or two orange groves.

CASS GAYLORD, of Redlands, is a native of Oswego, Kendall county, Ill., born March 5, 1845. His father was Gilbert Gaylord, a native of Gloversville, N. Y., an organ



CASS GAYLORD

builder by trade. He located in Illinois in 1842 and took up government land in Kendall county, which he improved and made a home. Here Cass Gaylord grew to manhood and engaged in farming, an occupation which he followed until he came to California in 1886. He chose Redlands as a home and purchased his present property on Cypress avenue of A. G. Simms. He has since taken an active share in local affairs. He was one of the members of the early school board and aided in establishing the present graded system of schools.

He married Miss Angelia Hawkins, a native of the same place as himself. They have four children—Etta, Mrs. W. G. Wilson of Redlands; Gilbert H., Long Beach; Jennie, wife of John B. Walters, Los Angeles, and Earl, at home.

MRS. A. M. GLASS, of Highland, came to California about 1881 from Lockport, N. Y. Her husband was a native of Watertown, N. Y., and for nearly forty years a prominent and successful-business man of Lockport. He died in 1877, leaving two sons and a daughter, who came

to California with their mother. The sons are William H., who is superintendent of the Bear Valley Water Co., of Redlands, and Hiram B., of Highland. The sons settled first on what is known as the Pierce place on Church street, and built up a fine place. Mrs. Glass built a home at Highland. Her daughter, Miss Alice F. Glass, lives with her.

WILLIAM C. JAMES is a native of Newport, Vermont, and was born March 12, 1847. His father, John James, was a thrifty farmer, merchant and cattle dealer, and an active man of affairs. He died at the early age of 34 of typhoid fever, leaving his widow, a daughter and two sons, of whom William C. is the eldest. His brother is a dealer in real estate in Boston, Mass. The mother died in 1898 at the age of 79, at Whitefield, Mass., where the subject has one sister living. He left home at the age of 14, and first worked for his uncle while attending school. At the age of 17 he went to work in a cotton mill at Concord, N. H. The cotton mills of the North closing as a result of the Civil war, young James sought other employment. He worked in one of the first excelsior mills in the country for about two years, and later assumed a responsible position in a sash, door and blind factory. He was frugal and careful in his expenditures, and at the age of 19 had come into possession of valuable rental property through careful and judicious investments.

He married in 1886 Miss Amanda Cilly, a daughter of Isaac Cilly of Lowell Mass., and soon thereafter engaged in merchandising in Lowell, Mass., meeting with great success. About 1847 he formed a co-partnership with an uncle, George James, in the wholesale leather business, in Boston. Later he embarked in the same line on his individual account and did a very successful business for about 10 years at 131 South street. He retired from business at the age of 43 and came to California, where he purchased 43 acres of the Hermosa tract, on the base line at the head of Archibald avenue, two-thirds of which is set to navel oranges and to lemons, and he has also acquired some of the choicest real estate in Los Angeles.

Mrs. James died in Boston in 1886, leaving one son, Carlton C. James, born in that city in 1882.

Mr. James has mechanical genius of the highest order, and has patented several valuable inventions. While engaged in the leather business in Boston he invented and held the monopoly of the use of a sole leather cutting machine, which effected a great saving in time and in stock in cutting leather for the trade, and gave him marked advantages over his competitors. He has lately taken out letters patent on what he appropriately terms "appliances for scientific house-keeping," which to be appreciated must be seen. He has just completed a spacious and attractive three-story apartment house on South Hill street which he has equipped with his scientific utilities, and which is attracting much interest and favorable comment.

LEWIS A. PFEIFFER, of San Bernardino, was born at Vacaville, Solano county, September 1, 1864. He is the son of J. Pfeiffer, a native of Alsace, France, who was

brought to this country in his infancy, and removed from St. Louis, Mo., to California in 1849. About 1862 he was extensively engaged in mining in Idaho. He died at Redlands in 1899. His widow still resides in Redlands. One daughter is the wife of Major J. W. F. Diss, of Los Angeles, and another is the wife of A. L. Nash, of Mexico, and Josephine, the third daughter, is Mrs. W. S. Shannon, of Angel's Camp, Cal.

Lewis A. Pfeiffer received a good education. He was appointed deputy county clerk under Major Diss. In 1898 he was elected county clerk of San Bernardino county and at the last election was re-elected to the same office. He was married to Miss Catherine Spahr, in Idaho, in 1889.



LEWIS A. PFEIFFER

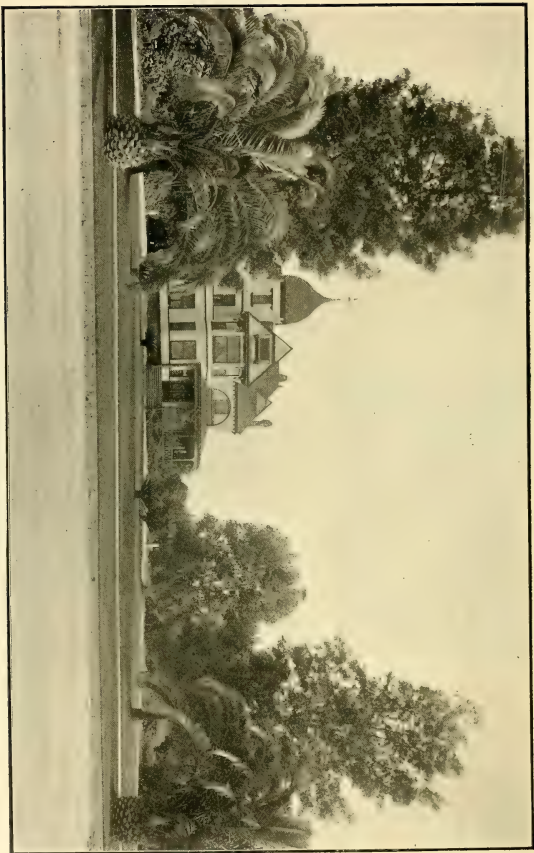
ROBERT F. WATT, of Halleck, was born in Clinton county, Indiana, January 1, 1871, the son of William A. and Malissa J. MacNeal Watt. His father was of Scotch descent, born in Canada and was a pioneer of Indiana. He was a dealer in stock and during the war furnished horses and mules for the government. He was also the owner of a saw-mill and a large dealer in lumber.

Robert, the oldest son, left home in 1888 and came to California. Here he at first lived at Santa Ana, making his home with his uncle. He attended the Santa Ana high school and later farmed, raising barley and wheat on a large scale on the Moulton ranch. In January of 1898 he located at Oro Grande, where he conducts the only

general merchandise business, and has been postmaster since 1898.

In 1899 he was married to Miss Buena Maude Senour, a teacher in the Los Angeles city schools. They have two children, Edith Maude and Robert Allan. Mr. Watt is a member of the Foresters of America (F. of A.), Santa Ana Court.

JOSEPH H. RILEY, of Chino, was born near Lima, in Allen county, Ohio, May 28, 1863. He was the son of Joseph H. and Ellen Amanda Barryhill Riley. His father entered the Union army, went to the front, was taken sick and died the year the son was born. He left two children. Joseph grew up on a farm in his native place. In 1887 he came to California and located at Chino. He married Mary J., daughter of Samuel Smith, at Los Angeles, in 1889. They have three children—Edna B., Chino C. and Homer C.



RESIDENCE OF J. W. ENGLAND, REDLANDS



J. W. ENGLAND

J. W. ENGLAND, of Redlands, is a native of Philadelphia, born in October, 1864. After visiting California several times he finally located permanently in Redlands about 1890 and made considerable purchases of real estate in the then new town. His father, T. Y. England, an extensive leather manufacturer of Philadelphia, also became interested in Redlands property and purchased the Prospect Hill place, which has developed into a beautiful park, and which he generously shares with the public. He spends his winters in Redlands.

J. W. England was married in 1898 to Miss Nancy W. Dodd, of Point Pleasant, N. J. They have three children—Thomas Y., Margaret and J. W. Jr.

GEORGE C. THAXTER, of Redlands, was born in Bangor, Maine, October 14, 1842. He attended the public schools of his native city until 14 years of age, when he went to work in his father's marble-cutting establishment. The following year he entered the drug store of B. F. Bradbury, remaining in his employ until his father's death, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was shortly thereafter made hospital steward of the regiment. After his return from the service he opened a drug store in Newport, Maine, continuing until February, 1868, when, with his wife and one child, he removed to Iowa. Almost immediately following the completion of the first overland railroad, or early in June, 1869, he again "moved west," this time to Carson City, Nevada, where he entered a partnership with his brother-in-law and engaged in the lumber business with mills in that city and at Lake Tahoe, under the firm name of the Glenbrook Mill and Lumber Company. In the spring of 1878 he bought the drug business of O. P. Willis in Carson City. This he disposed of in the fall of 1892, and with his family of three sons and one daughter, moved to Palo Alto. In June, 1896, he purchased the drug store of Dr. D. W. Stewart of Redlands, where he has since continued to live.

E. W. SLADE, of Rialto, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 3, 1852, the son of Horatio and Elizabeth Camp Slade. His father was born in Bristol, England, and came to America with his father, E. W. Slade, who was one of the very first settlers in Cleveland. He was a baker and became a wholesale baker and grain dealer and a prominent citizen of Ohio. The son, Horatio, was a mechanic and finally retired to the home farm, where he died in 1881. His wife was a descendant of an old New England family and the daughter of William Camp, also one of the pioneer residents of Cleveland. She is still living.

E. W. Slade came to California in 1891 and located at Rialto, where he bought ten acres of brush land. He now has a fine navel orange grove. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Dolley, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Dolley, at Montezuma, N. Y. Her father was a ship-builder and owner of canal boats on the Erie canal. They are members of the Christian church of San Bernardino.

CYRUS D. WEIR, of Rialto, was born near Salem, in Washington county, Ind., August 1, 1855, the son of James Weir, a farmer of Scotch-Irish descent. He lived in his native place until 1889, when he came to California. Here he farmed in the Santa Ynez valley and then near Los Olivos until 1900, when he located at Rialto and purchased ten acres of land, three of which are now in lemons.

In 1885 Mr. Weir married Miss Bell, daughter of Tilghman Hartley and a native of Washington county, Ind. They have no children. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood.

PETER VERNER, of Chino, was born in Highland county, Virginia, September 20, 1845, the son of David and Sarah Rexoad Verner, both members of old Virginia families. His father owned a large plantation, but was not a slave holder. Peter Verner grew up in the old home and while only a boy entered the Confederate army, joining the Sixty-second Virginia Volunteers. He was wounded in July, 1865, in the left leg while fighting at Sniggers Ford, in the Shenandoah valley, and was sent to the hospital. Before his complete recovery the war had ended. In 1868 he went to Nebraska and engaged in farming at various points until he came to California about 1888. He lived at Santa Ana, Tustin and Orange, and then came to Chino, where he was one of the first to engage in raising sugar beets. About 1893 he bought ten acres on the Pomona road, his present home, and raises alfalfa and beets.

Mr. Verner married in 1872, in Seward county, Nebraska, Miss Nancy A., daughter of Isaac Broderick. They have three children—Minnie Alice, James Edward of Chino, and Jesse Agnew. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. in Nebraska, Fullerton Lodge.

RALPH E. WILKINSON, of Rialto, was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 27, 1862. He came to California with his father in 1893 and has invested in two ranches, one of twelve acres in West Rialto, and one of fifteen acres on San Bernardino avenue. He was married first to Isable Van Skike, of Missouri, by whom he has two daughters, Isable N. and Mary. October 20, 1894, he was married to Annie, daughter of Mrs. Webster, a native of San Bernardino. They have one son, Clarence S. Mr. Wilkinson is a member of the Loyal Legion, of the Fraternal Brotherhood and of the M. E. Church South, of San Bernardino.

SAMUEL JOSHUA WILKINSON, of Rialto, was born in Baltimore county, Md., July 11, 1836. His father, Samuel Wilkinson, was a farmer and frontiersman whose ancestry ran back through three generations to an English family who were among the first American settlers. Samuel J. lived at home until his twentieth year, then went to Missouri and settled at Kirkwood, near St. Louis, on a farm, and lived in this neighborhood from 1857 to 1893, when he came to California and located at Rialto, purchasing a fourteen-acre ranch.

Mr. Wilkinson married Miss Mary Susan, daughter of Samuel Denney, one of the pioneers of St. Louis county, having settled there as early as 1818. He was of Irish descent, born near Louisville, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson had seven children—George Henry, a preacher of the M. E. church south, now located in California; Gladys, Mrs. Benjamin Brooks of St. Louis county, Mo.; Ralph E., of Rialto; Ida; Daniel J. and Mary S., dead; and Jessie O.

THE REV. GEORGE ROBERTSON, of Mentone, was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, October 5, 1853, the son of George and Margaret Robertson, both natives of Aberdeen, Scotland. The father was a farmer and sheriff. He was killed by an accident in 1862, and the son, George, grew up on the farm and learned by experience practical agriculture. He also acquired a common school education in the Belwood, Ont., public schools. He attended McGill university, Montreal and graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1881. Then he took a theological course at the Congregational college of Canada, Montreal, from which he graduated. After his graduation he was pastor of the Congregational church at Georgetown, Ontario, and for six years pastor of Olivet Church, Toronto. During this pastorate a large and beautiful church was erected.

On account of failing health, Mr. Robertson was advised to try the climate of California and in February, 1892, he came to Redlands and then settled at Mentone, where he took charge of the Congregational church and has resided ever since. Here he has found restored health and a large need for his labors, which have been most acceptable. He is a man of broad culture and has been a valuable acquisition, not only to his church and people, but to Redlands and San Bernardino county. He is a member of the Minister's club of San Bernardino county, of the Congregational county and Southern California associations, being registrar of the county association. He is also a member of the Fortnightly Club, the Historical Society and the Audubon Society, of Redlands. He has made a special study of Geology and more particularly of local geology and the geological history of our county.

July 4, 1887, Rev. Mr. Robertson married Miss Katherine Georgina, daughter of William and May Ann Ross Hopkins, a native of Cayuga, Ont. They have one son, George Ross Robertson.

P. L. THAYER was born December 31, 1825, in Weymouth, Mass. His father, Josiah Thayer, was a native of Hanover, Mass. He was a stonecutter and also a shoemaker by trade, working at the latter trade in the early days when shoes were all made by hand at home or in small shops and sold direct to the wearers or small retail merchants. His maternal grandfather, Timothy Nash, was a native of the North of Ireland and came to America in 1620.

Mr. Thayer learned the shoemaking trade and followed that occupation thirty-five years. In 1855 he married Miss Caroline Eaton. They have a family of five children, Abbie C., widow of Charles W. Elliott, lives in Boston, Mass.; Louis P., a produce merchant of Kansas City, Mo.; Helen J., Mrs. T. Purvis, of Ontario; Lizzie, widow of Dr. W. P. Holyoke, Los Angeles; Ernest W., of North Ontario. They have a numerous family of grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer came to Ontario from Riverside in 1887, having been residents of California since 1885. They are members of the Congregational church.

W. P. TERRELL, Ontario, was born at Waterbury, Conn., April 21, 1843. His parents, William P. and Chloe Lobdell Terrell, were both natives of Connecticut. His father was a brass founder by trade.

The son farmed in Connecticut until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted, September 21, 1861, in Company I of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. His regiment joined the army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan and took part in all the important engagements of that memorable corps—Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and many other battles and skirmishes. Mr. Terrell was wounded and taken prisoner at Antietam. Being entirely disabled by his wounds, he was paroled. He was laid up in the field hospital for four months and was furloughed, but later rejoined his

regiment and took part in the battle of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and other engagements.

Mr. Terrell came to Ontario in 1887 and engaged in fruit growing. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the G. A. R. He was married at Wilton, Conn., to Martha C. Hickok, a native of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES RUEDY, of Upland, was born in Highland, Madison county, Ill., February 25, 1852. He was the son of Daniel Ruedy, a native of Switzerland, who came to this country in 1840. He lived at home until of age and was then engaged in the merchandise business at Alhambra, Ill., for eighteen years. He came to Los Angeles in the spring of 1891, and after looking about for six months, located at North Ontraio. He at once purchased 20 acres of land, ten acres set to citrus and ten to deciduous fruits near North Ontario, and in 1894 built a fine residence.

In 1896 he engaged in the fuel and feed business at Upland and during that year he put up a large building to accommodate his rapidly growing trade. In 1898 a barley roll and corn mill and a circular wood saw, all operated by electric power, were added. This plant he operated successfully until February 1, 1904, when he sold out his stock and a few months later disposed of the plant. He has been a director of the North Ontario Packing Company and of the Commercial Bank since their organization, and is now president of the latter institution.

In 1874 he married Julia, a daughter of Anton Landolt.



BRENTON K. GALBREATH



MRS. BRENTON K. GALBREATH

BRENTON K. GALBREATH is a general merchant and property holder at Chino, and has been a resident of California since 1887. He is a native of Ohio, born near Valley, Columbiana county, April 3, 1852. He is of pioneer stock, his father, Ezra C. Galbreath, being a son of William Galbreath, who settled in Ohio in 1802, moving there from South Carolina. The subject of this sketch is of Scotch descent on both the paternal and maternal sides. His mother, Rodah S., is the daughter of Solomon Stanley. She survives her husband, who died at the old home near Valley, Ohio, aged 64 years. Brenton is the eldest of three sons. Fremont, the next in age, and Jasper S., the youngest, are deceased. He has one sister, Mrs. Mary A. Baker, of Salem, Ohio.

Mr. Galbreath spent his early life in millwrighting. On September 30, 1873, he married Miss Martha Van Syoc at Salem, Ohio. She is the elder daughter of Enoch P., a prominent citizen of Columbiana county, Ohio, and of Phoebe C. Van Syoc, a daughter of Abraham and Jane Crew of Columbiana county. Mrs. Galbreath was the first president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union when organized in Chino, May 20, 1897, and has been an earnest worker for the good of the community ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Galbreath have two living sons, Leslie A. and Enoch R., and one daughter, Mrs. Ida Caldwell, all residing in Chino. One son, Omar E., died at the age of 11 years. The family are all devout members of the Quaker church of Damascus, Ohio.

ROBERT TURNER, Victorville, is a native of Bradford county, Penn., born February 9, 1835. His father, John Turner, was a farmer and merchant in the town of Canton, Penn. Robert grew up in Canton and engaged in the manufacture of shoes, and also was in the grocery business at Fallbrook, Penn., and later at Canton.

In 1864 Mr. Turner came to California via the Nicaragua route and located at Marysville. A year later he returned to Pennsylvania, and again came to California in 1877 and settled on the Mojave river, where he became interested in mining and stock raising. He built the Turner Hotel at Victorville in 1888. He opened a store in Victorville in 1896 and erected the present substantial Turner building, which he now occupies as store and postoffice, in 1902-3.

Mr. Turner married Miss Susan, daughter of James Eastman, of Bradford county, Penn., in 1864. They have four children—John C., a member of the firm of Turner & Son; Jennie, now Mrs. P. H. Leahy; Niles, who lives on the home ranch, and Ethel, who is Mrs. Charles Wilson of Victorville. He is a member of the F. & A. M.

JOHN C. TURNER, of Victorville, was born in Marysville, Yuba county, Cal., November 18, 1864, the son of R. Turner. He located in San Bernardino county at an early date. He served on the board of supervisors from January 1, 1893, to January 13, 1897, during the time the new courthouse was being constructed, and was for two years of the time chairman of the board. He, with his father, R. Turner, has built up a fine business in general merchandise at Victorville, and they have built a substantial two-story building which is occupied by their store. Mr. J. C. Turner has been postmaster and a notary public since 1901. He served as justice of the peace for Victor township from 1901 to 1903.

He was married September 16, 1893, to Miss Maggie Tracy, a native of Iowa. They have four children—Helen, Robert, Frederick and Margaret.

LEANDER SHELD, of Chino, is a native of Sweden. His father, John Sheld, was a blacksmith by trade and the son learned the trade from his father. He also took a course in a horseshoeing school, an institution of Sweden, and a partial course in veterinary surgery. He came to America with his family in 1887 and came to Los Angeles. In 1889 he located at Chino, where for six years he worked for Richard Gird, shoeing his race horses and doing mechanical work about the place. In 1896 he went into business for himself with C. M. Brennell, and in 1897 sold out to his partner. He married in Sweden and has six children.

O. P. SLOAT, of San Bernardino, was born in Hobart, Delaware county, N. Y., October 22, 1860. He is the son of William H. and Permelia Peck Sloat, and the only son in a family of five children. His father was a wagon maker by trade, but now retired from active business and making his home in San Bernardino.

Captain Sloat's school days were passed at Oneonta, N. Y., where he attended school until he was sixteen years of age. After leaving school he engaged as clerk in a shoe store in Oneonta, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age; then came west to Kansas, where he worked on a cattle ranch one year, and from there to Los Angeles, where he was in the employ of the W. C. Furrey Hardware Co. six years, and at the end of that time came to San Bernardino. In 1893-4 he was deputy county clerk under Mr. Hamilton, and since then has been in the employ of the Southern California Railway Co. as division storekeeper, having charge of all supplies issued in the Southern California division.

Captain Sloat enlisted in Company K in July, 1898. He has passed the line of promotions until he now holds the rank of captain. At date of enlistment the company was known as Co. E, 7th Cal. Reg., N. G. C., then as Co. E, 9th Reg., and is now Co. K,

7th Cal. Reg., N. G. C. Under President McKinley's first call for troops there were thirty volunteer enlistments in the company, Captain Sloat qualifying as captain the night the command left San Bernardino with eighty-five men on the company muster roll. On the second call for troops the company recruited in San Bernardino to one hundred and three men. Captain Sloat is enthusiastic over the generous treatment this company received from the people of San Bernardino during their term of enlistment in the federal service.

Captain Sloat is intensely loyal to the city in which he lives, and is an enthusiastic worker in all celebrations and entertainments for the advertising and upbuilding of the city.

DWIGHT C. SCHLOTT, of San Bernardino, was born in Elkhart, Ind., June 12, 1866. He was one of three children of S. L. and Elizabeth Coleman Schlott. He attended school in St. Elmo, Ill., and later attended the Southern Illinois Normal School at Carbondale and also National Institute of Pharmacy, Chicago. He then returned to St. Elmo and entered the drug business, and from there went to Canton, Ohio, in the interests of a wholesale and retail drug and stationery house, being employed part of the time as a traveling salesman. He then went to St. Louis and clerked for a time, then bought out a drug store. His last three years in St. Louis were spent in the employ of the Allen-Pfeiffer Chemical Co. as traveling salesman.

In January, 1895, he came to San Bernardino to recuperate his impaired health. He was first employed by Dr. A. B. Bedford, who was then engaged in the drug business. He was next connected with the Owl Drug Co. of San Bernardino, and has since been interested with that firm, with the exception of one year, passed as representative of the Worden Manufacturing Co. of San Francisco. While with this firm he placed their goods in the east—something which had never before been done by a western house manufacturing chemicals.

On May 29, 1900, he formed a partnership with W. C. Clute, and they purchased the Owl Drug Co.'s store on Third street and are now known as the Owl Drug Co.

February 12, 1895, Mr. Schlott married Miss Lillie A. Carson of San Bernardino. They have one child, Nellita Fern. Mr. Schlott is a Master Mason, Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, and a Shriner. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. At the present time he is a member of the city board of education.

NOBLE ASA RICHARDSON, of San Bernardino, was born in Ontario Province, Canada, January 23, 1858. His parents were citizens of the United States, however. They both died in 1865, and with his elder brother he removed to Illinois in 1869, and in 1870 to Kansas, where he completed his education, graduating from the Kansas Agricultural College in 1880 with the degree of B. S.

In 1882 he came to California, and from this date until 1899 he was continuously connected with the schools of this county. He may fairly be considered the Dean of educational matters in this city, having been appointed superintendent of the city schools in 1884, after having acted as principal of the Mt. Vernon school for one year. He served as city superintendent and principal of the high school until 1891, then was principal of the high school until 1895. Resigning as principal, he was teacher of physical sciences in the high school for two years longer, and from 1897 to 1899 was again city superintendent. From 1883 to 1889 he was a member of the county board of education. In 1898 he was again appointed a member of the board and served until 1902. Under Professor Richardson's able management the high school of this city was created and placed upon a solid basis, and is now an institution in which every citizen takes pride.

Since 1899 Prof. Richardson has been engaged in a mercantile business with his brother, C. W. Richardson. He has always been prominent in reform movements. He was one of the leaders in organizing the Farmers' Alliance in 1890 and later aided in forming the Populist party in this vicinity. In 1894 he was a candidate on the Populist ticket for state superintendent of schools and polled 55,000 votes. In 1900, 1902 and 1904 he was a candidate for Congress on the Socialist ticket.

Prof. Richardson married Miss Mabel, daughter of Benjamin Davis of San Bernardino, July 22, 1900. They have one daughter, Claire, born August 2, 1901.

JOSIAH P. SCOTT, of San Bernardino, was born in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, October 29, 1843. He is the son of Josiah P. and Mary Bingham Scott. His father was an attorney-at-law, and as a member of the state legislature, in which he served several terms, was one of the framers of the Ohio State Constitution. Of the several children of his father's family, one, beside himself, Dr. J. E. Scott of Redlands, resides in Southern California.

His school days were passed in Cadiz, Ohio. He also attended McNealy Normal College of Hopedale, Ohio. After leaving school he went to Illinois, and there taught school. He then engaged in the mercantile business, dealing in hardware and agricultural implements. From there, he went to Kansas and engaged in ranching and the raising of stock. His next move was to San Bernardino, arriving in 1892. Since then he has given his attention to ranching and real estate business. He is the owner of a fine orange ranch at Bryn Mawr, near Redlands Junction. He conducts his real estate business from an office in San Bernardino.

Mr. Scott has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Sophia Appington, to whom he was married in Illinois in 1870, died October, 1882. Of this marriage there were two sons, Lawson and Henry Scott, one residing in Los Angeles and the other in New Mexico. On the 19th day of August, 1884, at Polo, Ill., he married Anna C., daughter of Rev. A. MacDougall. They have one son, Winfield Scott. Mr. Scott was a member of the 88th Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the Civil war. He is a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church of Redlands.

JOSEPH G. SLOAN, of San Bernardino, was born in Logan county, Ohio, January 2, 1858, the son of James and Rachel Kirkpatrick Sloan. He received a common school education and then learned the trade of locomotive boiler maker at Huntsville, Ohio, afterward working at that trade for three years at Sedalia, Mo. In October, 1884, he came to San Bernardino and was first employed as pilot of a stage between San Bernardino and Colton. He next started a dairy business and then went into a new and second-hand furniture business, which he later sold to Shafer Bros. In 1888 he bought out the general merchandise store owned by Henry Conner, and since that time has been engaged in the grocery and feed business.

On April 10, 1886, he married Miss May Demand. They have three children—Sumner D., Silvia and Gladys Sloan. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan are members of the M. E. church north of San Bernardino.

JAMES EDWARD WELLER, of Rialto, was born in Saline county, Kansas, in 1872. His father, Alois Weller, was a native of Ohio who went to Kansas in 1869 and engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. He died in 1881, leaving a widow and five young children—Thomas, aged eleven; James E., nine; Clarence, aged seven, and two younger sisters, Amelia and Nina. Amelia is now the wife of James L. Peck of Rialto, and Nina is Mrs. Levi Dresser of San Bernardino. The widow managed to keep the family together until the children had grown up, and with the help of the boys cultivated the home farm, and raised horses, cattle and hogs.

In 1894 James E. Weller married Miss Hattie Cora Amos, daughter of Hon. J. Wayne Amos, at that time editor of the Gypsum, Kans., Advocate. In the same year he came to California. After a short stay in Ontario and Colton he located in Rialto, and engaged in the poultry business, and has been successful as an orchardist. Mr. and Mrs. Weller are the parents of three bright little boys—Alois Wayne, Paul and Orville.

B. W. TASKER, of Needles, Cal., was born in Virginia, June 12, 1858. He was the son of James Tasker and Mary Guess Tasker, and is the only member of the family living in the west. Mr. Tasker was brought up on a farm in West Virginia, and received a common school education. In April, 1876, he left his native state for the west, stopping first at Lincoln, Neb., remaining there two years. In 1878 Mr. Tasker went to Leadville, Colo., and was a resident of that town during its exciting mining days and until 1883.

Mr. Tasker located in Needles in 1887 and remained two years; then returned east, coming back to Needles in 1892. Since that date he has engaged in business as contractor and builder, having put up more buildings than any other man in the town of Needles. Mr. Tasker is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

HUGH THORNTON, of Rialto, was born at Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland—a town famous as the birthplace of Robert Burns—in May, 1836. His father, William C. Thornton, was of English descent. In 1852, when Mr. Thornton was sixteen years of age, the family came to America and located at Salt Lake City, Utah. During the period he lived at Salt Lake Mr. Thornton made six trips across the plains with ox teams. On one of these trips he was the rescuer of a woman and family of children. While crossing a rapid stream the water lifted one of the wagon boxes in which were the mother and children, and carried it with its occupants down the stream. Hugh Thornton, though but a boy at that time, quickly cast off his heavier clothing and, plunging into the water, swam to the wagon box, which he steered to the shore.

In 1860 Mr. Thornton married Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native of Renfrewshire, Scot-

land. In 1865, not being in accord with some of the doctrines of the Mormon church, they left Utah and went to Iowa, where they lived 13 years, and from there to Nebraska. Here he met with discouragements through failure of crops, and after three successive years of such loss removed to Western Kansas, where he encountered a repetition of his Nebraska experiences. Having some fine cattle left, he started with them on foot for Colorado, and there, disposing of his stock, came to California, locating at Stockton, where he lived one year. In 1889 Mr. Thornton, with his family, moved to Rialto, where he purchased a twenty-acre ranch which he has improved, and of which he has made a fine productive orchard of citrus and deciduous fruits.

HENRY A. GUERNSEY, of San Bernardino, was the son of P. B. and Emeline (Donaldson) Guernsey, and was born in Tioga, Pa., June 19, 1844. His father was a



HENRY A. GUERNSEY

man of business affairs, had extensive lumber interests, and was also superintendent of the Corning, Tioga & Blossburg railway. Mr. Guernsey passed his school days at Tioga, until 1858, when the family removed to Iowa. At the breaking out of the Civil war, Mr. Guernsey enlisted in the Union army, joining the 27th Iowa Vol. Inf. as a member of Co. K, and served under Gen. H. H. Sibley in quelling the Sioux Indian outbreaks in South-west Minnesota in 1862. In the fall of that year the regiment went to the front and was attached to the 16th Army Corps, under command of Gen. A. J. Smith, and passed through the arduous campaign of the army of the Cumberland. Mr. Guernsey served until the close of the war and then returned to Iowa. In 1869 he came to the Pacific coast and engaged in lumbering in Lane county, Ore. In 1874 he was at Astoria, Ore., in charge of the largest lumber mill, at that time, on the Pacific coast. Eight years later, in consequence of the delicate health of his wife, he came to San Bernardino. Mrs. Guernsey died at Riverside, April 10, 1878. Mr. Guernsey took passage from San Francisco for the north on the ill-fated steamship Republic, the wrecking of which has passed into history as one of the most disastrous events that ever occurred off the California coast. He was the last passenger to leave the steamer, and lost all his baggage, containing documents of great value. He spent two years in closing up his business affairs in Oregon, and then returned to San Bernardino. He was for two years superintendent of the mills of Governor R. W. Waterman. He then spent a year in

Minnesota, and upon his return to San Bernardino entered the employ of Porter & Van Slyck, lumbermen, in the San Bernardino mountains. In 1884 he purchased the interests of his employers and established a box factory, the first in San Bernardino county, supplying the boxes for the first Riverside orange growers. In 1886 this establishment was burned to the ground, together with about \$30,000 worth of stock. His former employer, Governor Waterman, had purchased the Stonewall gold mine in San Diego county, and in 1886 Mr. Guernsey went to work for him at the Stonewall mine. In 1890 Mr. Guernsey purchased from William E. VanSlyck a saw-mill, then located on section 10, near Arrowhead reservoir, and established himself again in the box manufacturing business. In 1892 he removed his mill to San Bernardino and located his business on First street. This mill, however, burned in 1894, only to rise, Phoenix-like, from its ashes. In July, 1890, Mr. Guernsey purchased the interests of the Riverside Box and Tray Company, which he consolidated with his San Bernardino business, making one of the most complete establishments in Southern California. He conducts his business on a broad and liberal basis and produces

the best stock that the market demands, and this he is enabled to do by taking his timber from the stump and sawing it into lumber in the mountains, after which he transports it to his factory in San Bernardino and manufactures it into boxes.

Mr. Guernsey has been twice married; in 1882 to Miss Theresa McFarland of Austin, Minn. She left two sons—Peter B., superintendent of the Guernsey factory, and Roy G., also in his father's employ. In 1884 Mr. Guernsey married Linna Bailey and they have one daughter, Ruth, eight years of age. Mr. Guernsey is a member of the Methodist church and of the National Council, A. O. U. W., and Woodmen of the World.

JOSEPH E. RICH, official reporter of the Superior Court of San Bernardino county, was born in San Bernardino, December 22, 1867. He was the son of Jacob and Dora Rich. The father came from Germany to San Francisco in 1851, where he followed his previous occupation of merchant. Removing shortly to Los Angeles, he formed a partnership with J. P. Newmark. In 1864 he came to San Bernardino and opened a general merchandise store, which he continued until his death in 1872.

The school days of Joseph E. Rich were passed in San Bernardino. Then for four years he attended high school in San Francisco. The next two years were spent at work in a chemical laboratory, and in studying shorthand. Returning home, he entered the office of Mr. I. Benjamin, official court reporter. Then for a period of six months he was employed as stenographer in the chief engineer's office of the Southern California railway. When Department 2 of the Superior Court was created, in April, 1887, he received appointment as one of the reporters of that court, a position he still holds.

He was married in July, 1889, to Sara Samelson, of Memphis, Tenn. They have two children—Lestor Jacob Rich and Lyman Samelson Rich. Mr. Rich is a Native Son, a member of the Fraternal Union of America, and is a Mason.

W. E. VAN SLYKE, of San Bernardino, was born at Johnstown, N. Y., May 31, 1835. He was the son of Peter and Julia Ann Easterly Van Slyke. His father's ancestry being German, while his mother was of Dutch descent, both old families of the Hudson River valley. His mother died when he was nine years old. His father was a shoe manufacturer in New York state until 1850, when he went to Illinois to act as agent for the sale of buckskin manufactured goods, then in great demand in the west.

W. E. Van Slyke received his education in the common schools and attended an academy at Kingsborough, N. Y. In 1853 he went to Illinois and settled at Harrison, Winnebago county. In 1857 he visited Texas and afterwards crossed the Isthmus and arrived in San Francisco in May, 1858. He went to the eastern slope of the mountains along the Comstock Lode, then in Utah, but while he was there the territory of Nevada was set off. Returning to San Francisco, he went up the coast and prospected the Salmon River district. While there the territory of Washington was divided and Idaho was formed. Two years later he was located at Bannock City when the territory of Montana was taken from Eastern Idaho.

After the close of the Civil war Mr. Van Slyke returned to New York, and January 12, 1865, married Miss Margaret P. Wilson, of Newburg. In 1867 he first visited San Bernardino, and the next year he returned, bringing his family, and has since made his residence in this city. After trying farming and stock-raising, he went into the mountains and engaged in the lumber business for about fifteen years. Since giving this up, he has been engaged in mining and in selling real estate. Mr. and Mrs. Van Slyke have a family of three sons and one daughter—William G., Mrs. Annie L. Showers, a widow; Thomas W., and Frank T.—all of them residents of California.

EVERETT R. WAITE, of San Bernardino, was born in Lyons, Wis., January 14, 1853, the son of the late Russell Waite of Redlands. He located in San Bernardino in 1886 and was engaged in a general produce business from that time until 1897, when he sold out. For several years he traveled through California as a salesman, with headquarters in Los Angeles, but in 1904 he again established himself in business in San Bernardino, locating on D street, between Third and Court. In 1883 he married Miss Grace Kimball, a native of Minnesota. She died April 15, 1901, leaving one son, Paul. June 22, 1902, Mr. Waite married Mrs. Hattie Ketchum, of San Francisco.

He is a member of the San Bernardino Lodge, F. & A. M.; Token Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Royal Arcanum, Woodmen of the World, and is prominently identified with the order of Elks, having been instrumental in establishing the order in Redlands and in San Bernardino.

RUSSELL WAITE, of Redlands, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in March, 1817, the son of Russell and Mercy Boothe Waite. He lived in his native place until 1838, when he removed to Wisconsin and settled in Walworth county, thus becoming one of the pioneers of that region. He farmed and lived in Wisconsin until he came to California in 1884. During that time he was, for forty years, a member and deacon of the Baptist church of Spring Prairie. He lived for two and a half years in San Bernardino, and then, after a visit in the east, located permanently in Redlands. He purchased property on Redlands Heights and for many years cared for his own orange grove, and now at the age of eighty-seven is active and in possession of remarkably good health.

Mr. Waite was married January 16, 1844, in Walworth county, Wis., to Miss Adeline Herrick, a native of Branchport, Yates county, N. Y. On the fiftieth anniversary of this marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Waite celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Redlands, there being present on this occasion all of the children and grand-children, and three of the persons who were at the marriage fifty years before. Mrs. Waite died in Redlands in 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Waite were the parents of eight children, of whom Elon J., deceased; E. Burtis, deceased; and Mrs. Ephraim S. Foote, have resided in Redlands; Elliott N. is a resident of Moreno, and Minnie B. is Mrs. D. C. Ross of Los Angeles; Everett K. Waite lives in San Bernardino; Fred C. Waite is deceased.

HENRY A. WALSH, of Oro Grande, is a native of Ireland, born in 1864. He came to America with relatives when about twelve years of age. He worked in the rolling mills at Hamilton, Ind., one year, then went to Indianapolis and worked for the Kingham Packing Co. for a couple of years, and later spent two years in Chicago. By stages, as teamster and general laborer, he made his way westward and to California. He came to Oro Grande in 1895 to work for the Union Lime Co., Los Angeles, and has for several years acted as foreman for this company, having about twenty men under his charge. He is also proprietor of the Hotel Whitman in Oro Grande.

He was married in 1899 to Miss Alice, daughter of George Jones, one of the pioneers on the Mojave river. Her father was a native of Kentucky and came to California in early days. He was a stock-raiser and was shot by an unknown assailant about fifteen years ago. His widow is now Mrs. Edward Decrow. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh have one daughter, Vera.

CLYDE E. McCONNELL, a successful orange grower of the Arrowhead school district, was born in Appleton, St. Clair county, Mo., October 14, 1880. He is the son of John P. McConnell, a native of Iowa, and Jennie Tyrrell McConnell, of Missouri, one of a family of three children—Clyde E. McConnell, the eldest; Claude, deceased; and Maud McConnell. The father, John P. McConnell, a saw-mill operator by occupation, came to California in the spring of 1884, locating with his family at San Bernardino, and soon afterward leasing and operating the Van Slyke saw-mill on Hueston creek and continuing the business several years. Mr. McConnell lost his life July, 1893, through a very distressing accident consequent upon the giving way of the brakes of his wagon while making descent of the Daley grade from the mountains with a team and heavy load of lumber.

The McConnell homestead, consisting of eighty acres, is located at the base of the San Bernardino mountain range in the Arrowhead district, commanding a view of the entire San Bernardino valley. Twenty-five acres of this is planted with one thousand orange trees of standard and marketable varieties.

Clyde E. McConnell has charge of the interests of the estate. He is a young man of exemplary habits, commanding the respect of all who know him.

LOUIS RICHENBERGER, of Rincon, is a native of Germany, born in the Province of Baden, about seven miles from Baden-Baden, in the little town of Emendingen, January 17, 1861. His father Michor Richenberger was a dairy farmer and owned also a hotel. He came to America in 1883 and soon thereafter to California. He had acquired a practical knowledge of the dairy business at home, and found employment in this line in Santa Cruz county, where he made butter and cheese. Later he went to Tombstone, Arizona, purchased and operated a dairy, until 1888, when he returned to California and located at San Diego. Subsequently he engaged in business at Bakersfield and Los Alamitos, then he purchased 10 acres of land on the Rincon Grant in San Bernardino county, and a dairy, which he equipped for the manufacture of cheese and butter. He handles on the average about 400 pounds of milk daily. His appliances are of the latest improved for these purposes.

He married the 16th of August, 1899, Katie, a daughter of Joseph Kuntz, of Erhen-

bach, Germany, and they have one son, Louis Jr. Mr. Richenberger has made three trips to his fatherland. He served two years in the German army before coming to America.

D. HARTLEY RICHARDSON, of East Highland, was born in La Salle county, Ill., July 24, 1871, the son of William R. and Isabel Setchell Richardson, the father a native of Massachusetts, the mother of Mendota, Ill.

The son received a common school education in Humeston, Hamilton county, Neb., and graduated from the Nebraska State Normal School at Fremont in 1892. He first entered a dry goods store at Lincoln, Neb., and in 1893 went to Chicago to take charge of the Sandwich Manufacturing Co. during the Columbian Exposition. He then came to California, and after a few months in Pasadena took charge of the ditches of the Kaweah Water and Power Co. in Tulare for a year. He made a trip to Arizona and took views of the Grand Cañon for the Santa Fe Ry. Co., and next located in Highland as foreman for the Stearns Fruit Packing Co. After this he acted as manager for the store of Cram & Coy, East Highland, and in October, 1901, purchased the business. He was appointed postmaster of East Highland in January, 1902.

Mr. Richardson was married September 26, 1900, to Miss Louise Hill, daughter of W. R. Hill, of Highland. She was born in Visalia, Tulare county, February 15, 1882. They have one son and one daughter—Harold S. and Merle E.

J. F. JOHNSON, JR., of San Bernardino, was born at Salt Lake City, June 27, 1868. He has been a resident of San Bernardino since his fourth year and is a self-made man, having attained most of his education at Sturges Academy, in which institution he served as janitor in pay for tuition. He afterward spent some time at the State University at Berkeley. Returning to San Bernardino, he was employed by the Santa Fe R. R. Co. and was afterward a deputy in the office of county recorder, under A. S. Davidson, for two years, under John Goodwin for two years, and under J. W. F. Diss for four years. In the fall of 1899 he was elected to the office of county recorder and was re-elected in 1902. He has proved himself a capable and conscientious official.

In 1895 Mr. Johnson married Miss N. F. Smith, a native of Oxford county, Me.



J. F. JOHNSON, Jr.

AUGUSTUS HENRY STARKE, of San Bernardino, was born in Petaluma, August 16, 1851, the first child born of white parents in the county of Sonoma. He was the son of August and Frances Starke, both natives of Germany. His father kept a hotel at Petaluma from 1851 to 1866. A. H. Starke was educated in the schools of his native town and took a special course in bookkeeping, a profession that he has since followed. He began life as a clerk in a grocery store in Petaluma. In 1867 he came to San Bernardino, where he acted as clerk for his father in the hotel, and later filled a similar position at Mojave and at Needles. He has acted as deputy county assessor and served a two-year term as city assessor of San Bernardino. He is now filling the office of city recorder, to which office he was elected for a four-year term, May, 1903.

Mr. Starke married Miss Maud Marian, daughter of Nathan and Sylvia A. Barton, a native of Utah. They have two sons—Herbert Augustus and Nathan Donald.

Mr. Starke is a member of the Episcopal church and of the I. O. O. F., San Bernardino Lodge No. 146, Arrowhead Parlor No. 110 of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and Orange Belt Lodge No. 345, Fraternal Union of America.

CHARLES F. THOMS, of Rialto, was born in Lewisburg, Union county, Penn. His father, Lewis F. Thoms, was a native of Switzerland who emigrated to America in the early days and located in Pennsylvania. Later he removed to St. Joseph county, Mich., and here Charles F. grew to manhood and learned the trade of cabinet maker. On the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. Thoms enlisted in the 19th Mich. Vol. Inf., Co. D, and served until July, 1865, when he was mustered out at Detroit. During his services he was twice captured and at one time was held a prisoner for a brief period in Libby prison.

After his discharge from the army he engaged in farming in Michigan. About 1871 he removed to Saline county, Kans., and from here he came to California in 1891 and purchased a ten-acre tract at Rialto. Mr. Thoms is a member of the M. E. church of Rialto and of the G. A. R.

LEROY V. ROOT, of Needles, was born in Lyons, Mich., February 26, 1860, one of two sons of John A., a Michigan farmer, and Emily R. March Root. His parents still reside on the home farm in Michigan. The Root family are descendants of old English Puritan stock settling in Massachusetts in the colonial days.

Leroy V. Root received his education in his native town, graduating from the high school in the class of 1886, of which he was "class prophet." He taught school during the winter of 1887-8, and the following spring was appointed deputy county surveyor for Ionia county, Mich. In the spring of 1889 he was elected city engineer of Ionia, Mich., but did not complete his term of office. He entered the Grand Rapids business college, completing the regular nine months course in bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting in five months. Following this he was employed for a time in the Fourth National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., resigning to accept a position with the Mitchell Lumber Company of New Mexico, entering their employ June, 1892. February, 1893, he engaged with the J. M. Dennis Lumber Co. as general superintendent, taking charge of the books and work outside the mill. In October, 1893, he was employed with the Crescent Coal Co. of Gallup, N. M., first as clerk in their store and later as bookkeeper, a position he held until the latter part of 1896. He resigned to assume control of the "Gallup Gleaner," the local newspaper of the town, editing that paper nearly one year, and then engaging for a few months in some special work for the Albuquerque News.

Mr. Root came to Needles November 6, 1897, and was employed as storekeeper for the Santa Fe Railway at Needles, remaining with them until the spring following, when he leased "The Needles Eye" from Dr. Booth, conducting that journal until January 6, 1899. He was elected justice of the peace for Needles township, a position he still fills. Mr. Root is also secretary of the Desert Exploration and Development Co. of Needles. He is a prominent Mason, at present Senior Deacon of Needles Lodge No. 326. While a resident of Gallup he held all the offices within the gift of Lebanon Lodge of Gallup. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, and member of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Root married Miss Elizabeth Hartigan of Gallup in April, 1896.

ORLANDO PERRY ROBARTS, of San Bernardino, was born in Springfield, Ohio, April 22, 1844. He was the son of James W. and Eliza Pierce Robarts. His school days were passed in Iowa, to which state his parents had removed, and here he learned the carpenter trade. After spending some time in mining in Colorado, he returned to Iowa in 1863 and went from thence to Kansas. He there enlisted in the 17th Kansas Vol. Inf. and served until the regiment was mustered out in the spring of 1864. After the war he returned to the west and for many years "pioneered" in Colorado, Oregon and Idaho. He freighted; "ran" one of "Old Ben Holliday's" stage stations on the Platte river, just below Ft. Kearney, during 1865-66; took a government contract for building on the Nez Perces reservation, Idaho, etc.

He came to California in 1875, but did not remain long, as he took a government contract at Camp Apache, A. T., and later engaged in the lumber business in the territory. In 1881 he returned to California and located on the Rincon grant. After a couple of years he moved to San Bernardino and worked at his trade, until 1887, when he tried "real estate booming" with disastrous results. He now resides on his ranch on Waterman avenue.

Mr. Robarts married Miss Mattie A. Carr of Winchester, Mass., at Phoenix, A. T. She died in March, 1898, leaving five children—Mary J., Mattie H., Elsie F., James A. and Charles O. Robarts. Mr. Robarts is a member of the Presbyterian church.

FRED T. PERRIS, of San Bernardino, was born in England. While Mr. Perris was a youth his family went to Australia and he received his training as a civil engineer in the city of Melbourne. In 1853 the family came to America and located at San Bernardino. Mr. Perris' first employment here was in the survey of the "out lots" about the city of San Bernardino for Lyman & Rich. He has served at different periods as deputy United States surveyor, and mineral surveyor, and as county surveyor. His first railroad work was in the construction of the Union Pacific road, under Samuel B. Reed. In 1879, when it was known that G. B. Wilbur and L. G. Pratt of Boston were to visit Southern California as representatives of the capitalists who proposed to build a trans-atlantic road, San Bernardino citizens called a mass meeting and appointed Mr. Perris and Mr. John Isaacs as a committee to visit San Diego and call the attention of the

visitors to the advantages offered by this valley. As a result of this conference, the gentlemen visited San Bernardino, carefully inspected the country and decided on the Cajon route. Mr. Perris was engaged as engineer in the construction of the Southern California road from San Diego to San Bernardino, and also from San Bernardino to Barstow. He was the engineer and superintendent of construction for all the lines of the Santa Fe system in Southern California, and has been actively connected with the road since 1880. Mr. Perris is now in charge of the oil interests of the Santa Fe Company. They have a large number of wells and are annually producing large amounts of oil, which is now used almost exclusively as fuel for motive power.

As a resident of San Bernardino, he has always taken an active interest in all that makes for the welfare of the city. He was for a number of years a city trustee, and his services were most valuable, particularly at the time when the city incorporated and re-organized its government, investing large sums in water works, sewage system, etc.

B. F. GARNER, formerly of San Bernardino, was born near Quincy, Ill., March 15, 1835, the son of George and Elizabeth Garner. His parents moved to Nauvoo, Ill., and thence to Utah. He was fifteen years of age when the family left the Missouri river for the journey to the west, and he drove an ox team from the Missouri to California. The party left St. Joe in the spring of 1850 with a train of sixty wagons, divided into sections of ten wagons each, each section taking its turn in leading the march. Many of the party died with cholera while on the road. The Garner family came on to San Bernardino and were among the occupants of the old fort. In 1853 Mr. Garner went to the northern part of the state, where he engaged in farming and in mining. In 1858 he returned to San Bernardino and married Miss Amanda, daughter of Thomas Tompkins, who came to San Francisco from New York on the steamer Brooklyn in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Garner had eight children—Frank, of Arizona; Jane, Mrs. George Evans; Levina, wife of Harry Hagan; Charles, Addison, Lewis, Jessie and Arena. Mr. Garner lived for many years on his property on Mt. Vernon avenue and there died.

WILLIAM HENRY McKINZIE, of Chino, is a native of this county, born near the city of San Bernardino, January 31, 1866, the son of William L. McKinzie, now of San Bernardino, and the grandson of Murdoch McKinzie. He lived at home until about 1891, when the beet sugar factory was built. He then located at Chino and was one of the first to engage in beet raising. He owns ten acres of land on Euclid avenue. In February, 1892, he married Miss Viola S., daughter of Charles Graft of Chino. She is a native of Kansas. They have four children—Eva M., Helen Florence, Alberta and Ruth E.

JOHN M. FOY, formerly of San Bernardino, was born in Washington, D. C., the son of John M. Foy, whose father was of Irish descent and the gardener in charge of the White House grounds at Washington. A brother of John M. Foy was a pioneer resident of Los Angeles. On the death of the father, the mother removed to Covington, Ky., and there John M. received his education and learned the trade of harness maker. In the fall of 1850 he sailed to Panama, walked across the isthmus and took passage for San Francisco. He worked in the mines for a time and then in 1854 located in Los Angeles, and in company with his brother, S. C. Foy, opened a harness shop. In 1865 he came to San Bernardino and established a harness shop in this city. The business, which is still conducted by his son, C. W. Foy, is the oldest business house in the place, having been conducted continuously since its foundation. Mr. Foy died January 17, 1892.

He was married in Los Angeles to Miss Louisa, daughter of Dr. Obed Macey, an early settler of that place, for whom Macey street was named. Mr. and Mrs. Foy had a family of eight children. Of those living, John M. Foy is secretary of the Alameda Lumber Association, Berkeley; Charles W. lives in San Bernardino.

CHARLES W. FOY was born in San Bernardino October 5, 1871. His school days were passed here and he was a member of the first class to graduate from the high school in 1889. He taught for several years and then took a two years course at Stanford. In 1895 he took charge of the business which his father had left, and has since that time been engaged in manufacturing and dealing in harness, etc.

CHARLES SCHUMACKER, of Upland, was born October 13, 1839, at Herschen, Germany. His father, Christian Schumacker, was a teacher in the government college at Herschen, and there Charles received his education. He afterwards spent three years in the Commercial Altenkirchen, Westerwald, Germany. In 1864 he came to America, and in 1862 located at Atchison, Kans. There he enlisted, in 1863, in the 18th Reg., Co. D,

Kansas State Militia. He was discharged at Atchison the same year. He lived in Kansas and Nebraska until 1886, when he came to California. Here he first engaged in the hardware business in Los Angeles. Later he took a position with the North Ontario Citrus Nursery Co. as general manager.

Mr. Schumacker married Miss Christina Gutzmer, of Nebraska City, June 8, 1867. Mrs. Schumacker is a native of Germany, born near Berlin. They have had a family of six children, one child, a son, having died in 1894. The children are Etta, Karl, Mamie, Anna and Linna. Mr. Schumacker is a member of the Select Knights, Atchison, and also of the A. O. U. W. of Atchison.

ANTONIO P. PRECIADO, of Victorville, was born in Calaveras county in 1860. He was the son of Manuel and Jesus Padilla Preciado, who came to California from Hermosilla, Mexico, in 1849. The father mined successfully in Calaveras county and later engaged in grain raising. He came south to San Bernardino, where he died in 1878. The mother still lives, residing now with her children at Victorville. Of this marriage six sons and two daughters were born—Damian, Francisco, Jose, Jesuscita and Antonio P., all reside at Victorville; Ygnacio lives at Downey; Manuel in San Bernardino.

Antonio P. Preciado is actively engaged in mining developments in the vicinity of Victorville. In 1897 he married Miss Guadalupe Soto at Yuma, A. T. They have two sons—Manuel and Eduardo.

A. B. GAZZOLI, of San Bernardino, is a native of Toronto, Canada, born August 18, 1876, the son of P. D. Gazzoli. He came to San Bernardino with his family in 1890. Here he graduated from the city high school in the class of 1897 and then learned the hardware business. He is now salesman for the George M. Cooley Co. He is an enthusiastic member of Co. K, and followed the vicissitudes of his company during the Spanish-American war, serving at that time as captain of his company. He has recently been appointed as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Pardee, with rank of Major.

In 1894 he married Miss Maud Naylor, of this city.

WILLIAM LITTLEWOOD, of Upland, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, April 11, 1846, the son of Samuel Littlewood, a brickmaker. In 1872 he came to America and first located in Quebec, but soon removed to Kansas. In 1879 he came to California, and when the colony of Ontario was organized he purchased thirty acres of land on the north side, on Euclid avenue. He has since made this his home, and is one of the most successful orange growers of the colony.

CHRIS JENSEN, of San Bernardino, is a native of Germany, born in Schleswig-Holstein, January 23, 1857. He came to the United States in 1873 and remained in New York and Ohio until 1886, when he came to California. He spent seven years in Los Angeles, and since 1895 he has been located in San Bernardino. In 1884 Mr. Jensen married Miss Amie Altholl in Kansas. She was of Dutch descent. They have two children—John, born in Atchison, Kans., in 1885, and Ida, born in San Bernardino in 1898. Mr. Jansen is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of Morrison Encampment, San Bernardino, and Germania Turnverein Society, Los Angeles. He is a successful business man and owns valuable San Bernardino residence and business property.

ARCHIE D. LETTS, of Bloomington, was born near Scranton, Penn., January 22, 1858, the son of Horace Letts, a native of the same state and a farmer. The family removed to Abilene, Kans., in 1868, when this was the western frontier, and the father still lives at Brookfield.

Archie D. Letts grew up in the vicinity of Abilene and attended school in the old log school house of his day. In 1886 he came to California and located in Los Angeles, where he teamed for the Los Angeles Construction Company. Later he spent some time in Bakersfield in the employ of the Kern Land Co. Poor health necessitated a change and he located at Bloomington in 1890 and became one of the first settlers on the tract. He has served as a member of the school board since the organization of Bloomington district, most of the time acting as clerk. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Fraternal Brotherhood of Rialto. In 1893 he married Miss Bertha Reibinger, a native of Pennsylvania, and later a resident of Abilene, Kans. They have two daughters—Beaufort and Winnifred.

GEORGE SHEPARD, of Barstow, Cal., was born in Adams county, Ill., May 16, 1836. He was the son of Reuben and Sarah Shepard, one of a family of six children. His

father was an early Illinois pioneer, emigrating from North Carolina in 1810.

George Shepard is the only member of the family living in the west. He came to California in 1852, starting on his journey from Adams county, January 26th. He took passage on a river boat from Alton, Ill., to New Orleans, thence to Cuba and Panama, crossing the Isthmus and by boat to Stockton, Cal., arriving April 1, 1852. He went at once into the mountains back of Sonora and lived there a time; then to Big Oak Flats, where he engaged in mining, owned a ranch and sold milk. He remained there ten years. In 1861 he went to Tulare county, near Visalia, and bought a farm, and went into the cattle business, which he continued until 1883. Mr. Shepard was the owner of the Page and Morton ranch, five miles west of Tulare, and sold that firm the four thousand acres of land which constituted that property. After selling this land, in 1883, he moved with his family to Los Angeles, where Mrs. Shepard still resides. Mr. Shepard came to Barstow June, 1884, and engaged in cattle raising. Eleven years afterwards he sold his herd for \$15,000, having in the meantime disposed of numbers of cattle. He has also interested himself in mining in that section of the country, having owned and sold several claims, and is still the owner of good placer mines, and also lead, gold and silver mining interests.

Mr. Shepard married Miss Julia Bacon at Visalia, Cal., January 26, 1865. They have had a family of four children—Helen Homer; Charles Shepard; Clara, Mrs. Uphill (deceased); Edna resides with the mother at the home in Los Angeles.

GEORGE F. MECHAM, of San Bernardino, was born in San Bernardino, January 19, 1855. He is the son of Lafayette Mecham, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. G. F. Mecham received his education in the public schools of San Bernardino. In 1863 when the discovery of gold was made in Lytle canyon, he engaged in mining, in company with his father, and has followed that business ever since that date. He was one of the first owners of the "Calico mine," and in partnership with Ramsey Cox, also owner of the "Goler mine." He has been largely interested in desert mining for many years.

Mr. Mecham married Miss Louise Gilbert, daughter of Joseph Gilbert of San Bernardino. They are the parents of three children—Harry M., Gilbert and Harold. Mr. and Mrs. Mecham reside in their own home near San Bernardino, between Base Line and Highland avenue.

AUGUSTUS MECHAM, of Chino, is a native of San Bernardino county, born in San Bernardino, December 25, 1867, the son of Lafayette Mecham. As a boy he learned the trade of blacksmith and followed it for several years in San Bernardino. He then learned boilermaking and worked for the Santa Fe Company at Barstow for six years. He then engaged in farming seven miles south of Santa Ana and also engaged in business as a merchant in Chino.

F. P. MORRISON, of Redlands, is a son of the Golden West, born in San Francisco in 1850. Mr. Morrison graduated from the scientific course, Yale University, in 1878. In 1882 he came to Redlands and has since that time been closely identified with the business interests of this section. He was one of the first to plant out orange trees here and to build a home, his residence being completed in 1885. He has always been an extensive land owner and largely interested in the orange growing business. He was one of the original stockholders in the Bear Valley dam project. In 1887 when the First National Bank of Redlands, then known as the Bank of East San Bernardino Valley, was established, he was made its president, a position he still holds. He is also president of the Redlands Savings Bank. He has been city treasurer since the incorporation of the city of Redlands.

DR. J. D. B. STILLMAN, one of the early settlers of Lugonia, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1819, the son of Joseph and Eliza Ward Stillman (nee Maxon). He received the degree of A. B. from Union College and studied medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, receiving his degree from that institution. He at first practiced in New York, and was at one time a surgeon in Bellevue Hospital. He was married to Miss Caroline B. Maxon in New York city, and at once started for California in a sailing vessel, the Pacific, around Cape Horn. He went to Sacramento, and in connection with Dr. John F. Morse he established the first hospital in that city. In his book, published in 1877, "Seeking the Golden Fleece," Dr. Stillman has left a graphic description of his early California experiences.

In 1850 he returned to New York and resumed his practice in that city. After the death of his wife he spent some months in Europe, and in 1854 was married to Miss Mary J. Wells, of Westerly, Rhode Island. In 1855 Dr. Stillman went to Texas to consider

that country as a place of residence, and his adventures here are told in a series of letters, "Wanderings in the Southwest," published in the "Crayon," a magazine then edited by his brother, Wm. J. Stillman. In 1856 Dr. Stillman returned with his wife to California and practiced medicine at Sacramento until the flood year of 1861-2, when he removed to San Francisco, where he lived until he gave up practice to establish his home at Lugonia. During his residence of nearly twenty years in San Francisco he occupied many positions of honor and trust, among which was the coronership of the city, member of the board of education, and trustee of the Lick school; appointed member of the faculty of the medical department of the University of California, a position he declined.

In 1879-80 Dr. Stillman made an elaborate study of the anatomy and physiology of the horse, in order to elucidate the results of the instantaneous photographs of the horse in motion, taken by Mr. E. Muybridge, at the suggestion and expense of Senator Leland Stanford. This elaborate monograph is included in the "Horse in Motion" published by Senator Stanford in 1882.

Upon taking up his residence at Lugonia, Dr. Stillman devoted himself to study and experiments with raisins, dates and wines, having previously made careful observations of the production of these articles in Southern Europe. Dr. Stillman died at Lugonia in 1888, leaving his widow and six children to survive him. The children are Prof. J. M. Stillman of Stanford University; Howard Stillman, engineer of tests, Southern Pacific Company; Dr. Stanley Stillman, professor of surgery, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco; Leland S. Stillman, a lawyer of New York; Mrs. Edward H. Mulligan, of Chicago, and Mrs. F. P. Morrison, of Redlands.

Throughout his career Dr. Stillman, through the force of his character, exerted a strong influence. His interest in and familiarity with botany made his name prominent in the development of the systematic botany of the coast, and his interest in literature and current topics is illustrated by the various articles published during the earlier years of the Overland Monthly.

JOHN S. MARTIN, of San Bernardino, was born in Detroit, Mich., September 17, 1847. He is the son of John S. and Jane Martin. Of his father's family, beside himself, there was one brother and six sisters, all of whom are living in Detroit. His early school years were passed in Detroit, and there he learned the printer's trade. From Detroit he went to New York city, remaining in that city eighteen years, and was employed on the leading metropolitan daily papers, the "New York Sun" and "Tribune," under Horace Greeley, from whom he received \$6 per night as typesetter. From New York he came to San Diego, Cal., and worked three years for the "San Diego Union;" then to San Bernardino, where he has been employed by the city street department; for the last eight years he was superintendent of streets, and as such assisted in the laying of water mains and other public improvements undertaken by the city up to 1899, when he severed his connection with that department. Owing to ill health he has not engaged in any business since that date. He is the owner of a pleasant cottage with one acre of land on C street, San Bernardino, where he makes his home.

On July 12, 1864, he married Miss Louisa Lucious, of Detroit, Mich. They have two sons—Harry Martin, who married Miss Ida Rockoff of San Bernardino, and Fred Martin, unmarried, employed in the Santa Fe railway shops. Mr. Martin is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

CHARLES C. ABBEY, of Redlands, is a native of Claremont, Iowa, born July 22, 1864, the son of Alonzo Abbey, a millwright. In 1873 the family came to California and located at Livermore, where the father died in 1879. Mr. Abbey was educated in the public schools of Alameda county and at Livermore academy. He attended the school of pharmacy at Michigan State University, Ann Arbor, graduating in 1889. He engaged in the drug business at Livermore for about three years, then located as a druggist at Fort Worth, Texas, where he remained five years. He came to Redlands in 1894 and has established a thriving drug business in this place. He was married at Fort Worth to Miss Emma Morrison.

W. H. GOODRICH, of Redlands, was born near Elyria, Ohio, March 21, 1859, the son of William Goodrich, a farmer by occupation. In 1869 the family removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, where they remained until 1883, when they removed to California and located at Pomona. Here the father lived in retirement until his death in August, 1898, at the age of seventy-six. Of the family, C. S. Goodrich lives in Los Angeles and a daughter, Mrs. H. L. Rubell, in Redondo.

Mr. Goodrich engaged in the furniture business in Pomona, from 1885 to 1898, when

he removed to Redlands and located on Citrus avenue. Under the name of W. H. Goodrich & Co. he now carries on one of the largest and most complete furniture establishments in this section of the state, the stock embracing everything required to furnish and equip a modern home.

Mr. Goodrich married Miss Cora E. Rollins in Marshalltown, Iowa. They have an adopted daughter, Dorothy R.

ISAAC C. GIRARD, formerly public administrator of San Bernardino county, was born in the district of Maskinonge, Lower Canada, March 30, 1842. He was the son of Martin and Mary Louise (Carifell) Girard, and of French-Canadian descent. His father removed to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1848, and there his boyhood and school days were passed. He learned his trade of harness maker, and remained in St. Joseph until 1862. He then went to work for Ben. Holliday on the Overland stage line, following the Old Cherokee trail from Atchison to Salt Lake, via Fort Bridger. He remained with him for about a year and then started for California by the southern route, arriving in San Bernardino the latter part of December, 1863. Later he went to Los Angeles. There his first employer was W. H. Workman, the present city treasurer of Los Angeles. Two years later he was employed by John M. Foy, the pioneer harness maker of San Bernardino, and came to San Bernardino with him in 1866. In November of that year he went to Visalia and then to Moore Flats. From 1871 to 1886 he was employed at his trade, dividing his time between San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Phoenix, Ariz., working repeatedly for Herman Heinsch, John M. Foy and Jesus Moreno. Then he went to Los Angeles and opened a little shop of his own on Sixth street, near Olive. In 1890 he sold out and returned to San Bernardino, and was again employed by J. M. Foy, remaining with him until the death of the latter. He then opened a small harness repair shop and commission store on D street, in San Bernardino, where he is at present.



ISAAC C. GIRARD

In 1873 in Los Angeles he married Miss Mary McCann, a native of California. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living. These are: C. Leon, Maggie M., William M., Frances E., and Howard W. Girard. Mr. Girard is a member of the St. Paul's M. E. church south, of San Bernardino. On January 1, 1899, he assumed the duties of public administrator of San Bernardino county. His term of office expired January 1, 1903.

CHARLES L. FRAZER, of Highland, a native of Wilmington, Will county, Ill., was born December 19, 1851. He was educated in the common schools and at Wesleyan University, Bloomington. In 1875 he located at Shenandoah, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber business, remaining here for twelve years. In 1887 he came to California and purchased twenty-three acres of land at Highland, which is a fine orange grove.

He was married in 1873 at Wilmington, Ill., to Miss Caroline S., daughter of James L. Young, one of the first settlers of Wilmington. He was for many years a justice of the peace and fined the Prince of Wales when he was in this country, for shooting quail out of season. A son, John R. Young, was for thirty years clerk of the Superior Court of the District of Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer have had three children.

GUY L. FRAZER was born in Wilmington, Ill., October 5, 1874. He came to California with his parents in 1887 and was in the public schools and at the high schools of San Bernardino and Pomona. In 1898 he went to Montana and was connected with the civil engineering department of the Butte Water Works for a time. He returned to Highland and became a member of the firm of Frazer & Bowers, absorbing the business of Seeley & Sons.

W. H. LOGSDEN, of San Bernardino, was born in Macoupin county, Ill., the son of Harden and Mary McGinnis Logsdens, one of a family of eight children. His father was a farmer. The family located in Texas in 1846; the parents both died and the

children lived on various farms in different sections of Texas, until 1860, when W. H. with three brothers started for California with an ox team. They arrived in October and located in Tulare county, where Mr. Logsdon remained until 1881, when he came south, and after a stay in Santa Ana settled in San Bernardino. May 24, 1864, he enlisted in the regular army service, Co. E, 2nd U. S. Vol. Cav., and saw some service in fighting Indians. He was mustered out June 2, 1866.

October 7, 1866, he married Miss Clarence Gertrude Limebarger, at Visalia. Their living children are Minnie, Eva, Ella, May, Ray and Ralph. Mr. Logsdon and his family are connected with the Salvation Army.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, Penn., September 2, 1864. He



THOMAS R. JENNINGS

of Chino, was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, was the son of Edward and Catherine Miller Jennings. His father was a native of Cornwall, England. For forty years he filled the position of Superior Judge in Pennsylvania. He was also engaged in the oil business. Thomas R. grew up in the Pennsylvania oil fields and is thoroughly experienced in every detail of the oil business. He started in as a pumper and had experience as a tool dresser and driller. In 1885 he came to Los Angeles and then spent a year in British Columbia. He returned to California and has since resided in Orange and San Bernardino counties. He has done much work in the various oil fields on the coast, and is now superintendent of the Chino Land and Water Co. and of the Jennings Oil Co. The latter is operating in Chino Hills and has several producing wells. The Jennings Oil Co. was organized in 1892, with George A. Rankin, president; Thos. R. Jennings, vice-president; Oscar Wolf, secretary, and Charles Jennings and Jacob B. Rhinestein, directors.

Mr. Jennings was married August 16, 1893, to Miss Roberta B., daughter of Captain Newton Stilwell, of Downey. They have one son, Earle Edward, born in Fullerton, April 28, 1894.

FRANK PIERCE MESERVE, of Redlands, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, November 30, 1852. He received an excellent education in the schools of New Hampshire and Maine, and at the age of nineteen commenced his career in the clothing business in Newport, N. H., where he conducted a successful business until 1888, when he removed to Redlands. He opened the first clothing store in this locality. His business has made rapid strides to keep up with the growth of the city, and is now one of the corporations of the state, and one of the largest of the kind in the San Bernardino valley.

Mr. Meserve was elected to the board of city trustees in 1890, and served a term of four years. He was again elected to serve the city as trustee in 1902, and served one year, when he resigned the office and made a tour of the world. On his return in the fall of 1904, he was again appointed a member of the board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. L. Graham, and is now one of the active members of the city council. He was one of the originators of the public library, and a member for three years of the first board of library trustees. He was a director of the Union Bank of Redlands from its early history until the change of that institution to a national bank; a promoter, director and stockholder in the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company and in the Redlands Realty Co. He was one of the building committee of five who supervised the construction of the Casa Loma Hotel and the expenditure of the \$20,000 bonus raised by the citizens of Redlands. Mr. Meserve was elected to and served in the California state assembly for the regular session of 1899, and the special session of 1900.

May 15, 1878, he married Minnie A. Harvey of Newport, N. H., who died at Sacramento during the session of the state legislature, in March, 1899. December 25, 1904, he married Helen M. Crossman of Los Angeles.

PETER SHOLANDER, of Chino, is a native of Sweden, born May 16, 1862. His father was Nels John and his mother Carrie B. Sholander. The family came to this

country in 1881, landing at New York, and going almost immediately to Iowa, where they settled to Boone county and purchased 160 acres of well improved land.

Peter later went to Des Moines, where he was employed as a coal miner. The family came to California in 1887 and his father purchased twenty acres of land at Chino and raised alfalfa and put out an orchard. He also rented land and planted sugar beets. The son remained in Des Moines until 1891, when he came to this state and was first employed at Pomona. He bought the five acres now occupied as a home place in 1892 and later purchased ten acres.

He was married June 14, 1889, in Des Moines to Miss Jennie, daughter of C. A. Anderson. Her father was a blacksmith who came to America in 1880, settled in Boone county, Iowa, where he was a hardware dealer, and later moved to Des Moines, where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Sholander have one son, Jesner, born in Des Moines May 16, 1890.

ROYAL M. ARMSTRONG, of San Bernardino, was born in Topeka, Kansas, December 7, 1877, the son of James A. and Mary Ragland Armstrong. He attended the public schools and the high school and took a course in the Topeka business college. In 1893 he entered the employ of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. in the mechanical department. He was transferred to the office of the division master mechanic, at Ottawa, and later returned to another position at Topeka. In July, 1899, he came to San Bernardino as private secretary for the superintendent of machinery, and continued on the clerical force of the railway company until December, 1902, when he was appointed deputy county clerk. He was married in December, 1898, to Miss Nettie B. Shepp and has two sons, Harry M. and Jack M. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the San Bernardino Lodge, F. & A. M., and is secretary of the order of Elks, San Bernardino.



ROYAL M. ARMSTRONG

death, September 28, 1888. The widow and four children still survive. Lewis R.; Lorane, Mrs. Alonzo Frink; Etta, Mrs. Abner McCrary; and Dewane, who lives on the home place and is married.

WILLIAM B. STEWART, of Ontario, was born July 30, 1860, in the village of Cherry Tree, Venango county, Penn., the son of William R. and Jane Irwin Stewart. Both his father and his grandfather, Elijah Stewart, were natives of Pennsylvania and well known and successful business men, having been extensively engaged in the leather trade. Mr. Stewart's mother died in 1863, and about this time his father removed to Ohio and there carried on a mercantile business until about the time of his death, in 1878, at the age of sixty-six.

William B. Stewart engaged in the oil business in Bradford, McKean county, Penn., and in 1887 came to California, going first to Santa Paula. In 1888 he located at Ontario, where he has since lived. He owns considerable property here and is a successful orange grower.

In 1891 he married Miss May, daughter of Parks Smith, of Santa Paula. They have three children—Milton, Harold and Agnes. They are members of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES B. WATSON, of Del Rosa, was a native of Lafayette county, Mo., born July 31, 1859, the son of James Watson, a farmer, who was of English birth. He came

to America while a young man and lived in Tennessee, and later in Kentucky. He married in the latter state Rebecca A. Riggins.

Mr. Watson grew up on a farm at his birthplace. In 1880 he came to California and worked on fruit ranches in Riverside. Later he went into the nursery business. In 1893 he purchased land in West Highland and now has an orchard in orange, lemon and grape fruit. He was married in San Bernardino to Miss Elsie, daughter of William Hill. They have three children living—Iola, James B. and Lois Tury.

JOHN M. CLEGHORN, of Highland, was born at Monterey, December 24, 1861. After locating in Highland, Mr. Cleghorn began drying and selling peaches and apricots on a small scale, and is now an extensive dealer in dried fruits. He is also prominently identified with the orange growing and shipping industry. He was married in Highland, November 13, 1897, to Miss Florence Nightingale, daughter of Cyrus Lamar, of Rialto. She was born in Lee county, Texas. Her father is a descendant of the French Huguenots; her mother, Mary Stephenson, belonged to an old Texas family. Mr. and Mrs. Cleghorn have one child, Pearl Pomona. Mr. Cleghorn is a member of the Native Sons, and Mrs. Cleghorn belongs to the Foresters and the Maccabees.

HENRY D. BLAKESLEE, of Upland, was born in Bryan, Ohio, February 16, 1853, the son of Henry B. and Lucy E. Day Blakeslee; his father a native of New York and



HENRY D. BLAKESLEE

before nailing a shoe in place.

Mr. Blakeslee was married in January, 1875, at Lincoln, Neb., to Miss Cornelia P. Frost. They have a son, Clark Clifford, and a daughter, L. Laura G. He is an active and influential Republican.

WILLIAM JACOB SCHAEFER, of Chino, is a native of Nassau, Germany, born in 1847. He came to America with a sister when he was fourteen and went to Ohio and

his mother born in Ohio. Mr. Blakeslee learned the trade of blacksmith and carriage maker and followed it for a number of years in Nebraska. In 1885 he came to California, and after a year in Los Angeles purchased forty acres of land at the corner of Twenty-first street and San Antonio avenue, in Ontario colony, which he has developed into a typical Southern California fruit ranch, with seven acres of navel orange trees now in full bearing and other fruit trees of different varieties. In 1898 he opened a blacksmith shop and carriage works at his present location on Euclid avenue in what was then North Ontario, now Upland. In 1900 he formed a partnership with J. J. Atwood and engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Atwood & Blakeslee. In 1901 the Packing House Equipment Co. was organized and incorporated for the manufacture of machinery and appliances for the equipment of orange and lemon packing establishments. Since 1903 Mr. Blakeslee has been manager of this company. Mr. Blakeslee possesses an intuitive mechanical genius which has contributed materially to the development of appliances, such as brushes, washers, automatic weighers, elevators, etc., manufactured and patented by his company. He is a scientific horseshoer and the inventor of Blakeslee's horse-shoe leveling gage, a practical appliance for squaring and verifying the right angle square of a hoof

lived on a farm near Sandusky. Later he lived at Norwalk. Here he had three brothers who were mechanics employed in an organ factory. He worked here, too, and made cases for organs. In 1886 he came to California and worked at carpentering in Los Angeles for some years. In 1891 he came to Chino with his family and no means, and rented land of Richard Gird, on which he raised beets. In 1893 he purchased his present property, sixty acres, and he has continued to raise beets, securing large crops. He has also put up a first-class pumping plant with which he pumps fifty-five inches of water to irrigate his thirty-five acres of alfalfa, and has purchased thirty-five acres of land, all of which is paid for by the crops raised on it.

He was married in Erie county, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Loos, also a native of Germany. They have four sons and one daughter—William, Fred, Henry, Joseph and Sophia.

MATHEW CLEGHORN, late of San Bernardino, was born June 14, 1829, in Kentucky, the son of the Rev. Lorenzo Dow Cleghorn, a minister of the Christian church, and of Mary McLain Cleghorn, of Scotch parentage. He left home at the age of twelve and later served in the Mexican war, entering the 16th Ky. Vols. and later being transferred to the 11th Ky. Vols. For eight months he carried express between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico and to Talusa. On account of sickness he was sent to the Marine Hospital in New York city in 1848. After the end of the war he traveled over the western states and finally located in Iowa. In 1860 he came to California and located at Watsonville, Monterey county. In 1863 he came to San Bernardino county and homesteaded 160 acres on base line near what is now Highland. Here he built a residence. He carried on a livery business in San Bernardino for several years and engaged in raising fine stock.

He married Miss Serena, daughter of Isaac Hendry, in the state of Indiana, about 1860. There are now four living children—Lorenzo Dow, Mary C., William J. of Redondo, and John M. Cleghorn.

WILLIAM E. SHAFER was born in Republic county, Kansas, October 21, 1875. His father, George Shafer, came to California from Kansas in 1888 and located at Tustin, Orange county.

William E. Shafer passed his boyhood on his father's farm, in Kansas and in California, and attended the public schools. In 1898 he joined the Seventh Regiment of California Guards and went to San Francisco with them. When mustered out of this regiment Mr. Shafer enlisted in the 35th U. S. Vols. and served in the Philippine Island campaign from November 14, 1899, till March 14, 1901. He served under the late Gen. W. H. Lawton, and after his death under Gen. Funston and Col. E. H. Plummer. He was detailed on scouting duty and sent out with 100 men, of whom only fourteen returned. Mr. Shafer reached California again May 3, 1901, and settled on a ten-acre ranch near Chino.

March 18, 1902, he married Bessie, daughter of the late C. E. Bluett, of Pomona.

WILLIAM STEWART, of San Bernardino, was born at Cape Breton, N. S., December 27, 1846. His parents, Donald and Elizabeth Black Stewart, were both of Scotch descent and his father was a farmer. William was educated on the farm, but developed a taste for the sea and became a sailor along the North Atlantic coast, and later on the Great Lakes.

Ultimately he settled in St. Paul, Minn., and engaged in the business of contracting. In 1892 he came to California and located on a well-watered ranch in the vicinity of the county seat and there engaged in the dairy business, in which he was most successful. In 1903 he sold out and removed to Los Angeles.

July 29, 1871, Mr. Stewart married Catherine, daughter of John Gannon, born at Galena, Ill., August 8, 1852. Their children are: Eliza J., Margaret, William J. (engineer on war vessel Philadelphia), Katie M. Swan of Porterville, Cal.; James, Mabel and Archie.

ADOLPHUS DUANE SPRING, of Colton, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Fox Lake, Dodge county, January 8, 1848, the son of Heman Jones Spring, a farmer and a native of New York state. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin. He entered the 29th Wis. Vols. on the breaking out of the Civil war and was killed in battle at Grand Gulf, Miss. A son, Delos, entered the army with his father and was by his side when he was shot.

A. D. Spring left home when but thirteen and began to make his own way. He was employed on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. and learned civil engineering. In 1875

he came to California and at first located at Willow Springs, in Los Angeles county, then spent five years in San Diego county. He came to Colton about 1881 and clerked for Davenport & McIntosh for a time. When the motor road was put in between San Bernardino and Colton he acted as engineer for two years. When Colton proposed to put in an electric light system, Mr. Spring was made manager and installed the system, and has ever since had charge of it.

Mr. Spring was married in 1870 to Miss Sarah Wright, of Minneapolis. They have three children—Gardner H., Harry K., and Edna F. Mr. Spring is a member of Ashler Lodge, F. & A. M.

ROBERT H. SWINNEY, of Highland, was born in Somerset, Kentucky, August 31, 1862, the son of Benjamin L. and Elizabeth Cash Swinney, both natives of Kentucky. His father was a farmer and stock dealer and the son lived at home until his twentieth year and learned something of his father's methods of trade and business. He then went to Missouri, where he spent five years in and about Springfield. He came to California in 1887 and located at Highland, where he worked at milling in the mountains during the season and also contracted for ditch construction and carried on the development and irrigation of orange groves. He has a five-acre grove and owns some town property. In 1893 Mr. Swinney married Miss Ara Ann Parker, daughter of Robert Parker of Redlands. They have one son, Robert C. Mr. Swinney is a member of the Fraternal Aid of Highland.

GEORGE P. SKINNER, of San Bernardino, was born in Vallejo, November 26, 1867, the son of W. W. Skinner, a native of New York state. He was educated in his native town, graduating from the high school in 1885. His talent for music was early discovered and encouraged, and he received instruction from competent teachers until he became an efficient musician and an instructor in music. Naturally he entered upon music as a profession and has given much time to drilling, both in orchestral and chorus work. He has appeared as pianist upon many programs in Southern California. He located in San Bernardino, where, beside teaching and filling professional engagements, he has acted as organist for different churches. He makes a specialty of the piano, but is also a proficient organist. In 1896 he was elected musical instructor in the city high school and brought the music in that institution to a high standard.

Professor Skinner married in 1891 Miss Cora L., daughter of A. S. Davidson, ex-county recorder. They are the parents of two children, Marian and Earle.



GEORGE P. SKINNER

NELSON THOMAS HENDRICKSON, of Highland, is a native of Denmark, born near Hamburg, May 9, 1866. His father, Thomas Hendrickson, came to America in 1870 and located in Des Moines county, Iowa, where he and the rest of the family now reside. Thomas Nelson Hendrickson is an engineer by profession. He came to California in November, 1900, and at once entered the employ of the Highland Water Company as superintendent of their system. He married Miss Mary Eliza Evans, and they have one daughter, Inez Vivian.

NELSON S. BATES, of Rialto, was born in Wayne county, Penn., March 17, 1858. His father, Francis Bates, was a native of England and a carpenter and miller by trade. Nelson S. left home in 1869 and came west to Rockford, Ill. He engaged in business and remained about ten years, then removed to Iowa. He came to California in 1887 and located at San Bernardino, where for five years he was a member of the firm of Bates, Cabert & Stevenson, contracting builders. Later he was with Slocum & Ingham. He aided in building many houses of the better class in San Bernardino, and also in building Squirrel Inn. About eight years ago he retired from business and settled at Rialto, where he has a home place of ten acres.

In 1880 he married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Bates, of Rockford, Ill. They have three children—Frank, Daisy and Charles.

A. G. STEARNS, of Highland, was born October 26, 1864, in Appleton, Wisconsin, the son of George L. and Mary Snyder Stearns. His father was a millwright, who removed to California in 1883 and is now engaged in manufacturing furniture and mill work in Los Angeles. The son worked with his father as accountant until 1892, when he came to Redlands as the manager for the Haight Fruit Co. He remained with them for two years, then acted as manager for the Porter Bros. Co. in Redlands for a year. He built a packing house and managed it for a year for Harleigh Johnson, at Santa Barbara, then came to Highland in 1896 as manager for the Highland Fruit Growers' Assn. Since that time he has been in business for himself.

Mr. Stearns was married in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1886, to Miss Eliza Ortman. They have one daughter, Ruth. Mr. Stearns is a member of the Masonic order, of St. Bernard Commandery, San Bernardino, of the Elks in Redlands, and of the Shriners of Los Angeles.

GRANVILLE ELLIS STARBUCK, of San Bernardino, was born in Green county, Ohio, December 18, 1863, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Ellis Starbuck. His father was for many years a clergyman of the Christian church, but now resides on a ranch in Riverside county. Edward Starbuck, an ancestor, settled on Nantucket Island, Mass., in the year 1659, and one of the heirlooms of the family is a Bible printed in 1734 and purchased by Granville Starbuck's great-grandfather in 1763, he being at the time but fourteen years old.



GRANVILLE ELLIS STARBUCK

Mr. Starbuck received a good education in the graded schools of New Antioch, Ohio. After leaving school he began teaching music and perfected himself in this profession under tutors who taught Cincinnati Conservatory methods. In November, 1893, he came to San Bernardino from Ohio, and has since made this place his residence. He has been a member of the Christian church since 1879 and is prominent in its work here, especially in the Sunday school, of which he has been superintendent since August 1, 1898. He is a member of several secret orders and fills chairs of honor in some of them—a P. G. in the I. O. O. F., and a P. C. in the Woodmen of the World, a member of Morse Encampment, No. 51, I. O. O. F., also Magnolia Rebekah Lodge, No. 94, and a Fraternal Brotherhood member.

JOHN NOBLE, of Chino, was born in Cayuga county, New York, August 22, 1837. His father, Oliver Noble, was a currier and tanner, and married Phylina, a daughter of Caleb Munson, of Cayuga county, a prosperous farmer and fruit grower. John Noble had one brother, Newton, who came to California and became well known in San Bernardino county, serving twice in the capacity of sheriff. Newton Noble lived on his property in the San Timetao canyon. His widow now lives in Los Angeles, where one of his daughters, Mary, practices medicine, and another teaches in the high school.

John Noble came to California in 1860, from Denver, Colo. Late in 1859 he came west to Denver, and there made money mining. He then came to San Bernardino and went to raising cattle and grain in the Yucaipa valley. Later he pursued the same business near San Jacinto. He made money, sold out and located at old San Bernardino, where he remained for several years.

In 1868 he married Emily Miller at San Bernardino. He had six children. Fred holds a responsible position with the American Sugar Beet Company. Frank, John, Oliver and George are at Chino. Charles is deceased. Mr. Noble has been a citizen of Chino since 1897.

MILTON F. CANTERBURY, of Del Rosa, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, February 16, 1864, the son of Milton and Sarah Wood Canterbury. His father was a native of Kentucky and a physician; his mother a native of Ohio. Dr. Canterbury removed to Oregon about 1865 and practiced at various points in that state until 1869, when he located at St. Helena, Napa county, Cal. Later he practiced at Santa Rosa, Colusa, in

San Bernardino and in Redlands. He died in the latter place in 1891 at the age of seventy-three. The mother still lives with her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Ashby, of Redlands.

Milton F. on coming to San Bernardino county engaged in the nursery business. Since 1882 he has resided at Del Rosa, where he is engaged in citrus culture. In 1888 he married Miss Esther, daughter of Andrew Leedom of Del Rosa. They have three children—Ethel, Raymond and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Canterbury are prominent in the work of the M. E. church of Del Rosa, having been among the first members of the organization.

JOHN W. TUCK, of Needles, was born in Cambridge, England, January 14, 1862. His father, Harry Robert Tuck, was an art connoisseur, a collector of fine paintings and bric-a-brac, an excellent musician and for twenty-five years leader of the orchestra in Cambridge. His mother's maiden name was Susan J. Manning. Selling their property in England, the family came to America in 1873, hoping that the change would prove beneficial to the father, but he died of consumption three months after their arrival in San Francisco. With the exception of one brother, the owner of a large winery near San Jose, and the subject of this sketch, the family are now in Honolulu.



JOHN W. TUCK

Mr. Tuck received his education in the old Santa Clara college, San Francisco, under Father Varcy, then president of the institution. After leaving school he was employed by the firm of F. Brasse & Co., San Jose liquor merchants. Later he took a position with Ned B. Edwards, a butcher of San Jose, and was with him for several years. In 1885 Mr. Tuck went to Kingman, Ariz., and worked for William Frost, butcher, and in his employ came to Needles and opened a shop in 1887. He continued the business for Frost until 1891. In 1896 he went into a partnership with Charles Welch, and afterwards with M. L. Boner, under the firm name of Tuck & Boner, a business he still continues. Mr. Tuck has full charge of the business, as his partner, Mr. Boner, is engaged on his cattle ranch on the Big Sandy, Arizona. Mr. Tuck is also interested in mining, having interest in several claims. He still retains a partnership in the cattle business with C. C. Welch. Mr. Tuck is one of the school trustees of Needles.

Mr. Tuck married Miss Nellie, a daughter of John Hughes of Kingman, September 22, 1888. They are the parents of one child, John W. Tuck, Jr., now eleven years of age. Mr. Tuck very frankly acknowledges his indebtedness to Mrs. Tuck, and credits much of his business success and prosperity to her sagacity. He is in every way fortunate in the selection of a helpmate.

WALTER CURTIS WESTLAND, late of Upland, was a thoroughly schooled newspaper publisher. He learned the trade of printer in the office of the Charlotte (Mich.) Leader and the Republican, and followed the printer's trade as a journeyman until 1873, when he acquired an interest in the Grand Ledge Independent and soon afterward became the sole owner. He edited and conducted the Independent for a period of twenty-six years, making it one of the most influential journals of Michigan. On account of failing health, he came to Southern California and located at Upland, where he established the Upland News, which he published until his death, December 1, 1902.

He married Miss Ella L. Corgrove and they were the parents of four daughters and a son. Mrs. Westland and her son, W. E. Westland, continue the publication of the News.

JAMES N. NISH, of Rialto, is a Native Son of the Golden West, born in San Francisco, October 10, 1866. His father, William Nish, was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, a miner by occupation. He came to America about 1848 with the Alex. Keir company of emigrants, landing at New Orleans, thence by Mississippi river boat to St. Louis, crossing the plains to Utah, and with the Kier expedition came to California, November 15, 1853. He engaged in mining on the Sacramento river, and was later employed on the famous Comstock lode, in Nevada. He married in Salt Lake, Utah, a daughter of "Mother Henderson," an early pioneer of San Bernardino county, much loved and respected for

her many good qualities of heart and mind. There were nine children in the Nish family; two died in infancy, and seven are now living, all but one in San Bernardino county. With the exception of two years in San Francisco, the family always lived in San Bernardino county. William Nish died in 1872 at the age of forty-nine years.

James E. Nish was educated in the public schools of San Bernardino, graduating with the high school class of 1886. After leaving school he taught school in Riverside county, and afterwards in San Bernardino county. He was principal of the Mount Vernon district schools fourteen years, and of San Bernardino city schools nine years.

Mr. Nish married Miss Ida, daughter of Mrs. Orissa Osborne of San Bernardino, February 7, 1892. They are the parents of two children—Hazel and Ethel. Mr. Nish is the owner of a ranch at Rialto—seven acres in oranges and three in lemons. He is a member of Token Lodge No. 290, I. O. O. F., and a Republican in politics.

JAMES W. PATE, of Rincon, was born February 20, 1850, in Caldwell county, Mo., the son of Thomas Jordan and Melissa Sharp Pate, both natives of Tennessee. In 1868 the family came to California and located in Butte county, where they lived for many years. One brother still lives on the old home place here. James W. Pate came to Rincon in 1881 and now owns a large and finely improved ranch property. He has been married three times and has nine children—Ida, now Mrs. Wm. Huff, of Hayward Cal.; Eugene, Homer, Luther C., Harvey L., Ira G., Ruby Pearl, Esther Felicia, Dewey Sampson and Gladys C. Pate.

EMANUEL PETERS, of Upland, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, July 13, 1840. He was the son of John and Catherine Brock Peters, both natives of Pennsylvania. One brother, Simon, lives at Oxnard, Cal. His father was a house carpenter by trade. He emigrated to Ohio early in the thirties and there taught school, in English and in German, for fifteen years, and also acted as an exhorter. He died in 1865. The mother died in 1864.

Mr. Peters grew up in Wayne county. He enlisted in the 100th O. Vol. Inf. in August, 1862, and served until he contracted fever and pneumonia at Richmond, Ky., and was discharged July, 1863. In 1865 he removed to Chilcothe, Mo., where he lived until he came to California in 1888. He located at Ontario and purchased an orange orchard. December 24, 1865, Mr. Peters married Martha Jane Fritch, a native of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Her ancestors were among the first settlers and founders of Ft. Wayne. They have had seven children. Those living are: Thomas E., of Long Beach; Elmer J., Upland; Charles Milton, at home; Lottie M., wife of C. A. Nordstrom; Bertha G., Mrs. Geo. B. Hockman; and Gladys G.

GEORGE N. TURNER, Rialto, is a native of Fairhaven, Cayuga county, New York, born June 4, 1856, the son of George C. and Sarah McCrea Turner, both natives of New York state. Mr. Turner was educated in the common schools and at Casenovia seminary. He engaged in farming until he came to California in 1888 and located at Rialto, where he has ten acres in citrus fruits. He has served as president of the Rialto Orange and Lemon Association and is one of its directors.

October 15, 1890, Mr. Turner was married at Rialto to Jean Smith Tedstone. They have two daughters, Marcia and Kathleen. Mr. Turner is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood of Rialto, and Mrs. Turner is a member of the M. E. church of that place.

WARREN S. THROOP, of Chino, was born in Boone county, Ill., March 1, 1851, the son of Louis Throop, a native of New York state. Mr. Throop came to California in 1887 and located at Pasadena, where he followed the business of contracting plasterer. He worked in Monrovia and Los Angeles. After three years in Pasadena he went to Perris and later to Pomona. He came to Chino in 1895 and bought sixty acres on the Chino grant and has since devoted himself to farming.

He was married at Kearney, Neb., to Miss Jane, daughter of Joseph Gass, a farmer. They have six children—Lewis J., Ralph W., Pearl E., now Mrs. Frank Day of Chino; Nettie E., Arthur S., and Thomas A. Mr. and Mrs. Throop are members of the M. E. church and he is a member of the Fraternal Aid Association.

C. E. TIBBOT, of Rialto, was born December 27, 1858, the son of Samuel Tibbot, who was a native of Ohio. The father was a pioneer by instinct, and lived on the frontier in Indiana and other states of the middle west and in Kansas. He came to California at an early day and spent seven years in Tulare county, then returned to Kansas, where he died. He was a devout member of the M. E. church and an active worker in the frontier

churches with which he was associated. C. E. Tibbot was educated in the common schools of Missouri and grew to manhood on his father's farm. In 1879 he entered a general store at Halstead, Kans., as salesman and continued in mercantile business until he came to California in 1887. He located in Rialto and engaged in orange culture, and now owns a valuable grove. In 1901 he organized the partnership of Taylor & Tibbot, which firm has now a permanent and profitable business.

In 1876 Mr. Tibbot was married to Miss Martha, daughter of William McManus, of Cedar county, Mo. They have a family of six—Nannie, wife of W. P. Davis, Rialto; Maud, Mrs. J. W. Martin, of Rivera, Cal.; Clarence, Pearl, Ernest and Earl, the latter twins. The family are members of the M. E. church. Mrs. Tibbot is active in temperance reform. Mr. Tibbot is a member of the Order of Maccabees, Fraternal Brotherhood, and the Mystic Legion.

CHARLES R. STINE, of Chino, was born in Cayuga county, Ohio, February 10, 1845, the son of Leonard H. and Sylvia Brown Stine. The father came to California in 1850 and mined successfully in the placer mines of Yuba and Tuolumne counties. Later he lost heavily in quartz mining. The family came to the coast in 1854, coming overland by the northern route, in company with a brother-in-law, G. W. Freeman, who had previously visited the state. They landed in Amador county. All of the family except one son are in California. Amos D. and Alfred C. live in Chino; W. B. is located at Tustin, Orange county. Of the sisters, Elizabeth is Mrs. T. W. Freeman of Santa Ana, and Eva is the wife of Thomas Vestal, of Tustin; Harriet is Mrs. Frank Tower, of Los Angeles. The father died in 1885 and the mother died at Chino.

Charles R. Stine grew up in the mining country and mined with his father. Later he learned the trade of wheelwright at Tustin and followed that for some time. He located in Chino, where he is engaged in ranching. He was married in 1863 to Miss Sarah Jane Hotel; she died September 30, 1873, leaving two sons. June 30, 1878, he was married to Miss Martha J. Weekly and they have three children. The children are Charles E., Orla A., Rollie A., William A., and Flora D., now Mrs. W. H. Delphy of Chino.

WILLIAM A. STINE, of Chino, was born November 3, 1872, in Bloomfield, Sonoma county, Cal. He was married November 17, 1902, to Miss Annie M., daughter of James Fintel of Chino. She is a native of Nebraska.

ROLLIE A. STINE, of Chino, was born in what is now Orange county, at Tustin, January 12, 1879. He was married December 23, 1902, to Emma S., daughter of John Fintel, of Chino.

CLEM SCHEERER is a native of Germany, born in 1864, November 22d. He came to America in 1888 after serving his term of two years in the German army. He went first to San Francisco, but about 1890 came to Victor, where his brother, Joseph Scheerer, had discovered and opened up a quarry of blue granite, about 1888. The quarry formerly employed 50 to 60 men and supplied building stone and paving blocks for all Southern California, the principal market being Los Angeles. The quarry is near the Santa Fe road and the stone is of excellent quality. Mr. Clem Scheerer now has the entire management of the quarry. He also supplies the American Beet Sugar Co. with large quantities of limestone for use in their factories.

February 28, 1898, Mr. Scheerer married in Los Angeles Miss Jennie Van Schlick, a native of Kansas. They now have five children.

JAMES ILLINGWORTH, of Upland, was born in Yorkshire, England, August 3, 1843. His father was James Illingworth, of an old English-Scotch family; he was a stationary engineer, for many years in the employ of the Baildon worsted mills. The son learned the trade of house painting and followed it until he came to America in 1865. After his arrival in this country he worked at his trade, at first in Lawrence, Mass., then in Missouri, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas. In Kansas he also engaged in farming.

In 1887 Mr. Illingworth came to California and purchased ten acres of citrus land in the San Antonio Heights tract, Ontario. Later he located at his present home in the mouth of the San Antonio canyon, where he has ten acres in citrus and deciduous fruits. August 3, 1860, Mr. Illingworth married Emeline Jacobs, a native of Springfield, Ill. They have living two sons—Joseph F., a graduate of Claremont and post-graduate of Stanford University, class of 1891, now at the head of the department of biology, Seattle High School, and Charles Grant, merchant at Randsburg. Flora M. and George E. are dead.

HENRY S. HUGHES, of Highland, is a native of Virginia, born at Fincastle, June 12, 1848, the son of Andrew and Adelia Kinworthy Hughes, both natives of Virginia. The family dates back for a hundred years or more. When Mr. Hughes was four years old an accidental explosion of powder with which he was playing destroyed his eyesight. He was educated at an institution for the blind in St. Louis. He possessed unusual musical gifts and therefore became a skilled pianist and also learned piano repairing and tuning. After leaving school he traveled through the middle western states for three years with a concert troupe. He came to California in 1873 and was one of the first settlers in Highland. He secured 320 acres of railroad land, most of which he has now sold. He now has seven acres.

In 1872 he married Miss Mary Tush at Manchester, Iowa. They have eight children—Charles, Elwood, Albert, Lyman, Laura, Nettie, Bessie and Mary.

JOHN CARTER WEEKS, formerly of San Bernardino, was born in Mississippi, July 14, 1839. He was the son of Jeffrey Weeks, a farmer and wagon-maker by trade.

The family, consisting of the parents and thirteen children, started for California overland. At Salt Lake the father was taken sick and died. The family came through to San Bernardino in 1852. Here the oldest daughter, Tempie, married Benj. Mathews; Susan became Mrs. George Hubbell; Minerva, Mrs. David Aldridge of San Bernardino; Abigail, Mrs. John Harris; Martha E., Mrs. I. Judson; Seleta A., Mrs. Robert Ridley; Olive, Mrs. William Terry. The sons—Samuel, James, Britton and John C.—were all farmers.

John Carterr Weeks was prominent in the early settlement and development of the valley. He settled in East Highland in early days and there died.

Mrs. Weeks married May 10, 1863, Sarah, daughter of Goodsell and Elizabeth Harris Cram. Mrs. Weeks was born in Illinois and was married in San Bernardino. The children are as follows: Sarah and John, deceased; Andrew J., William Henry, of East Highland; Anna B., wife of Charles Herbert, of Redlands; Elvira Mrs. Joseph Taylor, of Redlands.



JOHN CARTER WEEKS AND WIFE

its details, and after coming to California acted as manager for the Riverside Box and Tray Co. at their plant in the San Bernardino mountains. He has also acted as engineer for the Colton Marble Works. He now owns a ten-acre orange grove at Bloomington, on which he resides.

August 20, 1862, Mr. Wilson enlisted in the 26th Mich. Vol. Inf. and served as private, sergeant, first lieutenant and second lieutenant, being in command of Co. C. He was discharged in June, 1865, after participating in many engagements and escaping injury. He served under Major-General W. S. Hancock and General Nelson A. Miles. After the war he engaged in the lumber business in Dayton, Mich., until 1882, when he became lumber agent and inspector for the Pullman Co. at Pullman, Ill., until he came to California in February, 1886.

Mr. Wilson was married in 1867 to Miss C. Aurelia, daughter of Dr. J. M. Philips, of Dayton, Mich. She died in 1881, leaving a child, which died the same year. Mr. Wilson is a member of W. R. Cornman Post, G. A. R., San Bernardino.

SYLVESTER K. WILSON, of Bloomington, is a native of Berrien county, Mich., born January 23, 1840, the son of James H. Wilson. His father was a native of Virginia; he was a mill owner and a manufacturer of hardwood lumber, and owned a mill on the Galen river, Mich. Mr. Wilson learned the lumber business in all

JOHN R. MCCAIN, of Chino, was born in Buchanan county, Mo., July 26, 1857. He was the son of Nelson and Mary Margaret Richie McCain. They had twelve children, of whom ten are now living. The father was a native of Indiana and a farmer by occupation. J. R. McCain learned the trade of harness maker when he was eighteen years old in Hamburg, Fremont county, and has followed it ever since. He came to California about 1886. He first located in Pomona, where he was in business for a time. About 1894 he came to Chino and opened his store.

He married Miss May, daughter of G. H. Thomas, in Hamburg, Iowa. Mrs. McCain is a native of Ohio. They have four sons—George, John, Harry and Frank. Mr. McCain is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Fraternal Aid Association.

HARVEY E. MOGLE, of Chino, was born in Fulton county, Ind., October 31, 1859, the son of William H. and Harriet M. Smith Mogle. His father was a native of Wayne county, Ind. Harvey E. came to California in 1891 and after two years at Cucamonga located at Chino, where he has since lived. He was married in Fulton county, Ind., to Miss Maymett, daughter of Hickman Phillips, July 27, 1888. They have three sons and three daughters—Fred E., Mildred, Frank, Grace, Hickman and Edith.

ARTHUR D. MINER, of Rialto, was born March 18, 1855, in Grafton county, N. H., and is a descendant of one of the original Puritan families of Connecticut. He spent his boyhood in his native state and in 1876 came west and located in the northeastern section of Missouri. He farmed here and later in Kansas. In 1900 he came to California and settled at Rialto. He married Miss Nellie McDonald in Kansas and has two children, Alice and Harold.

JERRE F. STEWART, of Rialto, was born at Catlettsburg, Boyd county, Ky., October 6, 1838, the son of Ralph Stewart, a farmer who owned a large plantation and did general farming.

The son left home at the age of sixteen and spent several years in wandering through the west, exploring, Missouri, Iowa, and going as far west as Oregon. On the completion of the Southern Pacific Railway he returned east and for seventeen years lived upon his father's place at the old home. In 1891 he came to California and first settled near South Riverside, but the next year came to Rialto and purchased ten acres, which he has set to fruit. He was married October 9, 1878, to Miss Mary B. Kendrick, of West Virginia. They have had seven children, four of whom are living—Lida B., Clarence E., Claude E. and Stella N. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the M. E. church.

ROBERT S. TOLLE, of Rialto, was born in Glasgow, Barren county, Ky., October 27, 1861, the son of Joseph T. and Martha Ward Tolls. His father was also a native of Kentucky, a farmer and a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He married Martha J., daughter of Robert Ward, of Barron county. They moved at an early date to McPherson county, Kansas, and were pioneers of that region. Mrs. Tolle died in 1875, leaving seven children. The Rev. J. T. Tolle was one of the Kansas colony that originally settled Rialto. He died here January 13, 1903, at the age of sixty-eight.

Robert S. Tolle remained in Kansas until 1899, when he came to Rialto, and now owns two ten-acre tracts set to citrus fruits. He married, in 1884, Miss Amy E. Vederstrom, in McPherson county, Kans. She was a native of Rock Island, Ill. They have five children—Howard Leroy, Carl D., Edwin Chester, Alvin Hawthorn and Guy Allen.

CHARLES HENRY ROHRER, of Highland, is a native of Austria, born in Bohemia, March 1, 1838. His father, John A. Rohrer, was a stocking weaver by trade, and the son learned the same trade when a youth. When eighteen he came to America, living first at Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained about eight months, then pushing west to Hancock county, Ill. He there attended school and learned the painter's trade. He lived in this vicinity until he came to California in 1902 and located at Highland. Here he has ten acres of land.

Mr. Rohrer first married Mary Strain, who lived but a short time and died, leaving one son, Albert H., now of San Francisco. He married at Carthage, Ill., Miss Hanna L., daughter of Herman Crear, a native of Prussia, who came to America in 1852. His daughter was born on the ocean on the way over. The children of this marriage are: Minnie, Mrs. William Lindsay, Highland; Edwin J., D. D. S., of Iowa; Mattie and Emma, who are well known vocalists, singing under the name of the Rohrer Sisters.

THOMAS BENTON ROSS, of Pomona, was a native of Carlinville, Ill., born July 15, 1856, the son of Robert and Lockett Sanders Ross, the former a Virginian, the latter a native of Kentucky. The father served in the army as the captain of Co. H, 133d Ill., until discharged on account of sickness. An uncle, Col. Jack Ross, and his son served also, the boy, although under age, being a drummer. Robert Ross died October 30, 1866.

Thomas B. Ross left home while a boy and traveled through Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas, riding and breaking horses. In 1873 he came to California and located first at Orange. In 1874 he began buying and selling stock, chiefly horses. Later he freighted between Spadra and the Panamint region. From 1878 to 1883 he spent more or less time in Arizona. He was then employed for twelve years by the Pomona Land and Water Co. and had charge of the distribution of water under their system. In 1894 he engaged in farming on the Chino grant and in 1896 purchased fifty acres of alfalfa. This he has now sold and he is at present residing in Pomona.

April 17, 1884, he married Miss Sallie L. Moss, daughter of Gabriel Moss, a wealthy ranch owner now living near Fort Worth, Tex. They have nine children—Robert F., Chester, Ella, Gertrude, Walter, Claudia, Edward, Lockett and James.

BENJAMIN FOWLER, of Redlands, was a native of New York city, born December 17, 1841, the son of Stephen C. and Rebecca Lawrence Fowler. In 1853 the family, which consisted of the parents, three sons—John H., Nathaniel D. and William—and a daughter, Sarah, came to California via Cape Horn in the vessel Lookout. Two sons, Stephen L. and James, had preceded them in 1849; also coming around the Horn. They were all carpenters and worked for Sam Brannan, who erected some of the first buildings put up in San Francisco. Later they removed to Downieville, where they engaged in mining. James still lives in Oakland; Stephen L. died at Valley Ford August 22, 1860; the father died November 27, 1878, at the same place, and the mother in San Francisco in 1884.

William Fowler spent his youth in Sonoma county, where he was engaged in farming until 1870. He then engaged in business at Valley Ford with his brother James, and served as station agent for the N. P. C. Ry. for eight years at that place. He came to San Bernardino county to take charge of the orange grove property, at Highland, of Edward Ely. There he lived eight years. He located in Redlands in 1894. He still owns a ten-acre orange grove at East Highland.

He was married in Sonoma in 1874 to Miss Louise M., daughter of Elisha Ely, a California pioneer of 1849. They have two daughters—Mabel Ely, wife of Hugh M. Foster, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and Louise, wife of Augustus A. Frank, of New York city.



BENJAMIN FOWLER

MATHIAS VERDIN SWEESY, of San Bernardino, was born in Jackson county, Iowa, May 23, 1850, the son of Thomas Sweesy, a farmer, who was a native of Pennsylvania. Mathias was educated at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, taking his A. B. in 1873 and A. M. in 1876. He studied law at Marion with Thompson and Davis, leading lawyers of that place. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1874 and practiced in that state until 1877, when he went west to Kansas and located at Halsted, Harvey county. Here he practiced law and edited the Halsted Independent from 1880 to 1887.

He came to California in 1887 with the Kansas colonists, who located at Rialto, as one of the stockholders and as secretary of the society. He, with the president, J. W. Tibbot, managed the business of the enterprise. He also purchased ten acres of land which is his present residence.

During the Harrison campaign, and until December 1, 1889, Mr. Sweesy edited the Riverside Daily Press. In January, 1889, he, with Mr. Tibbot, formed a partnership in the abstract and title business, now owned and operated by the Pioneer Abstract and Title Guaranty Co., of San Bernardino. Later he was for eighteen months with the Consolidated Abstract and Title Guaranty Co. He spent several years in Los Angeles and a year and a half in San Francisco. In 1903 he returned to Rialto and resumed his connection with the Consolidated Abstract and Title Guaranty Co. at San Bernardino.

In 1877 Mr. Sweesy married Miss Laura, daughter of Mrs. C. A. Norris, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Sweesy was for three years supervisor of music in the public schools of Pasadena, and has for the past three years occupied the same position in the public schools of Berkeley. Mr. and Mrs. Sweesy have one daughter, Millie Merle, and two sons—Homer H. and Thomas King. They are members of the M. E. church.

WILLIAM M. ROBERTS, a rancher and fruit grower of Mill Creek cañon, is the son of Berry Roberts, born April 25, 1858, on Base Line, San Bernardino, where he grew to manhood. He engaged in mining in Randsburg district and later in silver mining in Utah. For several years he operated a line of pack animals between Redlands and various mountain points in the San Bernardino range. He is now engaged in fruit growing in Mill Creek cañon, where he owns a ranch of thirty-five acres.



WM. M. ROBERTS

Mr. Roberts has been married twice and has six children—Ethel, Mrs. Henry Newman, of Flagstaff, A. T.; Grace, Mrs. Wakely Nittinger, Los Angeles; Roy, Arthur, William and Oscar, at home.

A. B. THOMAS, of San Bernardino, was born May 29, 1871, in Delavan, Wis. He was the son of Judge Alfred Delevan Thomas, who was the first Federal Judge of North Dakota. A. B. Thomas attended school in Minneapolis and Fargo, N. D. In 1887 he entered the employ of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., of Chicago, and remained with them four years, learning the hardware business thoroughly. He was then engaged in business in St. Paul and in Duluth. In 1903 Mr. Thomas came to California and located at San Bernardino, where he organized the San Bernardino Hardware Co., successors to C. W. Mettler.

Mr. Thomas was married in St. Paul to Miss Bessie Shirk. They have one daughter, Ruth. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic orders and of the Elks

E. A. and C. M. RASOR, of the firm of Rasor Bros., civil engineers of San Bernardino, are both natives of Ohio, sons of Nathan and Margaret MacEniff Rasor.

E. A. Rasor received his education in the public schools of Xenia and Springfield, Ohio, graduating from the Greenville high school. He afterward took a course of study for civil engineer. His first work after leaving school was at Pueblo, Colo., where he was employed on Municipal work; from there going to Montana as mining engineer, and remained several years. He came to San Bernardino May 30, 1897, and with the exception of a few months in Mexico has lived here ever since. His first work in San Bernardino was in the office of Mr. Koebig, remaining with him until Mr. Koebig went to Los Angeles, when, in company with his brother, C. M. Rasor, they succeeded to the business.

C. M. Rasor was educated in the public schools at Greenville, Ohio, afterward entering the office of a civil engineer in that city for the purpose of taking a course in civil engineering. He was first employed in Aspen, Colo., working some years with the best mining engineers of that state; then went to Yellow Jacket, Idaho, where before his twenty-first birthday he received appointment as United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor. He was for a time superintendent of the Columbia Mining Company's property, a well known concern of that state. Upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he enlisted

in Co. D, 2nd U. S. Vol. Cav., known as "Torrey's Rough Riders." While in camp at Jacksonville, Fla., he was attacked with fever and came to San Bernardino on a furlough to recuperate. He found the place so attractive that, after his discharge, he returned and has since made it his home. He has recently received appointment as U. S. mineral surveyor for this district, also for Nevada, and has done some excellent work for the department, receiving very complimentary mention from the head of his department in recognition of his ability.

FREDERICK M. BRUSH, of San Bernardino, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., August 29, 1846. He was the son of Alexander Brush, an organ builder of that city. He remained at home until his twenty-first year, thoroughly mastering the business of piano tuning, which he has followed nearly all his life, with the exception of five years passed in Iowa, where in consequence of ill health he removed. During this time he was in business in Lafayette, Iowa, in charge of some of the largest creameries in that state, and was the first to introduce the cream separator into that section of the state.



FREDERICK M. BRUSH

Mr. Brush came to California in 1886, and since that time has been employed in Vale's music store as a piano tuner. He married Miss Kate Allen, daughter of James Allen of San Bernardino. They have one child, Fred Brush. By a former marriage Mrs. Brush has one daughter, Pauline Brush. He is a member of San Bernardino Lodge F. & A. M., and also a member of the Elks.

BENJAMIN A. DAVIES, of San Bernardino, was born in Cold Creek, Utah, March 3, 1853, the son of William and Mary Rabel Wood Davies, both natives of England. The family came to San Bernardino about 1853 and Benjamin grew up in this vicinity and attended the public schools of the city. He worked as salesman in the dry goods store of A. A. Wolfe for a couple of years and then went to Arizona. For a number of years he was engaged in trade and in buying cattle in Arizona. About 1883 he located on his present ranch and

engaged extensively in stock raising and breeding.

Mr. Davies was married April 13, 1873, to Miss Arabell, the daughter of Charles Whitlow, who kept a trading post at Marysville, A. T. They have three living children—Mabel, the wife of N. A. Richardson; Lela, Mrs. William Whitlow, and Violet.

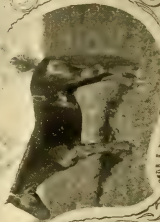
GEORGE RENWICK, of San Bernardino, was born in Canada, September 7, 1868, the son of John and Jane Findleter Renwick. His school days were spent near and in Toronto, Canada, where he received a common school education. His first work was on a farm. Mr. Renwick came to San Bernardino in October, 1887, and commenced work as well driller in the employ of Mr. Mauser, with whom he remained five years. Then, in partnership with A. F. Gansner, started in business for himself, and has continued in the business ever since. They are the owners of four well-drilling outfits, boring seven, ten and twelve-inch holes. Their work has principally been in search of water, but they have lately undertaken an oil well. Their operations are mostly in San Bernardino county. The firm owns also an interest in the Parker Iron Works, San Bernardino.

On December 26, 1894, Mr. Renwick married Mrs. Ella Brinkly, formerly Miss Ella Yager, a native of San Bernardino. Mr. Renwick is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

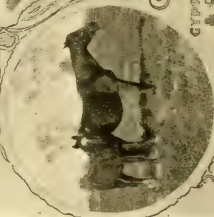
H. A. REED, of San Bernardino, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., February 29, 1852. He was the son of Elijah and Juliana Miller Reed. There were two boys in the father's family, the other son now residing in Laton, Cal. His school days were passed in Laurens, N. Y. He began life by teaching school and working at the carpenter trade, which he had learned. He left New York in 1870 and from that time until 1887 was in Middle Iowa and Wisconsin, teaching school winters and working at his trade of carpenter and builder in the summer months. In 1887 he came to San Bernardino, and the six years following he was employed in the planing mill of the West Coast Lumber Company. Since that time he has been doing a general carpenter and contracting business in San Bernardino.



ZOLOCH - 2 yrs



SON OF
GOLDEN
GOLDEN
GOLDEN



GOLDEN
& COLT



MR. BEN -
DAVIES,
HIS HORSE
& HORSES.



DICK TURNER, The Oregano,
and others.



THE OLD HORSE

While in Wisconsin in 1873 he married Miss Martha Allen. They have one daughter, Miss Arletta Reed, now teaching in the Fourth street school in San Bernardino. Mr. Reed is a member of the Baptist church, and is a Woodman of the World.

JOHN H. TITTLE is a native of San Bernardino, born July 20, 1866. He is the son of W. S. Tittle and Maria M. (Worthington) Tittle. He was educated in the public schools of the city and became connected with the San Bernardino fire department in 1890 as stoker on the steam fire engine, and remained in that position for six months, when he was advanced to foreman of the department. After one year as foreman and six months as assistant chief he was made chief of the department. At the end of three years he tendered his resignation as chief, and was succeeded by O. M. Stevenson, present chief.

Mr. Tittle went to Needles and engaged in business as plumber and gas fitter, having served an apprenticeship in the shop of J. G. Burt. Later, going east, he worked in Denver and Salt Lake City, and returning to Needles entered the employ of Monaghan & Murphy, his present position. Mr. Tittle is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.



GEORGE MILLER



JOHN FLAGG

GEORGE MILLER, of San Bernardino, was born in Indian Territory, February 11, 1850, the son of George Miller, a pioneer of Illinois and a millwright by trade. His father died in 1856 and the boy went to an uncle and accompanied him to California, driving an ox team and helping guard the stock, although he was a mere child. He reached San Bernardino county in 1862 and has resided in this county most of the time since. He has for many years resided on his ranch near Patton and been engaged in raising fruit.

Mr. Miller married Miss Elenorah, daughter of Joseph Hancock. She was born in Iowa in 1851 and came to San Bernardino county with her parents in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had six children—George E.; Elenorah, now Mrs. Roswell Crandall; Ida Ann, Mary C., William T., Charles B. Mr. Miller is a member of the I. O. O. F. and in early days was noted as a hunter of large game.

JOHN FLAGG, San Bernardino, was born in Portland, Maine, in the year 1850. He moved westward in his youth and learned his trade as printer in Manhattan, Kansas. He came to California, and in 1888 established himself in the printing business in San Bernardino, and has ever since been actively engaged in this business. He was one of the originators of the Santa Fe Building and Loan Association, one of the solid financial institutions of the city, and one which has done much toward its upbuilding. He is an active and influential member of the Masonic order and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. He has a family and owns one of the attractive homes of San Bernardino.

RICHARDSON BROS., of Victor. This firm is composed of W. W. and E. E. Richardson.

W. W. Richardson was born in Wilson county, Kansas, September 16, 1875. He is the son of R. N. and Margaret L. Richardson. He received a common school education and was brought up on a farm near Altoona, Kans., where he lived until he came to Victor, December 3, 1897. His older brother had preceded him, and in partnership with a man named Chilson, under the firm name of Richardson & Chilson, was engaged in a general blacksmith and livery business and dealing in hay and grain. Purchasing the interests of Mr. Chilson in the business, it was continued under the present firm name. Beside their business above referred to, Richardson Bros. have a stage line to Gold Mountain, making two trips each week. Mr. Richardson is not married. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

E. E. Richardson was born in West Virginia, November 22, 1861. His school days were passed in Kansas, where he received a common school education, finishing with a course in the Little Rock Commercial College. After two years he came to Santa Ana, where he worked one year on a ranch, five years in a butcher shop and the last five years of his residence in that town owned a feed store. He came to Victor July 3, 1897, and engaged in his present business. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. He is not married.

WILLIAM HENRY RANDALL, deceased, of Highland, was born in Pownal, Cumberland county, Me., December 5, 1834.



WM. HENRY RANDALL

His father, William Randall, also a native of Pownal, was a mill owner and merchant of that town. His mother was Lydia, daughter of Gideon Winslow Haskell of New Gloucester, Me., and descendant on the maternal side of the New England Winslows who figure in the early history of Plymouth Colony.

William H. Randall passed his boyhood and received his education in North Pownal. His father died in 1847 at the age of thirty-eight years, and a few years later William Randall succeeded to the mill property and the family homestead, consisting of forty acres of land. He lived in his native town thirty-one years. In 1864 he removed to Virginia City, Nev., and engaged in quartz mining, remaining until 1874. He then went east and soon thereafter returned west with his family and located in Riverside. In 1878 he formed a partnership with his life-long friend and relative by marriage, William T. Noyes, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in what is now Highlands; also acquiring by pre-emption forty acres of government land. From the beginning he was one of Highlands' active and progressive citizens. He was a prime mover in the development of Highland water system and an organizer of the Highland Vineyard Association. In 1892 Mr. Randall was elected on the Democratic ticket Supervisor for the fifth district.

His efforts were directed toward the advancement of the interests of the public, and he labored unceasingly in that direction. He was active in promoting the building of the new Court House, and in instituting necessary reforms in the County Hospital and Poor Farm, placing the latter on a practical business basis. Mr. Randall was an earnest advocate of the temperance cause.

Mr. Randall was twice married. January 20, 1862, he married Miss Helen J. Sylvester, of Cumberland, Me. She died at Riverside, leaving three sons—George W., a resident of Los Angeles; Henry L., civil engineer, professor in the University of California at Berkeley; Martin M., of Highlands.

October 4, 1880, Mr. Randall married Mrs. Dorcas C. Thompson, widow of James H. Thompson. Mr. Randall died at Highlands May 25, 1897.

FRANCIS M. HUBBARD, late of Colton, was a native of Putnam County, Ind., born June 11, 1831, the son of John Hubbard, a physician. The father was a native of New York state; he early emigrated to the west, and in 1837, settled in Illinois, near the present site of Elgin. Francis M. was educated in Elgin and then spent two years as a student in Dr. Troll's Medical Institute, New York city. He returned west and located at Ripon, Wis. Later he removed to Nora Springs, Iowa, where he engaged in the drug business, and was also editor and publisher of a newspaper. He was actively interested in the growth and material progress of the city, and served on the board of trustees and as mayor of Nora Springs. He was of a mechanical turn of mind and invented and patented a number of useful devices among them a stone-dumper, which came into universal use, and from the sale of which he derived a considerable revenue. He made other practical and successful inventions.

In 1888 he came to California and located at Colton, where he established the first, and for a long time, the only drug business in the town. He here took a prominent part in business, social and civic affairs, and served on the board of city trustees. He was prominent as a Mason and belonged to the I. O. O. F. He died in Colton February 2, 1904.

Dr. Hubbard married Miss Harriet E., daughter of Rev. Aaron Burbank, a Baptist clergyman. She now resides in Pasadena. Two children survive the father, Myra Alice, widow of John Hanson, of Pasadena and Charles H., for many years a resident of St. Paul, Minn., now living in Los Angeles.

CAPTAIN JOHN W. BABSON, of Needles, was born in Washington county, T. I., December 24, 1834, the son of Joseph W. and Louisa Otter Babson. He has one brother, James W. Babson, residing in Mojave, Cal.

While quite young the family removed to Carbondale, Pa., the first town from which anthracite coal was shipped to the Atlantic sea-board. Here he received a common school education, and after working on a farm a time learned the trade of machinist at Susquehanna, Pa. He traveled a good deal, working in different shops, and finally reached New York city and was employed there from 1854 to 1860. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Co. M, 4th Penn. Cav., and was discharged from the service March 26, 1863, for partial loss of eyesight, but remained with the Quartermaster's department until the close of the war.

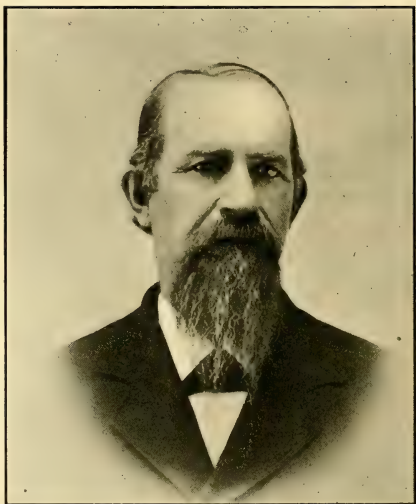
From 1865 to 1868 he acted as captain on a freight boat on the Alabama river. He then entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudson River Railway and remained with them until 1887. He was employed as foreman of the mechanical department of the A. & P. Ry. at Albuquerque, Mojave and Peach Springs for six years. In 1897 Captain Babson came to Needles and since 1899 has had charge of the steamer "St. Vallier" on the Colorado river.

Captain Babson has been a Mason since 1869. He is also a member of the K. of P. and is an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

L. A. INGERSOLL was born at Delta, Easton county, Mich., August 7, 1851, the son of Alexander and Emeline Baker Ingersoll. Alexander Ingersoll was a son of Erastus Ingersoll, a prominent and successful pioneer of Michigan, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Joseph Ingersoll. Alexander Ingersoll succeeded to the ownership of an extensive water-power, mills, farm and other property at Delta, and was for several years supervisor of Delta township and for many years deacon of the Congregational church and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was a man of business, social and political influence. He died at St. Croix Falls, Wis., March 12, 1893.

Emeline Baker Ingersoll was a native of the town of Stafford, Genesee county, N. Y., a daughter of Captain Remember Baker and great-grand-daughter of the Captain Remember Baker who was with Colonel Ethan Allen when he captured Fort Ticonderoga. He was immediately afterward dispatched to Crown Point and was there killed. History records him as the first American officer killed in the Revolution. Emeline Baker was a sister of General Lafayette Baker, the first Union spy to enter Richmond, for which service he was commissioned colonel and by authority of President Lincoln organized the United States Secret Service Bureau and was its chief executive head during the war. He closed his public career by planning and effecting the capture of the assassin of Lincoln in company with his men, Colonel E. J. Conger and Lieut. L. B. Baker. Mrs. Ingersoll was a woman of great force of character and Christian fortitude. She died at St. Croix Falls, Wis., February 12, 1905.

L. A. Ingersoll attended the district schools at Delta and the public school at Lansing and Olivet College, Olivet, Mich. He spent several years as salesman in a dry goods house in Lansing. In 1880 he entered the local history publishing business and continued the same for Chicago and New York publishing houses until 1887, when he established



FRANCIS M. HUBBARD.

the St. Croix Valley Standard, at St. Croix, Wis., and published the same until 1889. He then sold out and came to Los Angeles, which has since been his home.

He began gathering the data for Ingersoll's Century Annals of San Bernardino County in the summer of 1898, and after encountering some unforeseen and tedious delays, published this work in 1905.

He was married September 5, 1881, to Miss Mary, daughter of Henry and Rose Lambert Otto, of Ypsilanti, Mich. They have one daughter, Grace.

JOSEPH INGERSOLL, of San Bernardino, was born in Watertown, Clinton county, Mich., November 6, 1856, the son of Egbert and Mary E. Holmes Ingersoll, and grandson

of Erastus Ingersoll, who with a family of thirteen children located on Grand river, in the heart of a dense wilderness, in Central Michigan, in 1836. Here he developed a water-power, built mills and established a prosperous community which he named Delta. Egbert Ingersoll pursued farming and fruit growing near Delta for several years. During the Civil war he went to Washington and entered the United States secret service as a detective, under General Lafayette C. Baker. He rendered the government valuable services in the stirring events of those strenuous days, participating in the capture of the assassin of President Lincoln and the conspirators against the lives of his cabinet. After the war Mr. Ingersoll returned to Michigan to his farm. Later he lived in Lansing, until 1901, when he came to California and located in Los Angeles.



JOSEPH INGERSOLL

Joseph Ingersoll spent his youth on the home farm near Delta, and early started out in life to seek his fortune. He spent several years in Detroit as an engineer and later engaged in the milling business at Lansing. He also took up the study of stenography, mastered the science and acted as a reporter in the criminal courts of Ingham county, Mich. He came to California in 1882 and worked as a mechanic in the Baker Iron Works, Los Angeles. In this capacity he installed the machinery in the Brookside winery and operated the

same. Eventually he became a member of the firm of E. Vaché & Co., owners of the Brookside winery. In 1891 the company opened a wholesale wine and liquor business in San Bernardino under the management of Mr. Ingersoll and his cousin, F. J. Esler. Five years later the firm of Ingersoll & Esler was organized and purchased the Vaché interests in the San Bernardino business, retaining their interest also in the Brookside property. The firm also engaged in gold mining and was one of the first to make discoveries and to develop mines in the Virginia Dale district. They disposed of their principal mine, the "O. K.," in 1903, for \$75,000, still retaining other valuable claims. The firm has invested largely in San Bernardino property, chiefly on Third street, and are among the most prosperous and substantial business men of the city.

Mr. Ingersoll takes a modest but effective interest in local affairs, having served as a member of the grand jury and of the board of freeholders which framed the present city charter of San Bernardino city. He married at Detroit, Mich., March 24, 1879, Miss Alice Stoddard, and they have two daughters—Mary and Lozie. He is a prominent I. O. O. F. and is Past Noble Grand of San Bernardino Lodge No. 146. He was one of the organizers of Aerie 156, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and was its first president.



O. W. HARRIS

THURLOW INGERSOLL was born in Watertown, Clinton county, Mich., August 6, 1862, second son of Egbert and Mary Holmes Ingersoll, of whom more extended mention is made in the sketch of Joseph Ingersoll. He left home at about eighteen years of age and in Detroit learned the trade of stationary engineer. In 1882 he made a trip to California and to Redlands, and took a position as superintendent of the Brookside winery. He remained in California one year and then returned to Lansing, Mich., where he held a position with E. F. Cooley as electrical engineer, having charge of the city lighting plant. In 1884 he again came to California in company with his cousin, Fred J. Esler, and occupied a position as engineer and electrician with the Los Angeles Lighting Co. He again returned to Michigan and was for about eight years superintendent of the Lansing city water works and lighting plant. From 1896 to 1902 he was engaged as engineer in the city of Los Angeles. In 1902 he became one of the incorporators of T. Vache & Co., owners and operators of the Brookside winery, and is now a director and secretary of the company.

Mr. Ingersoll married in 1890 Miss Alice Dorrance, a daughter of William Dorrance, a Michigan pioneer. They have one daughter, Gladys. Their home is in Redlands.

FRED J. ESLER, of San Bernardino, is a native of Eaton county, Mich., born August 28, 1863, the son of Benjamin T. and Minnie Holmes Esler. B. T. Esler was a



FRED J. ESLER

pioneer settler of Michigan and was for years the leading merchant of Grand Ledge. He came to California and located at Redlands, where he is now a successful orange grower. Fred J. Esler attended the public schools at Grand Ledge and clerked in his father's store until the age of twenty-one, when he came to California. He found employment at the Brookside winery of E. Vaché & Co., near Redlands, and thoroughly mastered the business, and for several years acted as superintendent of the establishment. In 1891 Mr. Esler became a member of the firm of E. Vaché & Co., which opened a wholesale wine and liquor business in San Bernardino, managed by Mr. Esler and his cousin, Joseph Ingersoll. This arrangement continued until 1896, when the firm of Ingersoll & Esler was organized and purchased the Vaché interests. (See sketch of Joseph Ingersoll.)

December 23, 1886, Mr. Esler married Mrs. Carmelli Reitz, of Los Angeles. Mr. Esler is a prominent Odd Fellow and has held responsible offices in San Bernardino Lodge No. 146. Mr. Esler owns valuable business and residence property in San Bernardino and is influential in business and social affairs of the city.

J. W. DRIVER, of Needles, was born in England, October 3, 1865. He was the son of John and Isabella Driver. The family came from England and settled in Hillsdale county, Mich., in 1869.

He has one sister, Mrs. N. B. Woods, residing in San Bernardino.

Mr. Driver was educated in the public schools of Hillsdale, graduated from the high school and finished with a commercial course at Hillsdale College in 1881. After leaving school he went to Sandusky, Ohio, and engaged in business with his father, a contractor. December 15, 1883, they came to San Bernardino, and engaged in the same business, erecting many buildings, among them the Stewart Hotel. He remained with his father for a time and then went to work in the drug store of Towne and Nickerson, and was with them nearly

three years. He next entered the employ of Dr. Bedford in the same business, and worked for him one year. Then forming a partnership with C. A. Fisher, under the firm name of Driver & Fisher, established the business known as the National Pharmacy, which they continued three years. November 30, 1891, he received a certificate from the State Board of Pharmacy, and selling his interest in the National Pharmacy to Dr. Campbell, went to work for Dr. White in the Owl Drug store, where he remained two years. After one year in the employ of F. M. Towne, he went to Redlands and worked three years for the firm of Gillis & Spoor, then to Los Angeles, where he had charge of the Natick Pharmacy for one year.

Mr. Driver came to Needles September 1, 1898. He has been in charge of the drug store of Dr. Reese since that time. He has always been prominent in musical circles, and is a member of the orchestra. He was one of the charter members of the old M. A. Band. He organized the first base-ball team in San Bernardino.

Mr. Driver married Miss Della Campbell, daughter of Dr. C. G. Campbell of San Bernardino, March 15, 1888. They have one son—Leland Driver. Mr. Driver is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

ALMYRA MOSES KENNISTON, of San Bernardino, was born in the state of Maine in 1827. He came to California early in the fifties and located in Los Angeles, where



ALMYRA MOSES KENNISTON

he was employed in driving stage between Wilmington and Los Angeles by General William Banning, in the days preceding railway transportation in Southern California. He located in San Bernardino while the town was still a village, and in company with the late James Brazleton, formed the firm of Brazleton & Kenniston, in 1874. They conducted a general livery business from this time until Mr. Brazleton's death, after which Mr. Kenniston retired from the business.

For several years Mr. Kenniston was a member of the board of city trustees, serving as chairman and using all his efforts in behalf of good government and public interests. He has now retired from active life, and resides at his beautiful old home in the city of San Bernardino.

JOHN H. BARTON, of San Bernardino, was born in the state of Missouri in 1858. He is the head of the firm of Barton & Catick, and is an energetic and competent business man. He is prominent in fraternal circles and an untiring member of the Masonic order, having been interested in the new Masonic hall.

O. W. HARRIS, of Redlands, was born at Newton, Ind., October 14, 1860, the son of John T. Harris, also a native of the Hoosier state, and by occupation a farmer. The grandparents were Virginians, and among the early pioneers of northwestern Indiana. The mother was Louise Coshaw, of Welsh descent.

Mr. Harris came to California in 1887 to seek a more favorable climate. He engaged

in citrus fruit culture in Redlands and now owns valuable orange lands and orchards and a beautiful home in the city of Redlands. He is also interested in the Oak Glen property in the upper Yucaipa Valley, a beautiful mountain resort.

He married Alice E. Cook in Milton, Ind., and they are the parents of six children—Ruth E., Chester C., Benjamin H., Virginia R., John M. and Olive.

FRANKLIN A. SHOREY, of Redlands, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Somersworth, then Great Falls, July 16, 1844, the son of Aaron and Elizabeth McGregor Shorey, both natives of Maine. The father was a contracting carpenter. Mr.



FRANKLIN A. SHOREY



JOHN H. BARTON

Shorey passed his youth in his birthplace. In 1859 he went to Boston, where he learned the trade of carpenter and builder and carried on a general contracting business for eight years in that city. He then located in Omaha, Neb., where he took an active part in building up that city during the busiest period of its growth. In 1875 he came to California and settled at Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, where he remained until 1886, when he located in Redlands. He entered actively into the building up of the new town, and erected several of the first business blocks and residences of Redlands. This was before the railroad had reached this point and all supplies and building material had to be hauled by team from Colton.

Mr. Shorey was married at Waldboro, Me., to Miss Delia, daughter of Henry Weaver. There are four children, Elizabeth, wife of William Fowler of Redlands; Edith, at home; Mabel, Mrs. F. Earl Alderson, Los Angeles; Frankie E. Mr. Shorey has served as trustee of the Lugonia school district and of the Union High School district.





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